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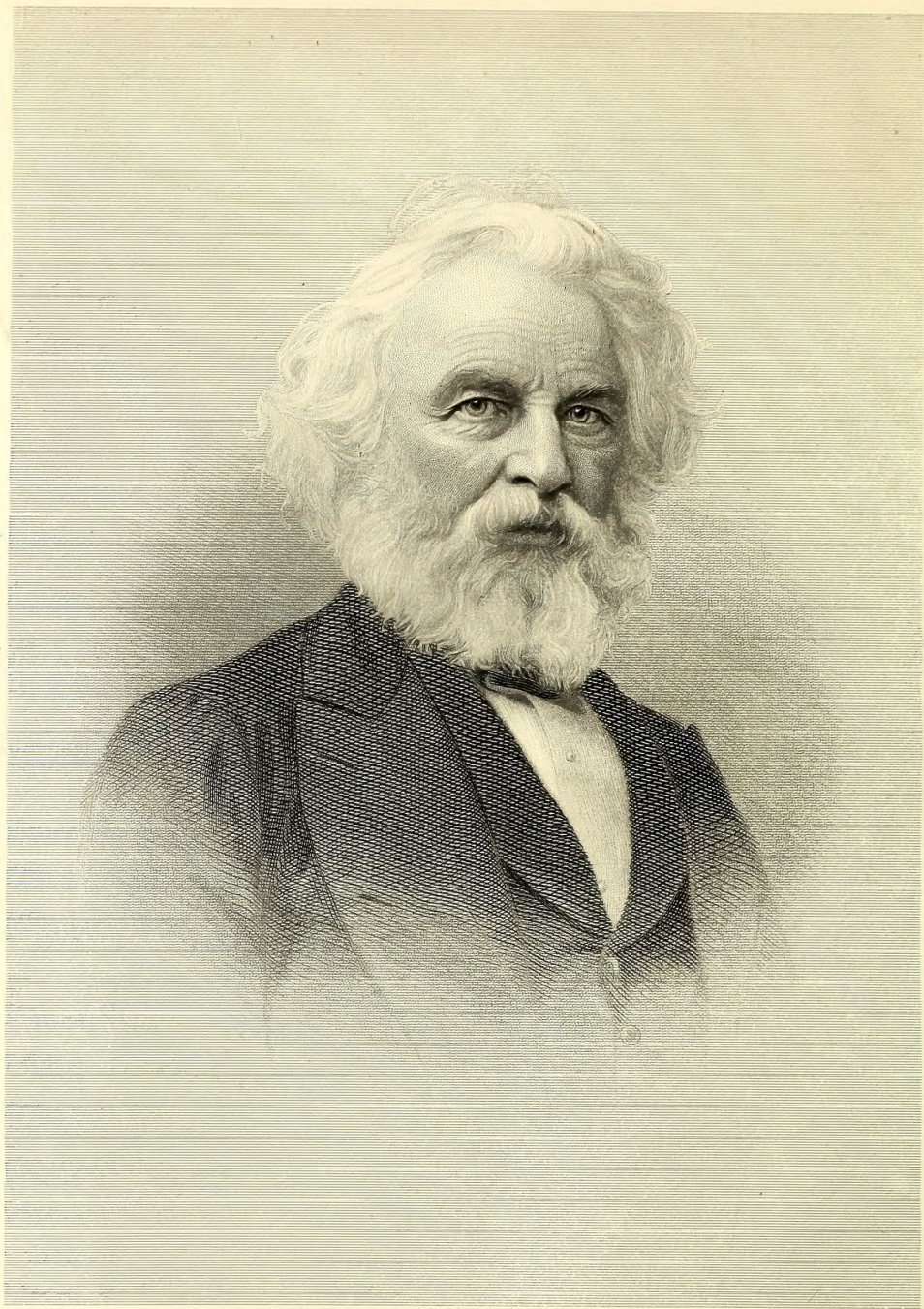
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Henry W. Longfellow

GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

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STATE OF MAINE.

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The records of Essex county, Massachusetts, have this name under many forms, such as: Aars, Aers,

Aier, Aiere, Aiers, Air, Aires, Ares, Ayeres, Ayer, Eayer, Eayre, Eyer, Evers, Eyre.

(I) The ancestors of most of the name in New England, and the earliest in Essex county was John Ayer. It is supposed that he came from England, and was living in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, removed to Ipswich in 1646, next year to Haverhill, and died there March 31, 1657. His wife Hannah died October 8, 1688. Children: John, Rebecca, Robert, Thomas, Peter, Mary, Obadiah, Nathaniel and Hannah. The eldest received the homestead by will.

(II) Cornet Peter, fourth son of John and Hannah Ayer, was born about 1633, perhaps in England, and was a freeman in Haverhill in May, 1666. He was a farmer, member of general court 1683-85-89-90, and active in town affairs and in the Indian wars. He married, November 1, 1659, Hannah, born June, 1642, in Salisbury, daughter of William and Hannah (Goodale) Allen. She died December 22, 1729. He died in Boston in January, 1689. Children, born in Haverhill: Ruth, Hannah, Abigail, Mary, Martha, Samuel, William, Rachel, Ebenezer.

(III) Captain Samuel, eldest son of Cornet Peter and Hannah (Allen) Ayer, was born September 28, 1669, in Haverhill. He was a man of property, and owned a negro slave named Lot. He succeeded his father as member of committee for control of common lands of Haverhill. His efficient leadership in the Indian wars did much to prevent savage outrages. He died January 2, 1744. He married, November 21, 1693, Elizabeth Tuttle, of Ipswich, who died November 29, 1752. Children: Hannah, Peter, Samuel, William, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Simon and Sarah.

(IV) Lieutenant Ebenezer, fourth son of Captain Samuel and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Ayer, was born in Haverhill, February 18, 1705, and settled in Methuen, Massachusetts. Upon the establishment of the province line in 1741 his homestead became a part of Salem, New Hampshire, and the following

inscription is found on his tombstone in that town: "Here lies ye body of Lieutenant Ebenezer Ayr; he departed this life March 3, 1763, aged 57 years." He married (first), March 29, 1726, Susanna, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Atwood) Kimball, of Bradford, Massachusetts. She was born May 25, 1707, and died September 26, 1749; five children died young, the others being: Ebenezer, Peter, Timothy, Joseph and Isaiah. Lieutenant Ebenezer married (second) Elizabeth ———, born 1715; died January 2, 1786; children: William, Elizabeth, Samuel, Philip and John.

(V) Peter (2), second son of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Susanna (Kimball) Ayer, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, May 12, 1737. He lived in that part of Methuen set aside as Salem, New Hampshire, in 1741, removing to Buxton, Maine, about 1776. He was a soldier of the revolution. He married (first) Rebecca ———, who died October 28, 1795; children: Benjamin, Jonathan, Benjamin, Sarah, Ebenezer, Elizabeth and Philip. He married (second) January 19, 1796, Widow Sarah Jenkins, of Pepperellboro (Saco).

(VI) Benjamin, third son of Peter (2) and Rebecca Ayer, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, November 23, 1763, and died in Unity, Maine, July 29, 1844. Besides cultivating a farm, he was an itinerant Methodist preacher and resided in Falmouth, now Portland, and Freedom, Maine. He enlisted in the war of the revolution at the age of sixteen, and served with bravery. He married, April 2, 1785, Rachel, daughter of Abner and Rachel (Shaw) Sanborn, a direct descendant of Rev. Stephen Bacheler, one of the founders of Hampton, New Hampshire. She was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, July 19, 1762, and died at the home of her son Peter, in Freedom, Maine. Children: Annis M., Lydia S., Peter, Benjamin, Rachel, John, Sanborn, Rachel and Thomas Burnham.

(VII) Thomas Burnham, youngest child of Rev. Benjamin and Rachel (Sanborn) Ayer, was born in Portland, Maine, June 1, 1800, and died in West Waterville, April, 1864. Owing to the frequent change of residence of the family, rendered necessary by the preach-

ing of Rev. Benjamin, the education obtained by the children was chiefly dependent upon the teaching of the father, with short intervals in local schools. These terms were mainly obtained in Freedom, Maine, where Thomas Burnham worked upon the farm of his father and subsequently became its proprietor. Later he removed to West Waterville, now Oakland, Maine. He married, April, 1823, Sybil, daughter of Job and Jane (Potter) Chase, and a cousin of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the noted Abolitionist. She was born in Unity, Maine, September 10, 1801, and died in Oakland, September 21, 1884. Children: 1. Benjamin, born in Unity, 1824, became a New York tea merchant. 2. John, see forward. 3. Mary Jane, 1827, married Dr. Francis Manson, of McDonough, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, 1873. 4. Parrish L., 1829, died in Astoria, Oregon, 1891. 5. Elsie P., 1832, married Joel Whitney, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, 1876. 6. Betsey Ellen, 1834, died in Oakland. 7. Sarah C., 1836, died in Unity, 1850. 8. Augustus, 1841. 9. Augusta, 1844.

(VIII) John, second son and child of Thomas Burnham and Sybil (Chase) Ayer, was born in Freedom, Maine, November 1, 1825. His preparatory education was obtained in the district school of Unity and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill, following which he matriculated at Bowdoin College. He did not complete the classical course, preferring to take up mathematics and civil engineering, and subsequently made the latter his profession for many years. He was the civil engineer and superintendent in charge of the construction of the Portland & Kennebec and the Penobscot & Kennebec railroads, 1851-56; was employed in railroad surveys in Wisconsin and Minnesota, 1857-59; in the employ of the Dunn Edge Tool Company, manufacturers of scythes, Oakland, Maine, first as traveling salesman, then as treasurer and general manager of the corporation, since 1860; director of the Somerset Railroad Company since 1858, and president since 1872; trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary since 1869; trustee and first president of the Cascade Savings Bank from 1869; built the Cascade Woolen Mills in 1883, was made director of the corporation at the time of its organization and became treasurer in 1889. He continued in the offices of treasurer and manager of the Dunn Edge Tool Company and president of the Somerset Railroad Company until the time of his death. His most marked characteristics were strong individuality, incorruptible integrity and tenacity of opinion; he was reserved and reticent in manner, forbear-

ing toward his enemies and charitable almost to a fault. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, but he was neither an office seeker or holder. Mr. Ayer married (first), April, 1855, Olive A., born March 22, 1836, daughter of B. F. and Dolly (Lancy) Furber; children: 1. William Madison, see forward. 2. Mary F., born in Oakland, Maine, September 4, 1868, whose education was acquired in the best schools of Massachusetts and completed in Paris, France; she married David K. Phillips, of Phillips Beach, Swampscott, Massachusetts, president of the National Grand Bank of Marblehead, Massachusetts, 1892. Mr. Ayer married (second), September 12, 1880, Annabel, daughter of A. F. and Lizzie Holt, of New Sharon, Maine; children: 1. John Jr., born April 30, 1883. 2. Benjamin, November 17, 1885. 3. Paul, November 8, 1887.

(IX) William Madison, eldest child and only son of John and Olive A. (Furber) Ayer, was born in Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1856. He was less than a year old when his family removed to West Waterville, and his education was acquired in the public schools of that town, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Westbrook Seminary, Dean Academy at Franklin, Massachusetts, and Tufts College. He pursued a course of study which fitted him for the same profession followed by his father, civil engineering, and was engaged along these lines for many years. He was a member of the engineering corps employed in the survey for the construction of the Somerset railway; from January, 1876, until December, 1879, he was a general ticket agent and since that time has been manager of the Somerset Railroad Company, and extended the line from Bingham to Kineo. He is senior member of the firm of Ayer & Greeley, dealers in coal and wood, of Oakland; superintendent of the Dunn Edge Tool Company, manager and treasurer of the Dedlin Granite Company, president of the Oakland Woolen Company, of which he was one of the organizers and first president, director of the Madison Woolen Company, has been president of the Cascade Savings Bank of Oakland since 1901, and is connected with a number of other business enterprises of importance. He was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Hill in 1902, served four years and has the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was a member of the house of representatives, 1891-92, and in November of the latter year was a delegate from the third Maine congressional district to the convention at Minneapolis which nominated Benjamin Harrison.



H. M. Ayer.

Member of Maine senate, 1904 to 1909, serving as chairman of interior waters, labor, towns, federal relations, and member of military affairs both terms and on various other committees. He is a member of Messalonskee Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Drummond Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mount Lebanon Council, Scottish Rites; St. Omar Commandery, Knights Templar. He served as grand representative from Maine to the General Grand Chapter, held in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1889, and in 1904 was appointed grand representative of the Grand Chapter of Minnesota to the Grand Chapter of Maine. He is widely known by reason of his business connections and his activity in the Republican party. Mr. Ayer married, October 3, 1883, Lizzie E., daughter of Benjamin F. Otis, late of Oakland.

(For early generations see John Ayer I.)

(V) Major Ebenezer (2), eldest AYER son of Lieutenant Ebenezer (1) and Susanna (Kimball) Ayer, was born March 22, 1727, in that part of Methuen which is now Salem. He settled in Pepperellborough, now Saco, Maine. In early life he was one of Captain John Lovewell's men in the memorable Indian fight at Pequaket, and was engaged in other expeditions. He was in the ill-fated excursion of Benedict Arnold, through the wilds of Maine, in the winter of 1775-76. After the revolution he did not return to Saco. He was married July 4, 1754, to Hannah (Plaisted) Scammon, widow of James Scammon. They were undoubtedly the parents of the next mentioned.

(VI) John Ayer, of Standish, Maine, married Elizabeth Pike, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, she being a descendant of John Pike, who came to America from England in 1630. John and Elizabeth were admitted into membership of the Congregational church in Standish, May 11, 1777. Some time after 1777 they settled in Hiram, Oxford county, Maine, as in volume one, Eastern deeds, etc., of Massachusetts, it appears that Nathaniel Wells deeded (in 1791) to John Ayer and Joseph Bean, "settlers within Cutler's grant, so-called, in the county of York, husbandmen, who settled within said Cutler's grant and made separate improvements thereon before the first day of January, 1784." John Ayer was evidently of strong religious convictions, for he is spoken of by historians of the period as an exhorter and itinerant preacher, and the first religious services of which we have any account in the town of Hiram were held by him. He was in-

dustrious and enterprising, and is said to have built the first saw and grist mill in the town of Hiram, which was located on his property "on the thirteen mile brook, so-called, just above the 'red mill.'" He and Captain Charles Wadsworth built the first bridge across the Saco river in Hiram, about 1805. The names of his twelve children were: Timothy; Humphrey, mentioned below; John Pike; Betsey, married Joseph Chadbourne; Sally, married Thomas Barker; Nancy, married David Morrill; Susan, married Thaddeus Morrill, of Berwick, Maine; Lydia, married a Jackson; Jacob and Mary, died in youth; Hannah, married Nathan Hilton, of Bridgton, Maine. They conveyed all of their property in Hiram to their son Humphrey, in June, 1797. It would appear that they remained in Hiram for a time thereafter and then removed to Cornish, Maine, in 1798 or 1799, for the name of John Ayer appears on the Cornish tax list for the years 1801-1802-1810-1811, and the name of Humphrey Ayer appears on said list from 1799 to 1813, inclusive, subsequent records having been burned. The date of the deaths of John Ayer and his wife is unknown. They were buried in the old burial lot in what is now the pasture of W. W. & F. B. Pike, on Towle's Hill, so-called, in Cornish, nearly opposite the Wedgewood place, so-called, but there is nothing left to mark their resting place.

(VII) Humphrey Ayer was born in Standish, Maine, in 1775, second son of John and Elizabeth Ayer, and died in Cornish in 1828. He married Patience Chadbourne, who died January 7, 1864, aged eighty-six years ten months. She was the daughter of Francis Chadbourne, of Berwick, Maine, and was a direct descendant of William Chadbourne, from whom the Chadbourne family of America descended, and who came to this country in 1634 and settled in what is now South Berwick, Maine. (Detailed information of the Chadbourne line may be gleaned from the Chadbourne genealogy published by William M. Emery, A. M., of Fall River, Massachusetts.) Humphrey's family consisted of eight children, as follows: Isaiah, married Hannah Eastman, of Cornish; Jacob, married Abbie Sargent, of Cornish; Humphrey, married Betsey McLucas, of Brownfield, Maine; Patience, married Wyer Pike, of Cornish; Asenath, married Simeon Pike, second husband, Joshua D. Small; Olive, married Wells Larrabee, of Sebago, Maine; Francis, married Lucinda Libbey, of Porter, Maine; James Monroe, mentioned below.

(VIII) James Monroe Ayer was born in Cornish, Maine, January 9, 1819, where he resided until his death, May 23, 1886. He married Adeline Hubbard Thompson, daughter of Deacon Isaac Thompson, who was one of the first settlers of Cornish, and a brother of Joseph M. Thompson, also one of the first settlers of Cornish. James Monroe was a carpenter by trade, but later in life took up the occupation of farming and was a successful business man. The children born to James Monroe and Adeline Hubbard Ayer were: James Curtis, mentioned below; Mary Ella, and Emma, who died in infancy. Mary Ella married Howard Brackett, of Cornish, and they have two children: Marcia E., wife of Fred Robinson, of Dorchester, Massachusetts; and Ardelle Genevieve, wife of William H. Hatch, of Cornish.

(IX) James Curtis Ayer, born in Cornish, Maine, December 4, 1846, was educated in the public schools of his native town, where he has always resided. He worked on his father's farm in his youth and has followed the occupation of farming all his life. He is one of the leading citizens of his town. In politics he is a Republican and has been a deputy sheriff of York county since 1886, excepting the year 1893-94, when he was a member of the Maine legislature. He was for many years town clerk, and is now chairman of the board of selectmen, which position he has held twelve years, and has held many other offices of public confidence too numerous to mention. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, a member of Aurora Chapter, No. 22; of Aurora Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, all of Cornish; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters of Saco; of Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Biddeford; and of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. He is a past district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maine, a past junior grand warden of said Masonic Grand Lodge, and grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, near the Grand Lodge of Maine. Being greatly interested in all that pertains to farming, he is on the roll of Cornish Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. His wife, Mary Armine (Bennett) Ayer, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, April 22, 1845, and was the daughter of John P. and Armine Bennett. Their family consists of Harry B., mentioned below. Fred J., born December 25, 1875, merchant at Cornish. Frank Percy, November 2, 1878, an attorney at law. Leon

Malcolm, November 26, 1881, residing on home farm. Lester Curtis, April 8, 1888, student.

(X) Harry B. Ayer, born in Cornish, April 14, 1871, was graduated from the Cornish high school. He worked on his father's farm in summer and taught school in winter for several years. He began the study of law in the office of George F. Clifford, of Cornish, and was admitted to the York County bar in 1895. He opened an office in Westbrook, Maine, and engaged in the practice of his profession about one year, when he formed a partnership with the Hon. Abner Oakes, of South Berwick, Maine. He continued in practice until January 1, 1901, when he assumed the duties of register of probate for York county, to which office he has since given his entire time and attention. He is a past master of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, and a member of Aurora Chapter, No. 22, both of Cornish; a member of Maine Council; of Bradford Commandery, No. 4; of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of Patrons of Husbandry, No. 22, of Alfred; and of Portland Lodge, No. 188, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On April 5, 1899, he married Susan E. Bacon, granddaughter of the late Dr. Horace Bacon, of Biddeford, Maine, and since 1903 has made his residence in the city of Biddeford.

(For early generations see John Ayer I.)

(VIII) Jacob Ayer, son of Humphrey Ayer, was born in Cornish, Maine. He settled in Westbrook, Maine. He was a carpenter by trade and throughout his active life followed that trade. Children: Wyer P.; Edwin W., mentioned below; Albion, Patience, Abbie A.

(IX) Edwin W., son of Jacob Ayer, was born in Cornish in 1840 and died at Westbrook in 1890. He was educated in the public schools of Westbrook. He began to work in his youth in the paper mill at Cumberland Mills, Maine, and won his way by successive promotions to the position of superintendent of the S. D. Warren Company's mills at the town of Cumberland Mills and elsewhere. He filled this responsible and trying position with credit all the remainder of his life. He was a member of Warren Philips Lodge of Free Masons; Eagle Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ammoncongin Lodge of Odd Fellows, all of Westbrook. He was a Congregationalist in religion. He married Maria Bacon, born in 1839 at South Windham, Maine, and died in 1892,

daughter of John and Eunice Bacon, of South Windham. Their only child is William Edwin, mentioned below.

(X) William Edwin, son of Edwin W. Ayer, was born in Westbrook, December 2, 1863. He attended the public schools of his native town and the State Normal school at Gorham, Maine, where he was graduated in 1883. During the next four years he taught school in Westbrook. He then became the purchasing agent of the S. D. Warren Paper Company at Cumberland Mills and continued in that position for a period of twelve years. He embarked in business on his own account in 1900 as a manufacturer of basswood veneer for electrical work, and for carriages and sleighs, at Foxcroft, in the firm of Ranger & Ayer. He bought out his partner's interest in 1905 and incorporated the business under the name of the Ranger & Ayer Manufacturing Company, of which he is the principal stockholder, treasurer and manager. In a few years the business has increased from a plant using eighteen hundred feet of lumber a day to its present capacity of ten thousand feet made into veneer daily. In politics Mr. Ayer is a Republican and he has been a member of the school committees of Westbrook and of Foxcroft. He was at one time his party's candidate for mayor of the city of Westbrook. He is a member of Warren Phillips Lodge of Free Masons, Westbrook; Eagle Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Westbrook; St. John Commandery, Knights Templar, of Bangor. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He married, January 25, 1889, Louise, daughter of Freeman Brown, of Raymond, Maine. Children: 1. Florence Erminie, born in Westbrook, May 14, 1891. 2. Doris N., April 11, 1896.

This old Scotch name was very early represented by immigrants from northern Ireland, who settled at various points in New England, soon after the opening of the eighteenth century. It was planted in southwestern Maine, at Kittery and other points in York county, but the exact time of coming seems impossible of discovery. There were settlers bearing the name in York before 1700.

(I) William Black's will was proved in York county, January 1, 1727-28. It names: Wife Sarah, and sons William and Joshua. William Black, at the time of making his father's will, had children, William and Elizabeth, and soon after he and his family removed to Bailey's Island, Harpswell, Maine.

(II) Joshua, son of William and Sarah

Black, made his will in 1753, and this was proved April 6, 1756. His wife Mary was probably not then living, as she is not mentioned in the will. Their descendants are still living in Kittery and some have changed their names to Blake. The children recorded were: Benjamin, Jonathan, Mary, Joshua, Henry (died young), Henry, Thomas (died young), Sarah, Almy, Catherine, Thomas and Margery. Of these only two sons survived the period of childhood.

(III) Jonathan, son of Joshua and Mary Black, was born February 15, 1720, and Henry, December 1, 1726. There can be little doubt that one or the other of these was the father of Josiah next mentioned.

(IV) Josiah, a blacksmith by trade, probably a son of the above mentioned, was born in 1750, settled in Limington, Maine, before the revolution, and served as a soldier in the continental army. He is on record as being at Hubbardstown, Vermont, and also under General Stark, at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 7, 1777. He died in Limington, July 4, 1840. He married Martha Cookson, of Standish; children: Mary, John, Joab, Josiah, Mercy, Aaron and Elizabeth.

(V) John, eldest son of Josiah and Martha (Cookson) Black, was born August 31, 1777, in Limington, where he passed his life and was probably engaged in agriculture. No public record appears of his death or of his children. His wife, Abigail (Small) Black, was probably a granddaughter of Joshua and Susannah (Kennard) Small, of Limington, a descendant of Francis Small, an immigrant from England, who purchased from the Indians lands lying between Big and Little Osipee rivers, included in the present towns of Cornish, Limerick and Parsonsfield, and who settled in Kittery, Maine, whence he went in 1700 to Truro, Massachusetts, and there died 1714-15.

(VI) Jacob, son of John and Abigail (Small) Black, was born in Limington, Maine, September 16, 1812, died in Limerick, August 2, 1881. He attended the district schools of his native town, and while still very young showed signs of the energy and activity which later were prominent features in his character. He learned shoemaking at the age of eighteen years and followed this occupation for twelve years in Alfred, Maine. Upon his return to Limington he purchased a farm of sixty acres adjoining the farm of his father, and resided upon it for many years. He removed to Lebanon in 1869, where he bought a fruit farm which he cultivated for two years,

then sold the property to Ole Bull, the famous violinist, whose widow still owns the farm and resides on it during the summer months. He was a candidate for the office of high sheriff of York county while residing in Lebanon, and removed from thence to Limerick, where he bought a farm located on the border of the Little Ossipee river. He was a progressive and successful farmer, a thoroughly self-made man and one who made the best use of every opportunity for advancement which presented itself. In politics he was an active supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and during the war of the rebellion gave his earnest support to the Union cause. He was keeper of the York county jail at Alfred for four years, and rendered most valuable service to the Republican party as chairman of the county committee. Although he never aspired to local offices, he wielded a strong influence in the public affairs of the county. Mr. Black married, in 1842, at Hollis, Maine, Charlotte Butters, daughter of Moses and Deborah (Drake) Swett, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, the former a son of Thomas R. Swett, and a descendant of Sir Francis Drake. Children: 1. George E., born 1843, resided in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and enlisted in 1862 as a private in Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Maine Volunteers, served nine months and rose to the rank of second sergeant; upon his return to his home he was for some time engaged in teaching school in Limerick and South Waterboro, and was finally appointed depot master for the Boston & Providence Railroad Company in Boston; later he became general freight agent, a position he filled for some years. 2. Lucius A. 3. Moses S. 4. Almena C., married Sherman E. Piper, of Parsonsfield, Maine. 5. Georgia E., married Charles Stimpson, a prosperous farmer of Limerick. 6. Frank S., see forward. 7. Rodney. 8. Edwin. 9. Lillian D., married Arthur P. Merrow, of Freedom, New Hampshire, formerly a merchant and now agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company for Carroll county. 10. Kate M. 11. Infant, unnamed.

(VII) Frank Swett, fourth son and sixth child of Jacob and Charlotte B. (Swett) Black, was born in Limington, York county, Maine, March 8, 1853, and was brought up on his father's farm, on which he became accustomed to manual labor while very young, his work on the farm being confined to the summer months, and in the winter he attended the district schools. When his father removed to Alfred, to take charge of the county jail, he attended the Alfred high school. Determined

to gain a college education, he saved his small earnings and was thus enabled to attend the Lebanon Academy, and in his preparation for college he was later assisted by private instructors connected with the Limerick Academy. He increased his tuition fund by teaching school, and when eighteen years of age he entered Dartmouth, but his college attendance, like that of so many of Dartmouth's students at the time, was interrupted by periodical absence each winter in order to teach school to replenish his slender purse. His editorial ability was first recognized at Dartmouth, where he was successively editor of the three college papers. He was graduated one of the honor men of the class of 1875, and given the degree of A. B. on Commencement Day. After graduation he peddled chromos in central New York, and this experience brought him in contact with the publisher of the *Johnstown Journal*, a weekly newspaper published at Johnstown, New York, and he became editor of that paper. His short editorial career fully justified the prophesy made while in college that he would make a brilliant journalist. His own ambition, however, was to become a lawyer, and to this end he secured a place as law clerk and law student in the office of Robertson & Forster in Troy, New York. To gain the money to bear the expenses without interfering with his studies, he worked nights as a reporter on the *Troy Whig*, and part of each day as registry clerk in the Troy postoffice. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and his first independent position as lawyer was a member of the firm of Smith, Wellington & Black. He withdrew from the firm in 1880, and put out his "shingle" as "Frank S. Black, Attorney and Counselor at Law," and he has ever since done business alone. His knowledge of the law was sufficient for any branch, and his thorough preparation and mastery of every detail of the cause he undertook to handle won him immediate success and he became a recognized leader of the bar in Rensselaer county. He was frequently consulted and employed by other lawyers in the preparation of cases that needed expert professional service; in this way he gained the good will of the bar and was ready with sound advice to both the office lawyer and the advocate before the bar. He had inherited from his father sound Republican principles, founded upon those of the old-line Whig party, and yet the political field offered him no great allurements for many years. In 1888 and 1892 he made occasional campaign speeches in behalf of the candidacy of

Benjamin Harrison. In 1893, when he was chairman of the Republican county committee for Rensselaer county, the practice of "repeating" and the adoption of other methods for swelling the vote of the Democratic party in the county, but principally in the city of Troy, came before the county committee. Through Mr. Black's initiative, the committee made a vigorous and successful movement to overcome the unlawful practices. On March 7, 1893, a Republican worker at the polls, Robert Ross, was murdered and Chairman Black took both a professional and a personal part in bringing the assassin before the courts and securing his conviction. This prosecution, so largely directed by him as special counsel for the investigation committee, won for him not only the applause of the Republican party, but that of the entire order-loving and law-abiding citizens of the state, as the assassin was defended by the best legal talent of the opposing political party and thus hedged about by barriers hard to surmount or overcome. This achievement brought Mr. Black before the political leaders of the Republican party of the state and wise politicians saw in the young and almost unknown "Counsellor Black of Troy" the sound timber for successful public achievement, and the next year he was made the candidate by his party for representative for the Troy district in the fifty-fourth United States congress. He carried the election in November, 1894, by a large plurality, defeating the skilled politician and political leader of the Democratic party of the district, Edward Murphy Jr., who was supposed up to this time to be invulnerable either as a candidate or friend of a candidate. In the fifty-fourth congress, Black was given a place on the private land claims committee and on that of the Pacific railways. While the first term of any representative in the United States congress is bound to be uneventful, the eyes of the Republican party leaders were upon Representative Black, and at the meeting of the Republican state convention, assembled at Saratoga in August, 1896, he received the nomination of his party as their most available candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of the state, that of governor, to succeed Levi P. Morton. Mr. Black received 187,576 votes to 174,524 for Wilbur F. Porter, and 26,698 for D. G. Griffin, in the convention, and he was triumphantly elected in November, 1896, and served his adopted state acceptably, and with credit to himself, the party by whose votes he was elected, and the people of the great Empire State. In 1898 Dartmouth Col-

lege conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. At the meeting of the Republican state convention in 1898, he was a candidate for renomination, his opponent in the convention being Theodore Roosevelt; the first ballot gave Black two hundred and eighteen votes and the hero just returned from the Spanish-American war seven hundred and fifty-three votes, and the delegates in the convention supporting Governor Black made the vote for Colonel Roosevelt unanimous. Under the administration of Governor Black the birth of Greater New York occurred, due to the passage of the act on March 23, 1897, by a vote of one hundred and eighteen to twenty-eight, vetoed by Mayor Strong and passed again by the assembly by a vote of one hundred and sixty to thirty-two, April 12, 1897, which bill as then passed received the signature of Governor Black, May 5, 1879, and went into effect January 1, 1898. He also signed the bill allowing the expenditure of \$2,500,000 for the improvement of Bryant Park and the building of a free library building to be occupied by the New York Public Library and the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations; one to authorize the city to contract with the Grant Memorial Association for the preservation of the tomb of General Grant and to provide for the completion of the State Capitol building at Albany. He secured appropriation for the purchase and reclamation of Adirondack lands, and during his administration several thousand acres were added to the state's domain. In 1898 he called an extra session of the legislature for July 11, to take action upon "an appropriation to meet the expense of providing New York's share of troops required for the war with Spain; a plan to enable voters absent from their homes in the military service of the United States to vote at the coming elections, and a provision to better protect citizens who would vote according to law and more certainly prevent and punish those who would vote otherwise." The result of the state election, November 8, 1898, was 661,707 votes for Theodore Roosevelt, including 4,503 ballots cast by the military, the preponderance of which vote was in favor of Theodore Roosevelt, but it stands upon record that Governor Black in November, 1896, received 125,869 votes more than did Roosevelt in 1898; while the fact of 1896 being a presidential year did not cause the total vote for governor to exceed that of 1898 by more than 43,000 votes.

On retiring from the governorship of New York, he resumed the practice of law by re-

moving his office from Troy to Manhattan Borough, New York City, establishing himself in law offices at 170 Broadway, where he carries on a general practice. His most notable case in the criminal courts was his defense of Roland B. Molineaux, who had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to electrocution. He took up the desperate case at this crisis and obtained for the accused a new trial; and in this trial he satisfied the jury of the innocence of his client, despite his former conviction and sentence; convinced by his reasoning and the logic of his argument the jury brought the verdict of "not guilty," and young Molineaux walked out of the courtroom a free man. While doing business in New York City, Governor Black has continued to retain his residence at Troy, where he spends his Sundays. He has a summer home at Freedom, New Hampshire, and passes about five months of the year in that charming spot. He is a member of the Unitarian church of Troy, and is associated with the following organizations: The Republican clubs of Troy and New York, Lawyers' Club of New York, and New England, Maine and New Hampshire societies. He married, November 27, 1879, Lois B. Hamlin, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, and their only child, Arthur Black, resides in Boston, Massachusetts; he was graduated at Harvard, A. B., 1903, LL. B. 1906. He married Frances G. Purdy, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, and has one child, Frank Swett Black, born July 19, 1907.

This family is doubtless of Scotch BLACK ancestry. Samuel Black, a ship owner of considerable property, died in Boston in 1749. His will, dated February 11, 1749, bequeathed to his friends George Glenn and wife, to a negro boy to whom he gave his freedom and some property, to brothers Aaron, Alexander and John Black; to the sons of his brother, Moses Black; to sisters Elizabeth and Margaret; "to two brothers by my father's side," James and Robert. Just what this means we have not learned, probably James and Robert were by a different wife than Samuel's mother. But the will states that "his brothers and sisters are in Ireland," affording proof of the Scotch-Irish origin of his family. Some of them appear to have come to Boston soon afterward. A James Black died there in 1770, leaving a widow Susanna.

(I) John Black, immigrant ancestor of this

family, may have been brother of Samuel mentioned above. If so, he was in Boston but a short time before his death. We know nothing about him except from the probate of his estate and that of his widow. He was a mariner. His widow Elizabeth was appointed administratrix of his estate April 9, 1751. She died January 17, 1775, making a nuncupative will drawn by Dr. John Stedman and signed also by her daughter, Mary Fullerton, proved and allowed February, 1775, in Suffolk, bequeathing to her children: 1. Elizabeth, who was given the largest share and the residue. 2. Mary, married — Fullerton. 3. Jane, married — Brewer. 4. Henry, mentioned below. 5. John Jr.

(II) Henry, son of John Black, was born in Boston, October 6, 1739, from old family Bible, and died in Prospect, Maine, June 15, 1817, and is buried at Sandy Point, Stockton. He received by his mother's will the great family Bible, a sight of which would be greatly appreciated by the family historian. He married, August 16, 1764, Sarah Stowers, who was born in Chelsea (Rumney Marsh, Boston), January 25, 1744, and died in Prospect, Maine, October 5, 1816. He and his wife were admitted to the Chelsea Church, owning the covenant, July 25, 1765. He was a soldier in the revolution in Captain Samuel Sprague's company, 1775. Children, born in Boston in what is now Chelsea and baptized in the Chelsea Church: 1. Henry Jr., November 10, 1765, baptized November 17; mentioned below. 2. Sarah, June 17, 1767, baptized June 28; married Josiah Ames. 3. John, June 25, 1769, baptized October 15, 1769; married Rebecca Stimpson. 4. James, November 5, 1770, baptized June 30, 1771; married Rebecca Brown. 5. Elizabeth, January 2, 1775, married Joseph Matthews. 6. Jane, April 20, 1776, married — Field. 7. Mary, March 23, 1778, married Jonathan Dow. 8. Alexander, March 20, 1780. He was a saddler by trade. He removed to Prospect, Waldo county, Maine, during the revolution. His house was burned by the British when their fleet sailed up the river. He used to do leather work for the revolutionary soldiers at Fort Pownall, Cape Jellerson. He was once placed under arrest for criticizing the bravery of Commander Saltonstall. He represented his town in the Massachusetts general court in 1806-07-08-09-10-11. He was one of the leading citizens of the town.

(III) Henry Jr. (2), son of Henry Black, was born in Boston, November 10, 1765, and

baptized in the Chelsea Church November 17, 1765. He lived at Prospect, Maine, and died there September 11, 1828. He was a farmer and prominent citizen. He married, August 25, 1789, Annie Brown, born in Belfast, Maine, March 18, 1766, and died at Searsport, Maine, July 21, 1857. Children: 1. Ann, born June 6, 1790, married James Leach. 2. Sally, March 3, 1792, married Andrew Leach. 3. Mary, January 18, 1794, married James Greely. 4. Henry, February 3, 1796. 5. John, May 2, 1799, married (first) Mary Pierce, and (second) Mrs. Tyler. 6. Clarissa, February 17, 1802, married Isaac Carver. 7. Joshua T., June 6, 1805, mentioned below. 8. Hannah, April 24, 1807, married Alexander Nichols. 9. Otis P. D., February 4, 1810, married (first) Hannah C. Nichols; (second) Maria R. Marithew.

(IV) Joshua T., son of Henry (2) Black, was born in Prospect, Maine, June 6, 1805, died in Searsport, July 12, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. After he left school he was a teamster for a number of years, and then in trade at Searsport, where he owned a market and provision store. He sold his business and became a farmer at Searsport, and followed that occupation the remainder of his active life. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the state militia in his younger days. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Searsport. He married (first), January 28, 1838, Eleanor M., born in Belfast, December 20, 1807, died in Searsport, June 18, 1850, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Mitchell) Houston, and granddaughter of Captain Samuel and Esther (Rogers) Houston. Children: 1. Robert, died in infancy. 2. Joshua W., born August 16, 1842, mentioned below. 3. Edward Dayton, May 16, 1844, a grocer at Melrose; married (first) Emma Wood, (second) Georgianna Crofts; children of second wife: Charles, James, John, Elizabeth. 4. Charles Bently, July 16, 1845, died August 30, 1845. He married (second) Jane R. Houston, a sister of his first wife, July 17, 1853; she was born in Belfast, June 12, 1800, died March 20, 1884, in Searsport. The following was taken from the *Waterville Sentinel* of July 17, 1908: "While George W. Frisbee was with a picnic party on Vaughan's shore in East Belfast he discovered an old tombstone that had been thrown into the bushes on the bank. It was made from common field rock, the base pointed and the top arched and bordered with leaves, and was evi-

dently homemade. It bore the following inscription: 'Erected in memory of Mrs. Esther Houston the wife of Captain Samuel Houston who died Nov. 8th, 1794 in the first year of her age. Retire my friends dry up your tears, here I must lie till Christ appears.' Almost every trace of Belfast's first cemetery has been obliterated, and it is believed that the above-mentioned stone is practically the only one that has withstood time and weather. Mrs. Houston was the daughter of Major Robert Rogers, an officer in the French war. Her husband, Samuel Houston, was one of the original proprietors, drawing lots number 6 and 13, and settling on the latter in 1771, where he built a log hut. The house and barn he built later were burned by the British during the Revolution. He was the second town clerk, a member of the first committee of safety, and captain of the first militia company. His son, Samuel Jr., enlisted in the army a week after the battle of Bunker Hill, and was a member of Washington's life guard."

(V) Joshua Wilson, son of Joshua T. Black, was born in Searsport, Maine, August 16, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He enlisted in April, 1861, among the first in Company I, Fourth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, and went to Rockland with the regiment. He returned home on account of not being of suitable age. He re-enlisted September 10, 1862, in Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment. (See history of Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment, p. 313.) He took part in the expedition under General Banks and was at the siege of Port Hudson and at the battle of Springfield Landing. He was mustered out August 16, 1863. He returned to Searsport and opened a meat and provision market in that town, conducting it until 1866, when he removed to Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he conducted a meat market for two years. He was then in the same line of business for two years and a half in Boston. After spending a year of travel through the western states he returned to Searsport. He was census enumerator for the federal census of 1870 and 1880 in Searsport. He was appointed deputy sheriff of the county in 1872 and served until 1878. He was agent for the American Express Company at Searsport for nine years. From 1884 to 1887 he was deputy collector of customs at Searsport. He was appointed postmaster by President Harrison in 1889 and again in 1898 by President McKinley, and has been reappointed twice since then and is now serving a fourth

four-year term. He has given the utmost satisfaction to the public and the department as postmaster. At the present time he is also judge of the municipal court. He was appointed trial justice by Governor Plaisted in 1882. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governors Robie and Burleigh and reappointed by Governor Cobb. He is a Republican of much influence and activity, and after twenty-five consecutive years of service on the Republican congressional district committee was re-elected April 29, 1908, for another term. He is president of the Searsport Water Company. He is a member and past master of Mariners Lodge of Free Masons of Searsport; of Searsport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of King Solomon Council, Royal and Select Masters, Belfast; of Anchor Chapter, Eastern Star, of Searsport; and past grand of Sears Lodge of Odd Fellows. He belongs to Freeman McGilvery Post, No. 30, Grand Army, and was on the staff of Commander Adams of the Maine department. He is an attendant of the Congregational church. He married, August 12, 1874, Eliza E., born June 13, 1843, daughter of Josiah Bickmore, of Montville. Children: 1. Frederick Frasier, born September 26, 1876, mentioned below. 2. Jessie Mildred, April 6, 1884, married, February 23, 1908, John H. Montgomery, of Bucksport, a druggist. 3. Edna Eleanor, July 4, 1886, was associated with her father in the postoffice from 1903 until her sudden death, June 15, 1908.

(VI) Frederick Frasier, son of Joshua Wilson Black, was born September 26, 1876, in Searsport, and educated there in the public schools, attending the University of Maine for two years. He began his career as freight clerk on a Boston steamship. In September, 1898, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and was graduated in 1902. He entered the army and was sent to the Philippines, where for two years he was stationed at the headquarters of General Sumner at Zamboanga, and he had charge of the yellow fever camps. He was transferred to San Francisco after the earthquake disaster and had charge of a camp of fifteen thousand homeless people. Afterward he was stationed at Seattle and then at Fort Liscomb, Alaska, in charge of a target camp. In 1908 was promoted to first lieutenant of Eleventh Infantry, and is on duty in Cuba. He is a member of Mariners' Lodge of Free Masons, Searsport; of Searsport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, Belfast.

The Black family of York and BLACK Kittery, Maine, was of Scotch ancestry. Daniel Black settled in York, Maine, before 1700. He was a son of Daniel Black, of Rowley and Boxford, Massachusetts. (See history of Boxford, Massachusetts.) He bought land of Samuel Webber, February 29, 1703-04, located on the north side of Sentry hill. He deeded two acres on the north side of Hull's creek in York to Peter Nowell, August 24, 1709. (York Deeds Book viii fol. 30.) He died before 1712, when his widow bought land of Peter Nowell, twenty acres on the northeast side of the highway by the market place in York. His first deed on record was dated September 24, 1698, when he bought eleven acres at Burnt Plain in York of Thomas Wise. He bought two acres at Dummers Cove of Thomas Moore, and September 5, 1700, mortgaged to James Gooch three acres of land and buildings on the highway and Meeting House creek, York. But still earlier Daniel Black had a town grant of twenty acres, which was sold by his widow and son Samuel to John Harmon, December 5, 1717. Sarah and Samuel deeded to Jonathan Young Jr. ten acres near Cape Neddick pond, York. Later they deeded other parcels of land. Children of Daniel and Sarah Black: Samuel, Elizabeth, Mehitable.

The history of Kittery, Maine, says that Josiah Black was in York before 1700. If so, he left no traces before 1700 on the land records, but the name is preserved in the family in later generations. In a deed dated April 6, 1719, Lewis Bane, Job Banks and Benjamin Preble conveyed land to him. These were Scotch settlers, and Bane was ancestor of a large family, the later generations spelling the name Bean. The consideration of the deed being love and affection, there was doubtless some relationship between them. Peter Nowell, mentioned above, was also a relative. Ridlon thinks this Josiah was among the Scotch-Irish pioneers of 1718. Further trace of him is not found.

(II) William Black was son of one of the early settlers, doubtless Josiah, for Daniel left but one son, Samuel, as shown by the settlement of his estate. The will of William Black was proved at Kittery, January 1, 1727-28, bequeathing to wife Sarah and to sons William and Joshua. Children: 1. William, had children William and Elizabeth; removed to Harpswell, Maine, and lived on Bailey's Island. 2. Joshua, mentioned below.

(III) Joshua, son of William Black, born

at York about 1695, died in 1753. His will was proved April 6, 1756. He married Mary ——. Descendants are still living in Kittery, some having changed their names to Blake. Children recorded at Kittery: 1. Benjamin, born April 19, 1719, not named in father's will but was in grandfather's. 2. Jonathan, February 15, 1720, mentioned below. 3. Mary, January 2, 1722. 4. Joshua Jr. (twin), December 27, 1724, died May 3, 1742. 5. Henry (twin), December 27, 1724, died February following. 6. Henry, December 1, 1726. 7. Thomas, August, 1728, died in 1729. 8. Sarah, May 12, 1730, married Nicholas Collins. 9. Almy or Amy, March 8, 1731. 10. Catherine, May 15, 1734. 11. Thomas, October, 1738, died about 1756, unmarried, in his majesty's service in the French war; will dated April 30, 1756; brother Henry a legatee. 12. Margery, August 19, 1739.

(IV) Jonathan, son of Joshua Black, was born February 15, 1720. He probably settled in Limington.

(V) Josiah, son or nephew of Jonathan Black, was born in 1750, died at Limington, July 4, 1840. According to the Saco history he was of the family given above. The above records, in fact, include all that is known of this family down to Josiah Black, of Limington. He married Martha Cookson and settled in Limington before the revolution. He was a soldier in the continental army, and served in the campaign in Vermont ending with Burgoyne's surrender, October 7, 1777. Children: 1. Mary, born May 10, 1775, married Jacob Small. 2. John, August 31, 1777, mentioned below. 3. Joab, November 4, 1780, married Hannah Hamlin; children born at Limington: i. Josiah, born October 31, 1802; ii. Olive, August 14, 1804; iii. Hannah, December 18, 1809; iv. Ira, September 8, 1811; v. Lovina, October 20, 1814. 4. Josiah, August 31, 1784, married Mary Libby, of Scarborough, where he died July, 1864; children: i. Zebulon, born December 12, 1808, married Elmira Emerson; ii. John, December 24, 1810, married, July 17, 1837, Roxanna Andrews, of Bethel, and has two daughters, Olive and Hannah; iii. Josiah S., November 29, 1812, married Eunice B. Smith and had son David T., born December 27, 1838; iv. Mercy, January 21, 1815, died young; v. Martha, March 29, 1817, married John J. Plaisted; vi. David I., September 28, 1819; vii. Joab, had son Alvah, father of Charles A. Black, teacher in Paris Hill Academy and Norway Liberal Institute; viii. Almer, April 13, 1824, married Betsey Bailey; ix. Mary L., May 6, 1827, mar-

ried Lorenzo Goodwin. 5. Mercy, January 8, 1789, married Amos Libby. 6. Aaron, September 10, 1791, married Lydia Libby. 7. Betsey, February 22, 1798.

(VI) John, son of Josiah Black, was born in Limington, Maine, August 31, 1777. He married Hannah Hamlin. Children born in Limington: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Samuel.

(VII) John (2), son of John (1) Black, born in Limington in 1807, died in 1879. He married Mary Anderson, of Limington. Children, born in Porter, Maine: Frank Melville, Mary, Marcia, Abbie, Henry, James Anderson, mentioned below.

(VIII) James Anderson, son of John (2) Black, was born February 3, 1851, in Porter, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. When he was fifteen years old he removed to Lynn and went to work in a boot and shoe factory, attending the night school for two years. He then returned to Porter and engaged in farming for a time. He removed to Moultonborough, New Hampshire, and established himself in the wood and lumber business. He continued in business for about sixteen years. He was a Republican in politics and served on the board of selectmen of the town of Moultonborough. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Kezar Falls, Maine. He married, October 25, 1876, Dora Lizzie Fox, of Porter, born April 24, 1858. Children: 1. James Orion. 2. Laura May, mentioned below. 3. Nina Marcella.

(IX) Dr. Laura May, daughter of James Anderson Black, was born in Porter, September 8, 1879. She attended the public schools of Moultonborough and Brewster Academy at Wolfborough, New Hampshire, graduating in 1898. After teaching school two years, she began the study of her profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, where she graduated in 1904 with the degree of M. D. Since January, 1906, she has been practicing medicine at Saco, Maine.

Thomas Henry Black was born in Ireland in 1798. He came to St. Martins, New Brunswick, about 1820, and having received an excellent education in Ireland, he engaged as a school-teacher in New Brunswick, and later in life served as lumber merchant, ship-builder and general merchandise storekeeper. He married Mary Fownes, who was a native of St. Martins, New Brunswick. Children, all born in St. Martins: Melissa, Sarah Jane, William T.,

Mary, Louise, Henry Allen, a successful contractor and builder in Boston, Massachusetts; Grace, Judson Burpee, a physician and member of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and in 1908 was returned with the largest majority in Nova Scotia. Thomas Henry Black died at St. Martins, New Brunswick, 1860.

(II) William T., eldest son and third child of Thomas Henry and Mary (Fownes) Black, was born in St. Martins, New Brunswick, October 20, 1830. He was a pupil in the public schools of St. Martins and at Mount Allison Academy, Sackville, New Brunswick, and was graduated from the Provincial Normal school, Saint John, New Brunswick. He gained his first knowledge of medicine in the office of James Hunter, M. D., of St. John, New Brunswick, where he read medicine under the direction of Dr. Hunter, one of the most learned physicians and surgeons of his time in the province. He then took the regular course in medicine and surgery in the Pennsylvania Medical College, under such noted teachers as the elder Stille, Francis G. Smith, etc., graduating Doctor of Medicine in 1857. He began practice in Moncton, New Brunswick, and his skill was soon recognized by the public and by the officers of the European and North American railway (now the Intercolonial), then under construction, which gave him unusual opportunities in the practice of surgery. In 1860 he removed to Calais, Maine, where he practiced medicine and surgery up to the advent of the southern rebellion, when he volunteered his service in the Union army and was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Twelfth Maine Volunteer Infantry and mustered in December 28, 1861, and his regiment was assigned to the southern division under General Butler, and with his regiment was among the first of the army to occupy New Orleans. He was appointed medical examiner for the first Union volunteer regiments raised in New Orleans, and was appointed surgeon of First Louisiana Volunteers. He remained in the United States volunteer service up to May 29, 1863, when he was granted leave of absence on account of the condition of his health, impaired by service in the sickly camp occupied by the Union army on the Mississippi river. He was granted a leave of absence and returned to Maine hoping that a northern climate would restore his health; in this he was disappointed, and at the expiration of his leave of absence tendered his resignation, and was honorably discharged on

July 23, 1863. He resumed the practice of medicine at Calais, Maine. In the latter part of 1869 and until August, 1870, he spent in Europe visiting the medical schools in Great Britain and the Continent. In 1885 he was forced by ill health to relinquish his practice and retire to a farm in Nova Scotia which he purchased and cultivated for nearly five years. This treatment of his body and mind served to reinstate his health, and he resumed his practice and was still so engaged in 1908, although seventy-eight years of age. He had hoped for years to retire from active practice, but the old friends who relied on him for medical advice and help would not allow him to entirely discontinue practice, but he took no new business and gradually obtained the ease he had so well earned, through the consideration of these friends. He found his best comfort and ease in his beautiful home below the city of Calais on the bank of the river Ste. Croix, and from there he kept in touch and continued his membership in the Washington County Medical Society and the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick. He has been a member of the United States Pension Examining Board at Calais for many years, and since July, 1908, the president of the board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Mason.

Dr. Black married, December 9, 1857, Frances E. Cutts, of Eastport, Maine. They never had their lives made glad by the birth of children, but this deprivation was the gain of the children of others who came within the larger circle of their lives, giving them the unstinted love and care that they were deprived of showering on their own.

The name of Lewis was formerly LEWIS Lewes and originated in the county of Kent, England. It has been stated by some authorities that George Lewes, of Barnstable, the emigrant ancestor of the Bridgton Lewises, was the father of the George Lewis who was of Casco in 1640, but this has been proved erroneous by Mr. Savage, and they were probably not related to each other. The Goodman George Lewes, Senior, and Goodman George Lewes, Junior, of Scituate, Massachusetts, mentioned by the Rev. John Lothrop, were undoubtedly father and son. Goodman George, Senior, wrote his name Lewes, and his descendants retained that form of spelling until about the year 1700, since which time the present orthography has

been in general use. Many men of marked ability have brought honor and distinction to the name in America.

(I) George Lewes, of East Greenwich, in Kent, was a clothier and probably followed his trade in London before coming to New England. It is quite probable that he was a member of Mr. Lothrop's church in London at the time of its disruption in 1632, and he evidently emigrated shortly afterward as he was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1633, and two years later he rejoined his former pastor in Scituate, where he was admitted a freeman in 1636-37. His home in Scituate was located on Kent street, the residents of which were mostly from that county in the mother country and known as "the men of Kent." In 1639 he sold his property in order to remove with Mr. Lothrop and the other church members to Barnstable, and in common with the rest he received land grants in the latter place. He served as surveyor of highways in 1648 and 1650, rendered jury duty in 1649 and was constable in 1651. He was an honest man and a sincere Christian, whose chief desire was to live in peace with his fellowmen, to avoid actions at law and to yield rather than contend with his neighbors. He died in Barnstable in 1662 or 1663. His first wife, whom he married in England about 1626, was Sarah Jenkins, a sister of Edward Jenkins, who was subsequently a resident of Scituate. She accompanied him to America and died in Barnstable. The maiden surname of his second wife is unknown, but her given name was Mary, and she was living in 1670. He was the father of eight children, five of whom were probably born in England. Their names were: Mary, Thomas, George, James, Edward, John, Ephraim and Sarah. (N. B. These children are not given in the order of their birth.)

(II) Lieutenant James, son of George and Sarah (Jenkins) Lewes, was born in England in 1631. Although compelled to work hard from daylight to dark he nevertheless found the means of gratifying a desire for the acquisition of knowledge by devoting the long winter evenings to study under the direction of the pastor, and at his majority he was well prepared for the business of life. Like his father he was both honest and industrious, but unlike his progenitor he possessed the faculty of acquiring property and he became wealthy. He was made a freeman in 1658; rendered the customary jury service; was for many years an officer in the local militia company and probably served in King Philip's war; was a selectman for the years 1679-81-

89-90; but did not unite with the church until 1699, when he was sixty-eight years old. He died October 4, 1713. His will was dated May 8, 1713, and proved October 17 of that year. October 31, 1655, he married Sarah, daughter of George Lane, of Hingham. Their children, all born in Barnstable, were: John, Samuel, Sarah, James, Ebenezer, George, Joseph, Susannah, Mary and Hannah.

(III) Ebenezer, fourth son and fifth child of Lieutenant James and Sarah (Lane) Lewes, was born in Barnstable, December 20, 1666. He acquired both wealth and prominence; was one of the most able business men of Barnstable in his day; held various town offices and was judge of the court of common pleas. The date of his death does not appear in the records at hand. In 1691 he married Anna, daughter of Hon. Barnabas Lothrop, and on February 28, 1728, he married for his second wife Rebecca Sturgis, of Yarmouth. The latter died April 10, 1734, aged sixty-five years. His children, all of his first union, were: Sarah, Susannah, James, Ebenezer, Hannah, Lothrop, George, Nathaniel, John, David and Abigail.

(IV) George (2), fourth son and seventh child of Ebenezer and Anna (Lothrop) Lewes, was born in Barnstable, April 5, 1704. He occupied the homestead and was an industrious and useful citizen who refrained from participating in public affairs. Being contemporary with his Uncle George, he is designated in the Barnstable town records as George Lewes, Junior, and he died about the year 1757. His will, which was dated July 19, of that year, disposed of property inventoried at two hundred and eighty-four pounds. September 12, 1737, he married Sarah Thacher, of Yarmouth, and her death occurred April 30, 1762. Their children were: "Annah," Thankful (who died in infancy), John, Thankful, Sarah, Temperance (who also died in infancy), George, Temperance (who died aged about seven months), Josiah, another Temperance, Susannah and James.

(V) Major George (3) Lewis, second son and seventh child of George (2) and Sarah (Thacher) Lewes, was born in Barnstable, April 9, 1741. He was one of the most distinguished members of the family, acquiring prominence both in civil and military life, and he settled in Gorham, Maine, where his death occurred July 24, 1819. October 12, 1760, he married for his first wife Mary, daughter of Hon. Daniel Davis, a revolutionary soldier of distinction, and she died in February, 1782, aged forty-one years. His second wife was

Desire, daughter of Samuel Parker, of West Barnstable. His first wife bore him eleven children: Mehitable, Colonel Lothrop, Sarah, "Annah," James, Ansel, George, Daniel Davis, Mary, Robert and Abigail, the last two of whom were twins. Colonel Lothrop Lewis was a prominent resident of Gorham; a surveyor of recognized ability and at one time state land agent. Abigail married Captain William Prentiss and became the mother of the distinguished American lawyer and orator, Sargent S. Prentiss; also of Rev. George Lewis Prentiss, D. D., the eminent theologian.

(VI) Major George (4), fourth son and seventh child of Major George (3) and Mary (Davis) Lewis, was born in Barnstable, March 28, 1775. Locating in Bridgton, Maine, he turned his attention to agriculture and became one of the prominent farmers of that locality. For many years he was connected with the militia and held the rank of major. His death occurred in Bridgton, September 19, 1857. He married Ruthy Lincoln, and their children were: Ruth, Lincoln, Royal, Harriet, Tabitha, Lothrop, Jerusha and Sarah.

(VII) Lothrop, third son and sixth child of Major George (4) and Ruthy (Lincoln) Lewis, was born in Bridgton, September 4, 1805. He was reared and educated in his native town, where in early manhood he engaged in tilling the soil, and the active period of his life was devoted to that calling. During the anti-slavery agitation he earnestly supported the cause of Abolition, and in 1847 represented his district in the lower branch of the state legislature. He also supported with vigor the cause of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors and belonged to the Sons of Temperance. He was very active in religious work and a leading member of the Congregational church at Bridgton Center. He died in that town, October 25, 1879. December 25, 1832, he married Mary Jones, of Waterford. She became the mother of five children: Caroline Peabody, Mary Elizabeth, George, Lothrop Lincoln and Edward Lyman.

(VIII) Rev. George, D. D. (5), third child and eldest son of Lothrop and Mary (Jones) Lewis, was born in Bridgton, January 21, 1839. From the North Bridgton Academy he entered Bowdoin College, receiving his bachelor's degree and later entering the Bangor Theological Seminary, was graduated in 1865. He was ordained a Congregational minister the same year and installed pastor of a church in Bedford, Massachusetts, but owing to impaired health was later obliged to suspend his labors and seek a warmer climate. After

spending some time in Florida with beneficial results he resumed pastoral work in Jersey City, remaining there three years, and from 1874 to the present time he has been located in South Berwick. Bowdoin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1904. In politics he is a Republican. On November 28, 1865, Dr. Lewis was united in marriage with Katharine B., daughter of Colonel Hugh D. and Elizabeth (Lewis) McLellan, of Gorham. The McLellans are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and are said to be the descendants of Sir Hugh McLellan, of Argyleshire, Scotland. They took refuge in the North of Ireland during the seventeenth century. The Gorham family was founded in America by Hugh and Elizabeth McLellan, of county Antrim, Ireland, who came from Londonderry to Boston in 1733, and proceeding to Maine they settled as pioneers in Gorham. Their children were: William, born in Ireland; Abigail, Mary, Alexander, Cary, Jane, Martha, Thomas and Martha. Dr. George and Katharine B. (McLellan) Lewis are the parents of three sons: Hugh McLellan, born October 26, 1868; Philip Prescott, September 26, 1870, and George Lothrop, June 10, 1878. All were fitted for college at the South Berwick Academy. Hugh M., who is a graduate of the University of Maine, is married and resides in Brunswick, Maine. Philip P. is a graduate of the Maine Medical school of Bowdoin College, and is now a physician in Gorham. George L., a graduate of Bowdoin, is now librarian of the Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum.

This surname, identical with MOOR More, Moore, Muir, Mure and Moir in Scotland, is credited with various derivations, the most obvious being the taking of the name from the race of Moors, in the same way that we find such names as Scott, English, French, etc. The Scotch family of this name was established before 1263, in Ayrshire, Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire. When King James planted the English Presbyterians in the north of Ireland, the history of the Scotch-Irish there began. In the precinct of Orier, county Armagh, one thousand acres were granted to Sir Gerald Moore, knight, privy councillor. In the precinct of Tullaghavry, county Cavan, fifteen hundred acres were granted to Brent Moore, and Archibald (Arthur) Moore. In the precinct of Portlough, county Donegal, Hugh and William Moore were settlers as early as 1613. In 1629, in the precinct of Lurg and Coolema-

kernan, county Fermanagh, among the lessees of John Archdale, occur the names of Thomas and William Edward Moore. Sir Gerald Moore built a stone "bawn" (sic) and a small house "inhabited by an Irishman," on his thousand acres. Before 1630 Archibald Moor had a grant in Clonmahone, county Cavan, and there erected a strong sod "bawn" and an Irish house. From 1610 to the present time the Moor family of the north of Ireland have been practically all of pure Scotch ancestry, and Presbyterian in religion. In the three counties of Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone one hundred and eighty-five of this surname were born in 1890, indicating a population in those counties alone of upward of eight thousand by the name of Moore or Moor.

(I) Deacon James Moor, immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was born in 1702, in county Tyrone, Ulster province, Ireland, descended doubtless from one of the Scotch pioneers mentioned above. He died in Pembroke, formerly Suncook, New Hampshire, March 11, 1773. He came to America in 1725, and was one of the first settlers of New Hampshire at what was called Suncook by the Indians. He went to Londonderry on a tour of inspection, and secured the refusal of the rights of Joseph Farrar, June 5, 1729, bought the property by deed dated November 24, 1729, and used to say that his family was the second to settle in the township, where he built the first frame dwelling, which, altered from time to time, is yet standing on the old farm, and was lately occupied by Samuel Emery, grandson of the pioneer. Moor was deacon of the Presbyterian church, and a man of prominence. He married, in Ireland, Agnes Colbreth (family name also Colbath, Colbreath, and Galbraith). Vice-President Henry Wilson was a Colbath by birth, having had his name changed after he was an adult. His ancestors came from the same section of Ireland as Agnes Colbreth—Londonderry or Tyrone. Children of James Moor: 1. James. 2. William, married Hannah ———. 3. Hannah, born August 5, 1732. 4. Ephraim, married (first) Hannah Rogers; (second) February 27, 1783, Jennie Moore. 5. John, had seven children at Pembroke. 6. Daniel, mentioned below. 7. Robert, born May 1, 1741, married Ruhamah Mitchell. 8. Daughter, married Robert Kelsea. 9. Daughter, married Ephraim Foster. 10. Eunice, married, September 24, 1781, James Merrill, of Chichester.

(II) Captain Daniel, son of Deacon James Moor, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, June 21, 1735. He settled in Deerfield,

adjacent to Pembroke, and became a prominent citizen and soldier. He was friendly with the Indians until the French and Indian war, when the Indians left the vicinity of Pembroke, and went to Canada, committing outrages and taking prisoners on the way. Moor was in service against them. When the revolution broke out he was one of the first on his way to Lexington at the head of a company, and fought under Colonel John Stark at Bunker Hill, and stood at the side of Major McClary when he was struck with a cannon ball, and was one of those who opened a grave and buried him on the spot. He was also in the service in 1776-77, and at the battle of Saratoga. Later in life he was a pensioner on account of his revolutionary service. He kept the first tavern in Pembroke. Some of his children spelled their name Moor, others Moore, and their descendants are similarly divided. Captain Moor married (first) Margaret White; (second) Elizabeth White, not a sister of his first wife, born March, 1738, died November 29, 1828, daughter of William White. Some of the children were born at Deerfield, others at Pembroke. By first wife: 1. Jane White, born October, 1761, married Theophilus Stevens. 2. Isaac, drummer boy at Bunker Hill, in his father's company. 3. James, married, June 21, 1787, Elizabeth Forrest, of Pembroke; was in his father's company as waiter or servant at battle of Bunker Hill. 4. Agnes, married David Robinson, of Deerfield. 5. Betsey. 6. Daughter, died young. Children of second wife: 7. Daniel, mentioned below. 8. Peggy, married ——— Hunt; settled at Cayuga Lake, New York. 9. Polly, married Joseph Prescott, of Deerfield; died at Garland, Maine, March 26, 1841. 10. Joseph, lost at sea. 11. Abigail, married (first) Gilman Fellows; (second) John Philbrick; lived in Waterville, Maine; she died at Skowhegan, Maine, ninety-eight years old, and is buried at Waterville. 12. Nancy, born November 19, 1781, married Captain James Moore, of Pembroke.

(III) Daniel (2), son of Captain Daniel (1) Moor, was born in Pembroke, February 17, 1771, died at Waterville, Maine, August 30, 1851. He was a soldier in the revolution. He removed to Winslow, now Waterville, Maine, in 1798. He was a farmer. His three eldest sons were engaged in boating and lumbering, and kept a general store. They built river steamers by the score, sold five in California, two of their steam vessels were bought by Cornelius Vanderbilt Sr. for use in the South American trade, and several went to

Nova Scotia. A large number plied the Kennebec, and it was a common sight to see half a dozen at a time at the wharf in Waterville, where the Lockwood mills now stand. In 1848 there were five steamboats plying daily between Waterville and Augusta. Daniel Moor married Rebecca Spring, born September 19, 1771, died August 14, 1831, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Norcross) Spring. Children: 1. Joseph March, born 1798, married Caroline Barnerville. 2. Agnes, 1800. 3. Julia, 1803. 4. William, see forward. 5. Henry, 1807, graduate of Waterville College, entered United States navy, died in Cuba, March 21, 1853; married Ann Nora Lyon, of New York city. 6. Daniel, 1809, died February 14, 1890; married Mary Ann Moore. 7. Wyman Bradbury Sevey, 1811, died March 10, 1869; was a well-equipped lawyer; became prominent in politics; was for a time United States senator from Maine; afterward consul-general to Canada, residing in Montreal; held important government position in Washington City, where his death occurred from effects of impure water; married Clara Ann Cook. 8. Rebecca Elizabeth, 1814, died March 30, 1902; married Rev. Freeman Tilton; (second) Rev. Arthur Drinkwater.

(IV) William, son of Daniel (2) Moor, was born March 1, 1805, died in Minneapolis, 1872. He was in partnership with his brothers in the ship-building business, as described above. In the forties he and his brother Daniel built a long four-story building in which they manufactured gang-saws, iron and steel shovels, and operated a plaster mill and grist mill. Part of the building was also used by the firm for storage for their extensive grain and feed business and merchandise. This building was lost by fire July 15, 1849, was rebuilt, and burned down again in 1859. After the Maine Central railroad came to Waterville from Portland, ship-building and trading on the river collapsed, and the vessels were sent to other ports. Mr. Moor married, September 10, 1832, Cornelia Ann Dunbar, born January 9, 1809, died October 13, 1883, daughter of Lemuel, born May 3, 1781, died August 16, 1865, and Cordana (Fobes) Dunbar, of Bridgewater, born October 1, 1783, died April 18, 1869. Her father was son of Peter and Alice (Alger) Dunbar, grandson of Samuel and Mary (Hayward) Dunbar, and great-grandson of James and Jane (Harris) Dunbar. James Dunbar was a son of Robert and Rose Dunbar, who came from Dunbar, Scotland, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1650. (Hingham History.) Jane Dunbar

was daughter of Isaac and Mercy (Latham) Harris, granddaughter of Robert and Susanna (Winslow) Latham, and great-granddaughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow. Mary Chilton came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower" with her parents, and was the first woman to step ashore at the landing of the Pilgrims; she died in Boston, in 1679. Children of William Moor: 1. Daniel Webster, born June 27, 1833, killed in California by the explosion of a steamboat, 1853. 2. Ann Cornelia, February 16, 1835, married, October 24, 1855, Dr. Nathan G. H. Pulsifer (see sketch). 3. William Alonzo, born November 24, 1838, died in Minnesota; married (first) Clara Day; (second) Estella ———; had three children by first and one by second wife. 4. Edwin B., born June 28, 1842, died 1892; married Clara Watson; (second) Estella Parker. 5. Andrew J., born December 22, 1846, died in 1895. Children of Lemuel and Cordana (Fobes) Dunbar: Otis, married Mary Talbot. Cornelia Ann, married William Moor. Olivia S., born September 3, 1811, died April 30, 1836. Mary Haywood, born August 27, 1816, died February 27, 1885; married a Mr. Coffin. Peter, born May 12, 1821, died March 3, 1861; for a second wife married a Garcelon. Edwin, married Eliza Joy. Alice Alger, born October 3, 1818, died September 16, 1900. Armenia Fobes, born November 28, 1823, died November 17, 1887. Lemuel, born April 17, 1826, died March 3, 1908.

This surname is of French origin, and the progenitor was of French Huguenot stock. The name is spelled Pulsever, Pulcifer, and in various other ways, in the early records. The name is not recognized by the authorities as an English surname, though the first settler may have been from Guernsey, or elsewhere on or near the English channel, where many French Protestants took refuge. The nearest French resemblance to the name is Pulosevits, the pronunciation of which might give rise to the spellings in vogue during the life of the pioneer. The coat-of-arms is given in Rietstap: *De gu. a'une aigle de profil d'or le vol levé perchée sur un serpent de sin. ondoant en forme de S posé en bende la tete en haut. Crest: Un ramp. patti d'or et de gu. tenant de ses patés un demi-vol de gu.*

(I) John Pulsifer, immigrant ancestor, born about 1650-60, in France, found a Huguenot place of refuge in England. He settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1680, according



N. H. W. Purdifer

to tradition, on the spot still occupied by a descendant on the old road leading to Coffin's Beach. In 1688 he had a parcel of land granted by the town, "given to the house where he then lived." He married, in Gloucester, December 31, 1684, Joanna Kent. The only other early settler named Pulsifer was Benedict Pulsifer, of Ipswich, who was probably father or near relative of John. The "History of Gloucester" says: "A tradition was current some years that a man of this family was one of a number of fishermen who were taken from two schooners by Indians at Sheepscot river, Maine, in the early part of last (eighteenth) century. The Indians fastened the men to stakes and then barbarously tomahawked them all except Pulsifer, who was suffered to live, and after three months confinement among the savages made his escape and returned to Gloucester. His mind was so much affected by the awful sight of the murder of his companions and his own sufferings that the mention of the word Indian would throw him into a paroxysm of fright. It is said that in one of these paroxysms he wandered about in the woods a week, having fled thither upon being told that some savages were near in a boat." Children of John Pulsifer: 1. John, born November 17, 1685, died August 27, 1707. 2. Joanna, October 7, 1688. 3. Mary, April 8, 1691. 3. Thomas, February 10, 1693, had homestead at Gloucester; married (first) Sarah Grover, January 6, 1726; (second) October 29, 1730, Hannah Woodward; had sons Thomas, Nathaniel and Samuel, and three daughters; Nathaniel, born May 29, 1736, was a soldier in the French and Indian war; married, 1765, Abigail Proctor; had five daughters in succession, then four sons—Nathan, Samuel, Epes and Isaac; the last named Nathan died December 25, 1765, aged eighty-six; Thomas, the father, died September 27, 1778. 4. Ebenezer, July 20, 1695, married, February 11, 1720, Huldah Silley, and had several children. 5. Mary, April 27, 1697. 6. David, January 9, 1701, see forward. 7. Jonathan, July 30, 1704, married, December 11, 1729, Susanna Hadley; children: Susanna, Jonathan, Samuel.

(II) David (1), son of John Pulsifer, was born in Gloucester, January 9, 1701. He resided there, and married Mary ———. He doubtless followed the sea. Children: David, and three daughters.

(III) David (2), son of David Pulsifer, was born in Gloucester, September 29, 1731. He married a cousin, Hannah Pulsifer, of Brentwood, New Hampshire, and settled in Poland,

Maine. He was a soldier in the revolution, from Gloucester, a private in Captain Charles Smith's company, also matross in Captain William Ellery's company, First Artillery, 1776. Children: Jonathan, and probably others.

(IV) Jonathan, son of David (2) Pulsifer, was born in Gloucester about 1770. He married, August 30, 1789, Polly Rust, born September 1, 1769, died 1862. He settled in Poland, Maine, with his father. Two children grew to maturity: Moses Rust, mentioned below, and Benjamin.

(V) Moses Rust, M. D., son of Jonathan Pulsifer, born in Poland, Maine, September 10, 1799, died January 27, 1877. He was educated in the district schools, and studied the profession of medicine. He practiced at Eden, Sullivan and Ellsworth, Hancock county, Maine. He married, 1819, Mary Strout Dunn, born May 30, 1801, died March 11, 1850, daughter of Hon. Josiah and Sally (Barnes) Dunn. Her father was born September 8, 1779, and died February 3, 1843. Her mother was born January 11, 1783, and died December 29, 1858, daughter of Rev. Thomas Barnes, who was a representative to the general court of Massachusetts; a monument to his memory was erected in Norway, Maine, by the Universalists. Children of Dr. Moses Rust Pulsifer: 1. Josiah Dunn, born 1822, was the first stenographer employed in the courts of Maine for reporting, and held that office a number of years; he compiled a "Digest of Maine" during this period. 2. Nathan Goldsmith Howard, January 24, 1824, see forward. 3. Reuben, 1826, a farmer. 4. Caroline, married B. F. Crocker, of Hyannis, Massachusetts. 5. Augustus Moses, June 15, 1834, see forward. 6. Horatio, became a medical practitioner. 7. Thomas Benton, became a physician; practiced at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. 8. Ella Dunn, married Joseph Bassett, of Yarmouthport, Massachusetts. Children of second wife: 9. Georgia, married Dr. Charles Byron Porter, of Old Town, Maine. 10. Charles Leslie, a farmer at Corinna, Maine.

(VI) Nathan Goldsmith Howard, M. D., son of Dr. Moses Rust Pulsifer, was born January 24, 1824, in Eden, Mount Desert, Hancock county, Maine, and died in Waterville, Maine, December 3, 1893. He attended the common schools of Eden and Minot, Maine, and studied for his profession at the Dartmouth Medical School, from which he graduated with the class of 1847. He had previously studied in the offices of his father and Dr. N. C. Harris, and assisted them in prac-

tice. Immediately after receiving his degree he began to practice at Fox Island, Maine. In 1849, when the gold fever broke out, he went to California as doctor in the barkentine "Belgrade," around Cape Horn, the voyage lasting six months. He remained in California two years, returning in 1851 to Ellsworth, where he practiced a short time, then spent a year in study in medical schools and hospitals in New York and Philadelphia, and from 1852 to the time of his death practiced in Waterville, Maine. He had a very large practice, and ranked among the leaders in his profession for many years. He was held in the highest esteem by his fellow practitioners as well as by the families whom he served. His judgment was sound, his ability and fidelity remarkable. He was a director and vice-president of the People's National Bank of Waterville, and was president for ten years immediately preceding his death. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Unitarian. He was a member of the American Homœopathic Association, and the Maine State Homœopathic Society. During the last twenty years of his life he devoted much attention to his real estate investments in Waterville, and was prominent in financial circles. He married, October 24, 1855, Ann Cornelia Moor, born February 16, 1835, in Waterville, daughter of William and Cornelia Ann (Dunbar) Moor. (See Moor family.) Children: 1. Nora, born January 24, 1856, married Frank Lorenzo Thayer, son of Lorenzo Eugene and Sarah (Chase) Thayer; children: Nathan Pulsifer, born December 20, 1878; Lorenzo Eugene, born March 8, 1883; Frank L. Jr., born December 5, 1895. 2. Cornelia Ann, August 8, 1860, married Herbert L. Kelley, son of Herbert L. and Mary (Crie) Kelley; child: Cornelia Pulsifer, born February 17, 1897. 3. William Moor, August 18, 1863, see forward. 4. Ralph H., August 19, 1865, see forward.

(VII) William Moor, M. D., son of Dr. Nathan G. H. Pulsifer, was born in Waterville, August 18, 1863. He attended the public schools, graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1878, from Colby University in 1882, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1887. He took a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1890. He opened an office and practiced for a time in Skowhegan, removed in 1892 to Waterville, where he practiced until 1900, when he again located in Skowhegan, and has since been engaged in practice there. He married, October 2, 1896, Helen G. Libby,

daughter of Isaac C. and Helen Libby. They have one child, Libby William Moor, born March 27, 1899.

(VII) Ralph H., M. D., son of Dr. Nathan G. H. Pulsifer, was born in Waterville, August 19, 1865. He attended the public schools; prepared for college in the Coburn Classical Institute, where he was graduated in 1882. He graduated from Colby University in the class of 1886. He studied for his profession at the Boston University Medical School, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1889. He also graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1890. He practiced for two years in Waterville, for five years in Vassalborough, then at Skowhegan until 1897, when he returned to Waterville, where he is now permanently located. He married, February 23, 1893, Grace Goodridge Yeaton, born May 23, 1871, daughter of Freeman G. and Ellen (Page) Yeaton, of Belgrade. Child, Page Moor, born August 20, 1896.

(VI) Augustus Moses, son of Dr. Moses Rust Pulsifer, was born in Sullivan, Hancock county, Maine, June 15, 1834. He received his early education at Hebron Academy (Maine), the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill and Waterville Academy (Maine), and after attending Waterville College, now Colby University, one year, entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1858. He taught in the public schools of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire and in 1858-59 was principal of the Lewiston Falls Academy in Auburn, Maine. He read law in the offices of Record, Walton & Luce at Auburn, Maine, and was admitted to the Androscoggin county bar in September, 1860. From that time he has practiced law in Auburn. From 1870 to 1873 he was county attorney of Androscoggin county. He has also been chairman of the school board of Auburn and president of the common council. He is president of the water commissioners, organized in 1895, and was one of the projectors and prime movers in forming the Auburn Aqueduct Company. He was interested in building Roak Block, Auburn, and in other real estate investments in that city. He has been exceedingly active in business, especially in promoting various corporate and public enterprises. In 1870 he organized the Androscoggin Water Power Company and has been treasurer to the present time. This corporation owns and operates the Barker Cotton Mill in Auburn, of which Mr. Pulsifer is treasurer and managing director. He is one of the founders of the Au-

burn public library and has been trustee from the first; was one of the incorporators of the Auburn Young Men's Christian Association; also one of the founders of the Sixth Street Congregational Church of Auburn, of which he is a member. He has been prominent in the temperance movement. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society and of the Maine Genealogical Society; also of the Home Market Club of Boston. He married, July 2, 1863, Harriet, daughter of Hon. George W. Chase, of Auburn. Children: 1. Jennie Deane, who is at the head of the art department of the Ohio Wesleyan University. 2. James Augustus, attorney at law at Auburn. 3. Dr. Tappan Chase, graduate of Columbia Medical College. 4. Mary Helen, graduate of Mount Holyoke College. 5. Chase, graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1897. 6. Nathan, graduate of Bates College. 7. Harriet Chase, graduate of the Auburn high school.

(For early generations see John Pulsifer I.)

(V) Benjamin, son of Jonathan Pulsifer, was born in Poland, Maine, about 1810, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the trade of harness maker and followed it during his active life. He lived at what is called Minot's Corner in the town of Poland. He married (first) Miss Ford; (second) Miss Chandler, and (third) Mrs. Burnett. Children: 1. Fobes F., mentioned below. 2. Angelina, widow of Timothy Downing, of Auburn, Maine.

(VI) Fobes F., son of Benjamin Pulsifer, was born in Poland, Maine (now Minot), died 1877 in Minot. He attended the common schools and learned the trade of his father—harness making. Later he took up shoemaking, which he followed most of his active years. He married Adelaide Bucknam, born in Massachusetts; they lived in Auburn and Minot, Maine. Children: 1. Orpha E., unmarried. 2. James Brown, mentioned below.

(VII) James Brown, son of Fobes F. Pulsifer, was born in Auburn, October 7, 1875. He was brought up in the family of an uncle, Aldin C. Pulsifer, where his mother also made her home, and from early youth worked at farming. After receiving a common school education in Auburn and three years in Hebron Academy, he worked for a time in a shoe factory. He then engaged in the retail milk business on his own account and was very successful. After eight years of prosperous business he and Calvin C. Young bought the coal

and wood business of Hastings & Smith and have since conducted it under the firm name of Pulsifer & Young. Mr. Pulsifer is a member of Tranquil Lodge, Free Masons; of Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, Lewiston. In politics an Independent. He married, October 29, 1900, Maidee Parsons, born at Turner, Maine, January 6, 1877, daughter of Edward and Mary (Allen) Parsons, of Auburn. Child, Pauline Rebecca, born March 22, 1907.

This old Scotch name has MITCHELL long been conspicuous in the history of New England, and its bearers have been noted for those Scotch qualities of industry, grit and stern adherence to principles which are proverbial. Many immigrants have come to these shores directly from Scotland and others from England, but the name is of noted Scotch origin in the early ages of Great Britain. In the early settlement of Maine and the development of its industries, past and present, it has borne no mean part, and is now known honorably throughout the United States, many of its representatives being descendants of those stern old Maine pioneers.

(I) Experience Mitchell was one of the forefathers of Pilgrims, as those immigrants were called who came to New England in the first three vessels; he arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship "Ann" in 1623 and had a share in the first division of lots in that year and of the live stock in 1627. He sold this place in 1631 and removed to Duxbury, where he purchased another in 1650. He was an original proprietor of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, but did not remove thither until late in life. He died there in 1689, aged about eighty. His will was made at Leyden with the Pilgrims and he left a brother Thomas, who lived and died in Holland. His first wife was Jane, a daughter of Frances Cook, who arrived in the "Mayflower" in 1620. His second wife bore the same baptismal name, but her family name is unknown. His will and other documents show the names of the following children: Thomas, John, Jacob, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and Hannah.

(II) Jacob, son of Experience and Mary Mitchell, was probably born in the old world and resided at Dartmouth, now Fairhaven, Massachusetts, where he died in 1675. He was a carpenter by trade, was ensign of the military company, and was killed with his wife by the Indians while they were on their way

in the early morning to the garrison. Their children had been placed in the garrison the night before, and thus escaped the massacre. They were Jacob, Thomas and Mary. Edward Mitchell, a younger brother of John, who was then childless, took and reared these children in Bridgewater. The daughter was married in 1696 to Samuel Kingman. Jacob Mitchell's wife, to whom he was married in 1666, was Susanna, daughter of Thomas Pope, of Plymouth.

(III) Jacob (2), eldest child of Jacob (1) and Susanna (Pope) Mitchell, was born about 1668 and resided in Bridgewater. He married Deliverance, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kingman, of West Bridgewater, and granddaughter of Henry Kingman, of Weymouth, where he was made a freeman in 1636. She was born in 1676 and lived but a short time after her marriage. Soon after her death Jacob Mitchell removed to Kingston, Rhode Island, where he married (second) Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Cushman. He was a blacksmith and sold out his establishment in Kingston in 1728 and removed to North Yarmouth, Maine, where he died about 1744. One child, Jacob, was born in Bridgewater. Others in Kingston.

(IV) Jacob (3), eldest child of Jacob (2) and Deliverance (Kingman) Mitchell, was born January 10, 1697, in Bridgewater, followed his father to North Yarmouth in 1743, and died there December 1, 1784. He was elected a deacon at the church at North Yarmouth, July 10, 1745. He was married (first) in 1721 to Mary Howland, and they were the parents of Mary and John. He married (second) Rachel (Lewis) Cushing, who was born June 19, 1694, and died March 15, 1768, a daughter of John Lewis. The records of North Yarmouth give the following children: David, Rachel, Jacob and Sarah. The family records give the birth of the next mentioned as Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He was undoubtedly the son of Jacob and Rachel (Lewis) Mitchell, born during a temporary residence in Yarmouth, which was then, of course, a part of Massachusetts.

(V) John, undoubtedly son of Jacob (3) and Rachel (Lewis) (Cushing) Mitchell, was born in 1733 in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and settled in Unity, Maine, when it was a wilderness. He was a farmer, merchant and local magistrate and took an active interest in the development of the town and the advancement of church work and education. He erected a saw and grist mill and operated them until he turned them over to his son, Isaac, who

succeeded him in business. He was religiously trained, maintained a high character and attained an honorable position in that part of the state where he resided. He was so set in his religious belief that he would not allow food to be cooked in his house on Sunday. He held an office in the revolutionary army. He married Mary Vickery Weston, a native of England, who came to America a short time before her marriage. No record appears of their children, but the family account makes the next mentioned their son.

(VI) Isaac, fourth son of John and Mary Vickery (Weston) Mitchell, was born, lived and died in Unity. He followed his father's line of occupation, belonged to the same church and maintained a similar interest in municipal and educational matters. He rebuilt and enlarged the Mitchell mills as they were called, and filled every elective office in the town, being for many years chairman of the board of selectmen. He built the house now occupied by Silas Bither near Unity Pond at Bither's Mills and his children were born there. While breaking a colt he was thrown against a rail of the bridge near his home and was so seriously injured as to cause his death. He married Hannah Vickery, of Unity, and their children were: Isaac, Reuben, Happy, Sybil, Lydia, Susan, Solomon Stuart, James Madison, Rufus B. and Eliza W.

(VII) Solomon Stuart, third son of Isaac and Hannah (Vickery) Mitchell, was born in Unity, 1807, and died at Troy, 1850. He followed the occupation of his father and grandfather and was a farmer and millman in Unity. His education was what was acquired at home and in the town and in high or graded schools. He lost his life by exposure in running his mills, dying before he was thirty years of age. He was a member of the local military company, and in politics was a Whig, but he held no public offices. He married Lucinda Tyler, who was born in Dixmont, and died at Unity in 1846, daughter of Major Roland and Sallie Tyler, of Hampden. Roland Tyler was a son of General Ebenezer Tyler, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, who took part in the battle of Lexington; was an officer in the Massachusetts military forces during the revolution; attained the rank of major general in the military establishment of Massachusetts; was a member of the general court of that state for several terms, and always took a leading part in the public affairs, educational, political and military. The children of Solomon Stuart and Lucinda (Tyler) Mitchell were: Wilfred A., who was killed at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in

the civil war; Roland T., who resides in Sacramento, California; and Henry L., who is next mentioned.

(VIII) Henry Lyman, youngest child of Solomon Stuart and Lucinda (Tyler) Mitchell, was born in Unity, February 6, 1845. He attended the town schools, private schools and high schools in several different towns, Corinna Academy for several years, and was a private student under the instruction of Professors E. E. Small, Isaac W. Cates and J. H. Sawyer, all graduates from Bowdoin College, and of the best teachers turned out by that college. He was left alone in the world when under five years old, without money or friends to assist him, and had early knowledge of the many trials and disappointments that fall to a boy in those circumstances, yet he made the acquisition of the best education possible his sole aim, and constructed a foundation upon which he could stand and defend himself, for he had to defend himself, as he had no one to rely on, no one to care for or encourage him, and very many who sought to push him back or drag him down. But in spite of misfortune and opposition, and strengthened by the efforts he was compelled to make, he succeeded and acquired in youth a training that has served him well through life. For two years he was assistant under Professor Sawyer at Corinna. In 1865 he began the study of law and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1870, United States circuit court in 1880, and United States court of appeals, 1891. Since his admission to the bar of Maine he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Bangor, where he has attained a leading position as a lawyer. In politics he is a Republican, and began to march for Republican candidates four years before he became a voter. He never aspired to public offices other than in the line of his profession as a lawyer. He was elected ten consecutive years to the office of attorney for the city of Bangor, without canvassing for office, and while he held that position the Piscataquis railroad, running from Bangor to Greenville, in which the city of Bangor had a two-million-dollar interest, was disposed of. The railroad excise tax on the European North American railway, in which the people of Bangor held \$1,900,000 in securities which had not been taxed for several years, was restored by his efforts; the celebrated case relating to the use of the "Hersey Trust Fund," so called for the erection of a new city hall, was disposed of in favor of the city, requiring a special act; a new law was passed by the legislature, plac-

ing the police force upon permanent basis; the fire department was reorganized; as well as many other matters of importance to the people of the city. In military affairs Mr. Mitchell has long been active. He was a member of the First Maine Cavalry Volunteers; adjutant of the Second Maine Volunteers; colonel of the Second Maine Regiment, M. V. M.; and for several years brigadier general, commanding the First Brigade, M. V. M. In religious faith he is an Independent Congregationalist (Unitarian). He was a member of the standing committee fifteen years, and chairman of the committee ten years. In 1895 General Mitchell organized the Penobscot Loan and Building Association, which has done a large and flourishing business. He is secretary and director of the company. He is a past chancellor of Norembeaga Lodge, No. 5, now Condeskeag, No. 53, Knights of Pythias; past master workman of Bangor Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Order United Workmen; and past post commander of Hannibal Hamlin Post, No. 65, Grand Army of the Republic.

Henry L. Mitchell married, September 22, 1880, in Albion, Maine, Emma L. Ryder, who was born in Washington, Maine, and educated in the town and private schools and in the Ladies' Boarding School at Brunswick. Her father, Robert E. Ryder, a practicing physician and surgeon, held every municipal office he could be induced to accept, was twice a member of the house of representatives, and twice elected to the senate. He rendered no military service, but took a very active part in looking after the welfare of the Union soldiers in the war of the rebellion. Many of Mrs. Mitchell's ancestors were celebrated in the line of their calling as editors, doctors and lawyers. Her mother was Emily E. (Rust) Ryder, a descendant of Henry Rust, the progenitor of the Rust family in America, who came from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, in 1623, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mitchell met with a very serious accident six months prior to her marriage, which left her an invalid for life, but she has borne up under her sufferings, bright and cheerful, and looked on the fair side of life with patient resignation, and with the assurance that her trials and sufferings in this life will fit her for the hereafter.

The name of Mitchell was well known in this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. Paul Mitchell came over with John Winter, and died in 1654. Captain

John Mitchell married the widow of Hugh Gunnison and died in 1664. He was of Smuttnose Island in 1660.

(I) Christopher Mitchell is mentioned in the court records May 21, 1660. His house at the head of Braveboat Harbor is mentioned in the deed of April 22, 1665. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Joan Andrews, who was born about 1641, as shown by a deposition. He administered the estate of his brother-in-law, John Searle, in 1675. Widow Sarah was administratrix of his estate March 13, 1686. Incidental statements in deeds and town records assign him the following family: 1. William, married (first) Honor —; (second) Elizabeth Tenney. 2. Christopher, thrice married. 3. Richard, see forward. 4. Joseph, married Joanna Couch. 5. Robert, married Sarah Deering. 6. Elizabeth, married (first) John Tenney; (second) Samuel Johnson.

(II) Richard, third son and child of Christopher and Sarah (Andrews) Mitchell, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Deering) Couch. Their children were: 1. John, born May 14, 1701. 2. Sarah, July 9, 1702, married, April 4, 1723, Thomas Adams, of York. 3. Joanna, February 19, 1704. 4. Joseph, "oldest son" in 1756, was made administrator of his father's estate July 12 of that year; married Isabella Bragdon. 5. William, see forward. 6. Richard, married (first) Huldah Weare; (second) Mary (Deering) Jones. 7. Hannah, married Captain Robert Oram. 8. Mary, married, January 29, 1729-30, Captain Solomon Mitchell. 9. Temperance, married William Rackliff. Published June 16, 1739.

(III) William, third son and fifth child of Richard and Sarah (Couch) Mitchell, married (first), published February 27, 1741, Sarah, daughter of Peter Weare, of North Yarmouth. She renewed the covenant July 15, 1751, and had daughter Lucy baptized. He married (second), May 9, 1756, Sarah Sellers, of York. October 3, 1759, Jacob Brown, of North Yarmouth, was made guardian of Daniel, Sarah and Lucy Mitchell, children of Sarah Mitchell, deceased, who was the daughter of Peter Weare. William Mitchell's will, dated June 18, 1784, probated September 13, 1788, mentions wife Sarah and children: Daniel; Sarah, unmarried in 1790; Lucy, baptized July 15, 1751, married, February 27, 1772, Reuben Brown, of North Yarmouth; Mary, unmarried in 1790; Lydia, unmarried in 1790; William.

(IV) William (2), youngest child of William (1) and Sarah Mitchell, was born about 1753. He was the executor of his father's will,

and was a revolutionary soldier. He lived at Braveboat Harbor and died March 19, 1827. He married, January 1, 1776, Susanna Foy, born 1753, died November 20, 1836. His children in 1838 were: 1. Joseph, married Hannah Nelson; died without issue, January 6, 1837. 2. Charles, see forward. 3. Susanna, married Andrew W. Black. 4. Martha, married, about 1812, Henry Black or Blake. 5. Richard, married Esther Williams.

(V) Charles, second son and child of William (2) and Susanna (Foy) Mitchell, was born about 1783, died July 23, 1850. He married Olive Ingersoll, born November 14, 1780, died February 13, 1864. Their children: 1. Captain Charles, born 1812, drowned off Rye, New Hampshire, August 31, 1855. He married Sarah —, and had children: i. Charles, married Sarah Morgrage; ii. Frances, married, November 27, 1853, Elias Bowdy. 2. Captain Horace, born 1821, died July 11, 1889; married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Tobey, and had children: i. Miriam, married, September 8, 1861, Robert Billings; ii. Jane, married Charles Mills, of Kittery. 3. Reuben, see forward. 4. Hannah, married John Parrott. 5. Sally, married Benning More. 6. Olive, married (first) — More; (second) — Tendel.

(VI) Reuben, third son and child of Charles and Olive (Ingersoll) Mitchell, was born in Kittery Point, June 13, 1824. His earlier years were spent in the calling of a fisherman, having had at one time a number of fishing vessels in his charge. Later he worked in the navy yard as a riveter, and in this occupation he contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia and resulted in his death, August 30, 1893. He was a staunch supporter of Republican principles, a member of the Free Baptist church, and of the Order of the Golden Cross. He married, June 27, 1846, Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Olive (Eaton) Sayward, of Wells. Their children were: 1. George W., born March 12, 1849, married, 1873, Abbie Getchell, of Kittery. 2. Horace, see forward. 3. Arabella, September 7, 1859, married, April 6, 1885, Herbert C. Baker. 4. Phila, March 22, 1862, died July 26, 1872.

(VII) Hon. Horace, second son and child of Reuben and Hannah (Sayward) Mitchell, was born in Kittery, March 13, 1857. After an elementary education received in the district and high schools he spent two years in coasting. Upon his return to his home his education was resumed at Kittery high school and continued at the New Hampton Literary Institute and Business College. The thorough

training he received in these institutions enabled him to immediately engage in teaching, which he followed successfully for thirty-four terms. He then accepted a clerkship in the Marshall House at York Harbor, where he remained for three years. In this new occupation he achieved success and filled a similar position in the Wentworth at New Castle, New Hampshire, for one year, subsequently conducting the Pocahontas of Gerrish Island for five years. He now formed the plan of building a summer house according to what his ideal of a summer hotel should be. He bought the old Hill House, and in 1890 erected on the site the Champernowne. This being supplied with the best accommodations, enables its guests to thoroughly enjoy the pleasures of a summer vacation. It is furnished with all modern improvements and has ample facilities for boating and bathing, in addition to pleasant walks and other amusements. Caring for his guests so generously, Mr. Mitchell has become one of the most popular landlords on the coast, and his house takes its place among the most enjoyable resorts in New England. He purchased and succeeded to the business of Frank E. Rowell, attorney, in 1901. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and has been an able leader of his party in the district. He was nominated to the office of state senator by acclamation and elected in 1895 for a term of two years by a large majority. He was president of the school board for two years; postmaster under President Harrison's administration; represented Kittery in the house of representatives in 1891; represented Kittery and Eliot in 1893; superintendent of schools, 1898-99; in 1896 the governor of Maine appointed him a commissioner to examine the state treasurer's accounts, and in 1897 he served as chairman of the same commission. He was largely instrumental in forming Kittery Water District in 1907, and is president of the board of trustees. One of the trustees of the Robert W. Trail Academy and a delegate to the National convention at Chicago, 1908. He is connected with the following organizations: Member of Naval Lodge, No. 184, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Kittery; Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of South Berwick; Bradford Commandery, of Biddeford, Maine; grand senior deacon of the Grand Lodge of Maine; past master of Naval Lodge; past grand of Riverside Lodge; past patriarch of Dirigo Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Kittery; organized Constitution Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Kittery, in 1883, and is past chancellor of

same; first grand commander and grand keeper of the records of the Order of the Golden Cross of the State of Maine; member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married (first), December 24, 1884, Lucy A., who died in 1900, daughter of Aaron Frost, of Pembroke, Maine. They had one child, Ethel May, born in 1888, who was educated in the high school of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and is now a student at Wellesley College. Hon. Horace Mitchell married (second), December 25, 1901, M. Gertrude, daughter of James E. Chase, and has one son, Horace Jr., born June 29, 1904.

This family, which came originally from the north of Ireland to Massachusetts, subsequently established themselves in the wilderness of the province of Maine, and descendants of the original immigrants are now quite numerous.

(I) About the year 1730 William Maybury, accompanied by his family, departed from what appeared to be the scene of perpetual religious strife in the north of Ireland to seek a home in America, where liberty of conscience was unmolested, and upon his arrival here settled in Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was a blacksmith by trade, and during his ten years' residence there he acquired considerable property. In 1740 he became one of the grantees of New Marblehead, Maine, which was afterward incorporated as the town of Windham, and was the second settler in that plantation. He located upon home lot number twenty-seven, situated some thirty rods from the river, and he cleared a good farm. He was the first blacksmith in Windham, and followed his trade in connection with farming for the remainder of his life, which terminated March 15, 1764. The maiden name of his wife was Bethsheba Dennis. Their children were: John, Thomas, Seafair (who became the wife of Stephen Manchester), Nancy (who married Gershom Winship), and Richard.

(II) Captain Richard, son of William and Bethsheba (Dennis) Maybury, was born in Marblehead about 1737. He was reared at the homestead in Windham, and with the ardor and patriotism of his liberty-loving race entered the Continental army for service in the revolutionary war. He was commissioned captain of the Windham company February 8, 1775, subsequently serving as such on Colonel Ebenezer Francis' regiment. He shared in the hardships, adversities and victories, partici-

pated in the capture of Ticonderoga and under General Washington at Valley Forge. February 23, 1756, he married Martha Bolton, of Falmouth, Maine; children: 1. Mary, born November 1, 1756, married Edward Anderson. 2. William, December 12, 1758. 3. Thomas, May 21, 1761. 4. Bethsheba, November 13, 1763, married Abijah Purington. 5. Anna, February 9, 1766, died in infancy. 6. Richard, see next paragraph. 7. Anna, November 30, 1769, married Ezekiel Jordan, whose line of descent was Dominicus-5, Nathaniel-4, Dominicus-3, Dominicus-2, Rev. Robert-1 (see Jordan). 8. Daniel, March 4, 1773. 9. Edward, September 9, 1775. 10. Martha, September, 1778, married John Lakey.

(III) Richard (2), third son and sixth child of Captain Richard (1) and Martha (Bolton) Maybury, was born April 25, 1767. He married Mary Jordan.

(IV) Jordan, son of Richard (2) and Mary (Jordan) Maybury, married Sally Hodgdon and resided in Casco and Peru, Maine.

(V) Nathaniel, only child of Jordan and Sally (Hodgdon) Maybury, was born in Casco, July 4, 1827. In childhood he accompanied his parents to Peru, where he attended the district school and engaged in farming. From Peru he moved to Turner, Maine, and established himself in the butchering business. In politics he was independent. He attended the Universalist church. December 31, 1849, he married Annarilla C. Stockbridge, born in Dixfield, Maine, October 16, 1828, died in May, 1903. (N. B. The Stockbridges of Maine are descended from John Stockbridge, an immigrant from England in 1635, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts.) She was the mother of five children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity are: Frank D., William Jordan and Edgar M.

(VI) William Jordan, M. D., son of Nathaniel and Annarilla C. (Stockbridge) Maybury, was born in Peru, March 27, 1858. His early education was acquired in the public schools, including the Turner high school, from which latter he entered the Westbrook Seminary. His professional preparations were completed at the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin College), from which he was graduated in 1886, and he began the practice of medicine at Springvale in the town of Sanford, remaining there six years. About the year 1892 he removed to Saco, where he is still residing, and he has attained prominence both as a physician and as a citizen. While residing in Sanford Dr. Maybury was superintendent of schools. In Saco he has served

upon the board of health, was United States pension examiner during President Harrison's administration, and from 1897 to 1900 served as surgeon-general on Governor Powers' staff with the rank of colonel, having charge of the sick soldiers of the Maine regiments during the Spanish-American war. For several years he was a director of the Saco National Bank. In 1900 he was mayor of Saco, rendering excellent service in that capacity, and in 1903 represented that city in the lower house of the state legislature. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the Maine board of registration of medicine, and two years later was chosen secretary, which position he now holds. In addition to various medical bodies he is a member of Saco Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of which latter he is past eminent commander. In his religious belief he is a Universalist.

On July 4, 1885, Dr. Maybury married Ella W. Berry, daughter of Dexter W. and Emma (Rogers) Berry, of Phippsburg, Maine. Dr. and Mrs. Maybury have one son, Robert, born in Springvale, November, 1887, and is now a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston.

A British soldier by the name of Leonard was at the siege of Louisburg, and on the return of the troops to New England went to Taunton, Bristol county, in 1740. Having received a grant of land in Nova Scotia from the Crown for services in the expedition against the French, he settled upon it in 1755.

(I) Thomas Leonard, son of this British soldier, born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, married Christine MacNab, an immigrant from Scotland.

(II) William, son of Thomas and Christine (MacNab) Leonard, was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1783. He was a shoemaker all his life. He married Mary Smith; children: Ann, Maria, Mary, Bertha, William, Thomas (q. v.) and John. William Leonard, the father, died in Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1848.

(III) Thomas (2), son of William and Mary (Smith) Leonard, was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, where he learned the trade of joiner and worked at his trade up to 1844, when he removed to Bath, Maine. He was a member of the Church of England, and at Bath united with Grace Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death was the oldest mem-

ber of the parish. He married, in Windsor, Nova Scotia, Katherine, daughter of William Davis; children: Charles E., a resident of California; Fred C., who made his home in Bath, Maine; Flora; Lillian; E. Randall; Jennie.

(IV) E. Randall, son of Thomas and Katherine (Davis) Leonard, was born in Bath, Maine, attended the public schools of that city and at the age of seventeen began his active business life as a clerk in a drug-store. In 1894 he established a drug-store which he carried on with very profitable results. He was a Republican in politics, and was elected a member of the school board of Bath, and was elected from the seventh ward of the city a member of the board of aldermen. He was a member of Solar Lodge, F. A. M., of Bath. He is also a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F. He was brought up in Grace Episcopal Church. He married, May 17, 1899, Mary F., daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Merrill, of Freeport, Maine; child, Katherine Elizabeth. As his wife was a member of the Congregational church, he after his marriage attended with her the Winter Street Congregational Church, of Bath.

The Heald family from which is
HEALD descended Perham S. Heald, postmaster of Waterville, Maine, is of English origin, and some of its members were pioneer settlers at Concord, Massachusetts, less than fifteen years after the Puritan settlement at Plymouth.

(I) Major Ephraim Heald was of the New Hampshire branch, and came to Maine from Temple, New Hampshire, about 1765. He is credited with service in the revolutionary war. He died at the age of eighty-one years, and was buried at Temple.

(II) Ephraim (2), son of Major Ephraim (1) Heald, born 1770, died June 29, 1803, and was buried at Bingham, Maine.

(III) Ephraim (3), son of Ephraim (2) Heald, born October 20, 1791, near Madison, Maine, died September 3, 1865, and was buried in Bingham, Maine. He settled on Dead River and cleared up a large tract of land from the wilderness, and on a part of this the Parsons Hotel now stands. He kept a tavern and also engaged in farming and lumbering. He married Katherine Houghton, born October 30, 1793, died July 29, 1869. Children: 1. Harriet, born March 24, 1814, died March 17, 1896. 2. Susan D., July 15, 1816, died December 27, 1896. 3. Ephraim Harrison, May

17, 1818, died April 19, 1900. 4. Thomas H., see forward. 5. Alen, June 21, 1822, died September 22, 1907. 6. Azel, September 6, 1824, died February 12, 1904. 7. Esther, December 26, 1826, died August 24, 1908. 8. Alva, May 30, 1829. 9. Katherine H., August 10, 1831. 10. Marcia A., April 18, 1834.

(IV) Thomas H., fourth child and second son of Ephraim (3) and Katherine (Houghton) Heald, born April 3, 1820, died December 11, 1906. He was a house carpenter, and also owned and operated a grist mill at Madison and Solon, besides being engaged in lumbering. Prior to the civil war he removed to Norridgewock, and about 1870 went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in contracting and building until 1880. That year he went to Luden, South Dakota, and took up a tract of wild government land, and opened up a farm, upon which he resided for about ten years. He then returned to Maine, and made his home with his son, Perham S. Heald, until his death. He was captain of militia, holding a commission under Governor Fairchild. He was formerly a Whig, and became a Republican at the organization of that party. In religious belief he was a Congregationalist. He married, in 1839, Mary A. Rogers, died 1904, daughter of Peter and ——— (Gilman) Rogers. Her father was a revolutionary soldier, and in an early day carried on horseback the mail between Waterville and Norridgewock. Children of Thomas H. and Mary A. (Rogers) Heald: 1. Payson T., served in civil war, in Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers; died from effects of wound received in battle of Gettysburg. 2. Perham S., see forward. 3. and 4. Abbie and Emma A., twins. 5. Daniel K. 6. Thomas G. 7. and 8. Children died in infancy. 9. Cora, deceased.

(V) Perham S., second child and second son of Thomas H. and Mary A. (Rogers) Heald, was born in Solon, Maine, December 20, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of Norridgewock and Skowhegan, and subsequently learned the trade of tailor, at Waterville, where he worked for one year. On August 25, 1862, he enlisted from Norridgewock as a private in Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, with his brother, Payson T. Heald. His regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Bath, Maine, and joined the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of that splendid command—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettys-

burg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, River Po, North Anna, Potomay, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Jerusalem Roads. In the last-named engagement he was taken prisoner, June 22, 1864, and confined in Andersonville and Libby Prison until the close of the war, enduring all the horrible hardships of those notorious prison pens. After his discharge from service, at Augusta, Maine, in 1865, he located in Waterville, where he engaged in the clothing business in company with E. N. Fletcher. This partnership continued for two years, when Mr. Heald purchased Mr. Fletcher's interest and conducted the business alone and with much success until July 1, 1906, when he sold it to the Heald Clothing Company, controlled by his son, Fred P. Heald. Mr. Heald has for many years been prominently connected with corporation and public affairs, serving as president of the Building & Loan Association, and director of the Waterville Trust Company. He served for three years on the board of assessors; as a representative in the state legislature 1887-90, and as state senator for two terms beginning in 1897. In all these positions he has acquitted himself most efficiently and creditably. He was appointed postmaster of Waterville, July 1, 1906, by President Roosevelt, which position he now occupies. He is a comrade and past commander of W. S. Heath Post, G. A. R.; and is affiliated with Waterville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ticonic Chapter, R. A. M.; and St. Omar Commandery, Knights Templar. Politically he is a Republican, and he attends the Baptist church. He married, in November, 1868, Mary E. Webb, born in Waterville, 1843, died 1894, daughter of Deacon David Webb.

(VI) Fred P., only child of Perham S. and Mary E. (Webb) Heald, was born in 1876. He was educated in the public schools and the Coburn Classical Institute. He entered his father's store, and is now manager of the Heald Clothing Company. He married, 1896, Claire E. Jackson, of Milford, Maine.

This name is spelled various ways
 ALLEN in the early records, such as Al-
 lin, Allyne, and otherwise, and
 had many representatives in eastern Massa-
 chusetts at the beginning of settlement there.
 There were more than one bearing the bap-
 tismal name of William, and these have been
 somewhat confounded by various writers.

(I) William Allen, American progenitor of
 a numerous family, was a resident of Salis-

bury, Massachusetts, as early as 1639, and received land there in the first division and again in 1640. He was a house carpenter, and an active and useful member of the infant colony, dying in Salisbury, June 18, 1686. He married (first) Ann, daughter of Richard and Dorothy Goodale. She died "about ye last of May," 1678, and he married (second), about 1684, Alice, widow of John Roper and John Dickison. His children, born of the first wife, were: Abigail, Hannah, Mary, Martha, John, William, Benjamin, Joseph, Richard, Ruth and Jeremiah.

(II) Captain Joseph, fourth son of William and Ann (Goodale) Allen, was born August 13, 1653, in Salisbury, and was a blacksmith and "yeoman." In 1674 he was induced by a grant of land to settle in Gloucester, Massachusetts, where there was urgent need of such a mechanic. He proved an active and useful citizen, serving on important committees, as selectman, as representative in 1705, and commanded a company of militia. In 1675 he purchased a house and land near the meeting house in Gloucester, and there lived until his death, October 6, 1724, at the age of seventy-one years. He was married (first), July 29, 1680, to Alice Griggs, of Gloucester, who died April 26, 1684. He was married (second), November 20, 1684, to Rose Howard, of Cape Ann, who survived him three weeks, dying October 27, 1724. The first wife was the mother of three children, and the second of fourteen. Their names were: Joseph, Jeremiah (died young), Rachel, Solomon, Benjamin, son unnamed, Thomas, Anna, John, Rose, William, Mary and Patience (twins, both died young), Jeremiah, Samuel, Zerubbabel and Mary.

(III) Captain Joseph (2), eldest child of Joseph (1) and Alice (Griggs) Allen, was born June 2, 1681, in Gloucester, and resided there until his death, April 6, 1750. In his early years he was a mariner, and in 1720 he settled down in his native place, becoming a merchant. He evidently made good use of his observations while on the sea and of his later opportunities, his estate being appraised after his death at over £5,130 sterling. He owned much land and eight negro slaves, and his fortune was an ample one for that day. In old documents he is styled "gentleman," and during the last fifteen years of his life "Esquire." He was married in January, 1707, to Mary Coit, who survived him more than twenty-seven years, passing away September 12, 1777. Their children were: Mary, Jo-

seph, Rachel, Elizabeth, Abigail, William, Nathaniel, Martha, Anna, Susanna and Lucy.

(IV) Colonel William (2), second son of Captain Joseph (2) and Mary (Coit) Allen, was born June 30, 1717, in Gloucester, where he resided until his family was grown. He built a large house east of the site of the old meeting house, where his fourteen children were born. Late in life he removed to New Gloucester, Maine, probably accompanying or following some of his children, and was among the first settlers there. No record of his death appears. He was married, April 11, 1745, to Mary Osgood, of Andover, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of: Mary (died young), Joseph, Mary, William, Elizabeth, Dorcas, John, Benjamin, Nathaniel Coit, Aaron and Christopher, (died young), Christopher and Aaron.

(V) Joseph (3), eldest son of Colonel William (2) and Mary (Osgood) Allen, was born February 24, 1746, in Dover, New Hampshire. He came to Piscataqua Corner in Falmouth in early youth with parents, and died and was buried at Gray, 1847-48. From a deposition made by Joseph Allen, of Gray, county of Cumberland, Maine, it is learned that he enlisted in the revolutionary war, March 4, 1777, for three years, joined Colonel Alden's regiment, and after the death of Colonel Alden the regiment (Seventh Massachusetts) was commanded by Colonel Brooks. He served the period of his enlistment and was honorably discharged at West Point, New York, March 4, 1780. In April, 1780, he enlisted for eight months' service, joined Captain Pride's company, Colonel Prince's regiment, stationed at Falmouth, now Portland, and was discharged at Portland, November, 1780. At the time of his enlistment he was an inhabitant of Falmouth, from whence he removed to Gray, Maine, March 17, 1835. In his deposition subscribed and sworn to June 23, 1835, Mr. Allen stated that he never received a grant of land, or money in lieu thereof, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for his said service in the revolutionary war. In another deposition he appointed Josiah Hobbs, of Falmouth, his true and lawful attorney to receive from the land agent of the state of Maine such certificate as he may issue to him, in virtue of a resolve of the said state, passed March 17, 1835, entitled a "Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of the deceased Officers and Soldiers," to the benefit of which resolve he was entitled. He also appointed Harlow Spaulding, Esq., of Augusta,

Maine, his attorney to receive from the land agent of the state of Maine such certificate as may be issued to him, in virtue of said resolve, and for me and in my name and stead to bargain for, sell, dispose of and transfer to any person, and upon such terms as he may think best. Joseph Allen married (first), December 30, 1782, Mary Baker; married (second) Dorcas Meserve. Children: 1. Emery. 2. Andrew. 3. Joseph. 4. Josiah. 5. Otis, see forward. 6. Daniel, a farmer, Free Baptist preacher, died April 9, 1855, aged sixty-three years, buried at Gray. Married (first) Betsey Leighton, daughter of John and Leonia (Sawyer) Leighton, who was buried at Gray. Children: i. David, born March 15, 1818, died 1844, buried at Poland; ii. Leonia, born June 23, 1820, married Ansel L. Libby, deceased; she is now living with daughter at Lewiston; iii. Peter Leighton, born October 8, 1822, died June 17, 1897, aged seventy-four years; buried at Cumberland. Daniel married (second) Mary Fenley, daughter of Abigail Fenley, who came from Scotland and who married Jeremiah Fields. Mary (Fenley) Allen died January 19, 1855, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried at Gray. Children: iv. Betsey, died at Poland, October 15, 1842, aged seventeen years ten months; v. Jane, died (lightning stroke) at Baker Corner, Windham; vi. Caroline M., died October 29, 1853, aged twenty years ten months; she married, December 14, 1851, William Hancock, of Buxton, had one child, Georgie Caroline, who married Alonzo Allen. 7. William. 8. Hannah. 9. Dorcas. 10. Statira. 11. Lucy. 12. Elvira, married, January 10, 1847, Isaac Adams. Joseph Allen, father of these children, had a half-brother, Edward Allen, of Gray, lived in Falmouth, 1826, and was the father of four children: Dr. Nicholas, Alfred, Thomas, Arexine.

(VI) Otis, son of Joseph Allen, was born in Windham, Maine, and lived there until about 1866-67, when he removed to West Gray, and there died, in 1872-73, at the age of seventy-six. He was a well-known farmer. He served in the war of 1812. The name of Otis Allen appears with the rank of private upon the roll of Captain Watson Rand's detached company of militia from the First Brigade, Twelfth Division, in service at Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, from August 5th to November 5th, 1814, under Major George Rogers, and under supervision of United States officers, were paid by the United States government. He also served in Captain Ira Bartlett's company of militia in Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Holland's regiment

raised in Hartford, and in service at Portland from 14th to 24th September, 1814 (with three days additional for travel). Served as a private. He married Clarissa, daughter of John and Leona (Sawyer) Leighton, of Cumberland; she was born there 1800, and died 1887. Children: 1. Mary Jane, died November 22, 1838, aged sixteen years. 2. Betsey, died February 12, 1839, aged twelve years. 3. Cynthia A., died October 20, 1842, aged thirteen years. 4. Alvin, died November 23, 1858, aged twenty-two years two months seven days. 5. Huldah, married John Dolley; lived at South Windham, where both died; two daughters and one son. 6. Alfred R., see forward. 7. William, married, and had daughter who died in infancy; he served during the entire civil war, in First, Tenth and Thirtieth Maine regiments, and at close of war died of yellow fever. 8. Sarah, married (first) Amasa Wentworth, and (second) Alvin Frank; several children by second marriage; lives in Westbrook. 9. Charles B., died 1905; married a Miss Doughty. 10. Alonzo P., see forward. 11. Lovina, married Benjamin Elwell, lived in Westbrook, and both died there. Of these children there are living only Sarah, aged seventy-six, and Alonzo P., aged sixty-three.

(VII) Alfred R., son of Otis and Clarissa (Leighton) Allen, died May 6, 1855. He spent some years as a mariner, then settled on a farm in Gray, where he resided several years, and was killed by an explosion while working in the South Windham powder mill. He married, June 12, 1847, Salome Libby, born March 16, 1824, died March 24, 1902, aged seventy-eight years eight days. She was the daughter of William and Hannah (Gould) Libby (see Libby, VII). Two children were born of this union: William Alfred, see forward. Cynthia Ann, died young.

(VII) Alonzo P., son of Otis and Clarissa (Leighton) Allen, was born 1845, married Georgie Caroline Allen; had son Edgar, who lives at Peaks Island, Portland. In August, 1862, at the age of eighteen, Alonzo P. Allen enlisted as a drummer in Company D, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Gettysburg, and several less important engagements, and was discharged in 1864 for disability, due to diphtheria. In 1877 he enlisted in Battery H, First United States Artillery, at Fort Preble, Maine, and with which he served ten years. He enlisted at the recruiting office in Portland, Maine, and served at the recruiting stations at

Washington City, Boston and Portland; was four years fife and drum instructor, and was transferred to First United States Infantry, in California, and served several years at Benecia, Angel Island and the Presidio, San Francisco; accompanied his regiment to Cuba, and served there during the Spanish-American war; was assigned to Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, in Porto Rico, and served with same until 1904, when he was honorably retired after thirty years' faithful and meritorious service.

(VIII) William Alfred, only son of Alfred R. and Salome (Libby) Allen, was born in Falmouth, May 8, 1849. When six years old he was left to the sole care of his mother, who continued to reside in her home in Falmouth until 1860, when she removed with her son to Portland. There he attended the public schools until 1865, and then entered the employ of Moses Colley for the purpose of learning the trade of carpenter. Mr. Colley suffered serious injury by the great fire of 1866, and his apprentice was compelled to seek other employment. For a time he worked in the market, and then went with his uncle, Joseph G. Libby, to complete his knowledge of the trade of carpenter. In 1868 he began learning the trade of stair builder with George L. Hooper, and remained one year. In 1869 he became superintendent of the plant of John Edwards, stair builder, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and filled that position until 1873. In the latter year he returned to Portland, Maine, and established a business of his own on a very modest scale on Preble street, as a stair builder, his only assistant being a young apprentice. The quality of his work created a good demand for his product, his success surpassed his expectations, and his orders, before the summer was over, demanded the assistance of three men. After a time he removed to Doten's mill on Cross street, where he remained nine months, and then went to Brackett's mill on Kenebec street, where for a time he was in partnership with W. H. Stone. In July, 1876, the mill burned to the ground, Mr. Allen having no insurance, he lost all he had invested there. He immediately rebuilt and continued his business at that place for a number of years, when he built his first mill, but still continued the occupancy of the leased mill. In 1888 he completed his own mill, which was fifty feet by eighty-seven, two stories high, well equipped, and there he turned out mantels, hall work and furnishings for in forty-six days Mr. Allen had a three-story builders. In 1890 this mill was burned, but



William A. Allen



building, fifty by eighty-seven feet in dimensions, fully equipped, with machinery in running order to take the place of the structure that was lost. He now has the largest concern of the kind east of Boston, employs twenty-five men, and turns out all kinds of interior finish, store fixtures, show cases and stairways. In 1894 he erected a storehouse one hundred by twenty-two feet, two stories high, and in addition to his manufacturing he handles tiling and has a salesroom at No. 424 Congress street.

In politics Mr. Allen is a Republican. He is much interested in aquatic sports, owns a yacht, is a member of the Portland Yacht Club, and lives in summer with his family in a pleasant cottage on the shore. He is a member of Hadattah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eastern Star Encampment; Daughters of Rebekah; Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor; Michigonne Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is a past sachem; Tribe of Daughters of Pocahontas; New England Order of Protection, of which he is a past grand warden and supreme representative; Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association.

Mr. Allen married Kate W. Carle, a native of Eastport, Maine. Children: 1. Anna Belle, born December 26, 1868, married Charles E. Beane, of South Portland; one child, Leona Beane, born August 19, 1894. 2. William Fernald, born November 30, 1870, married Elizabeth T. Cogan, of Rochester, New York. 3. Emma Ada Rogers, born April 2, 1873, married Harry Rowe, of Ellsworth, Maine. 4. Nellie, born July 1, 1874, died September 2, 1874. 5. George Emery Bartlett, born September 17, 1875, married Ethel Jordan, of Portland, Maine. 6. Harry Frederick, born October 15, 1876, married Veda Bennett, of Portland, Maine. 7. Benjamin Franklin, born November 18, 1878, married Mabel Holman, of Colebrook, New Hampshire; one child, Katherine Margaret Allen, born December 8, 1903. 8. Eva May, born November 18, 1878, died February 13, 1880.

The family of Libby, one of the LIBBY most ancient in Maine, is first mentioned in the herald's visitation of Oxfordshire, England, for 1574, as stated by Charles T. Libby in his valuable and comprehensive work, "The Libby Family in America," from which most of the data for this article is obtained. The name seems to have first appeared either in Cornwall or Devon, England, and spread into other parts

of that country. Tradition states that the originator of the American family came from the west of England, but of what stock, whether of Saxon, Welch or French, is a matter of which no man has any knowledge. The position of the members of this family with reference to rank has been in that sturdy, upright and honest division which constitutes the chief reliance of the nation for its character, and is generally termed the "middle class." Concerning this great family, one of the most numerous in Maine, it was recently stated by one best qualified to know, that he had never known of a criminal or a pauper in it. Strongly domestic in their nature, the Libbys have been builders and owners of homes where in many instances the same family has resided for generations. As love of home is next to a love of country, the family has shown its patriotism by sending many of its sons to every war in which the country has been engaged. One hundred and seventy-five were in the revolution from Maine and Massachusetts, and two hundred and fifty-six enlistments are credited to the family in Maine alone in the civil war. As a family, the people of this stock have been very devout, and much more largely in evidence in the religious than in the civil institutions of the communities in which they have lived. The family has abounded in Christian ministers, elders and deacons, while generation after generation have died in the faith. In most recent years various members have made themselves prominent in the state in mercantile and professional pursuits.

(1) John Libby, born in England about the year 1602, stated in a petition in July, 1677, that "the good and pious report that was spread abroad, into our Native Land of this country, caused your petitioner to come for this land 47 yeares agoe, where he hath ever since continued." If the statement is literally true, he came to this country in 1630, but it is believed that his landfall occurred somewhat later. In 1631 Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear, of Plymouth, Devonshire, England, procured a patent which included Richmond's Island, a small island on the coast of Cumberland county, distant about a mile from the coast of Cape Elizabeth, and soon after established a trading post, with John Winter as their agent, and carried on fisheries, bought furs from the Indians, and supplied the wants of people on the numerous fishing vessels who might come to them for such articles as they had use. John Libby was doubtless one of those sent over by Trelawny to aid in

the prosecution of his business. July 15, 1639, Winter made to Trelawny a report of his management of the station for the year. In that report it appears that John Libby received for his year's service the sum of five pounds, as follows: Aqua vitæ (brandy), four shillings sixpence; wine, thirteen shillings; money paid to John Sharpe by Trelawny, three pounds; and the balance of one pound two shillings and sixpence he received in beaver skins at eight shillings each. From this and other accounts it appears that John Libby was in the employ of Trelawny four years, from the summer of 1635 to the summer of 1639, at five pounds a year paid to him, and another and probably larger amount paid for the support of his wife whom he had left in England. In 1640 he took up his residence on the neighboring mainland. On what has since been called Libby river, in Scarborough, he built a house, and for years he seems to have been a tenant there, and probably devoted a good deal of his time to fishing until he could prepare the place for agricultural processes. January 1, 1663, John Libby received from Henry Joscelyn a grant of land, and finally became one of the principal planters of Scarborough. In 1664 he was constable, and his name stands first of the four selectmen in a grant made in 1669. In King Philip's war, which carried devastation to all parts of New England, John Libby lost everything he had except his plantation. In the late summer of 1675 he was compelled to leave his homestead and the diary of Captain Joshua Scottow, who had charge of the Boston soldiers who were trying to protect the settlers, contains the following: "Sept. 7, 1675, Being Lords day * * * the * * * enemy * * * before of their designs early in the morning burnt those houses and barnes our Company saved the day before—they burnt also 8 or 9 deserted houses belonging to Libby and children." In October, 1676, Black Point Garrison was deserted, and most of the inhabitants fled to Boston. John Libby and his wife and younger children were still in Boston, July 10, 1677, and on that date petitioned the governor and council there assembled, that his sons Henry and Anthony, on whom he stated he was dependent for support, might be discharged from the Black Point garrison, which at that time had again been taken possession of by the English. The petition was granted the same day. John Libby probably returned to Black Point soon after and spent the remaining years of his life there, and acquired a comfortable property. He died at about eighty years of age. His will is dated

February 9, 1682, and his inventory May 5, 1683. The value of the property enumerated in the latter was one hundred and eighteen pounds six shillings. From proceedings recorded in the probate court in 1720, it appears that John Libby left one hundred acres of upland, nine acres of fresh meadow, and one hundred acres of salt marsh. His first wife was the mother of all his sons except Matthew and Daniel, and probably of all his daughters. Nothing more is known of her. His second wife was Mary. She survived her husband some years. The children of John Libby were: John, James, Samuel, Joanna, Henry, Anthony, Rebecca, Sarah, Hannah, David, Matthew and Daniel.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) Libby by his first wife, was born probably in England, in the year 1636. He was brought up in Scarborough. In August, 1668, which was probably soon after his marriage, he bought fifty acres of land adjoining his father's plantation. There he probably lived during his sojourn at Black Point. Afterward he received several other grants from the town. The part he took in town business was active, and he served as selectman during the years 1670-74-83 and 1687. In May, 1690, while the settlement at Black Point was still ill equipped to repel an invader, Fort Loyal, on Casco Neck, a few miles north of Black Point, was attacked by a large body of Indians and French. The fort stood a siege of five days, and then surrendered, and the inhabitants of Scarborough, not waiting to be attacked, immediately deserted their homes and fled to safer localities. John Libby assembled his family and betook himself to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, his youngest son Jeremiah then being ten years old. Mr. Libby remained in Portsmouth the remainder of his life, and followed the occupation of miller. During the earlier part of his term of residence there he was often chosen to fill minor offices. In 1720, when he was very old, he made a deposition about early affairs in Scarborough. How much longer he lived after that is unknown. His wife's name was Agnes; she was living in 1717, but probably died before her husband. They had seven children, all born in Scarborough: John, Joseph, Samuel, James, Daniel, Benjamin and Jeremiah.

(III) James, fourth son and child of John (2) and Agnes Libby, was born in Scarborough about 1676. From the time he was fourteen years of age until his death he lived in Portsmouth. He followed the occupation of

house carpenter, but received large grants of land, and lived on a farm up to 1747, when he sold to Colonel Nathaniel Meserve, and bought a house and garden spot, where he died in 1754. He was a man of considerable activity, and among the New Hampshire state papers is now to be seen an order about agreeing with James Libby, carpenter, for finishing a line of fortifications near Portsmouth. He was at the first town meeting of Scarborough. In 1712 he was constable "for the Bank," that is, Strawberry Bank, the ancient name for Portsmouth, and subsequently had many town offices, from selectman down. He was a member of the Church of Christ. He married, June 9, 1698, Mary Hanson, daughter of Isaac and Mary Hanson, of Portsmouth, who was probably the mother of his children. She is last mentioned in August, 1718. In 1736 he married a second wife, whose name was Elizabeth, and she survived him ten years or more. His children were: James, Mary, Sarah, Isaac, John, Hanson, Ichabod, Shuah and Elizabeth.

(IV) James (2), eldest child of James (1) and Mary (Hanson) Libby, was born in Portsmouth, November 23, 1700. He was a carpenter, but after receiving from his father all his lands and rights in Scarborough, he took up his residence there about 1729, and became a farmer. He lived to the east of Oak Hill, and died about 1770. He married, December 23, 1725, Elizabeth Meserve, who lived to an advanced age, and died about 1790. She was the daughter of Clement Meserve, who removed from New Hampshire to Scarborough soon after it was settled the second time. He died about 1740. Among his children was Nathaniel, the celebrated New Hampshire colonel. The children of James and Elizabeth (Meserve) Libby were: Clement, Anna, Arthur, Asa, James, Ichabod and Elizabeth.

(V) Asa, fourth child and third son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Meserve) Libby, was born in Scarborough in 1737, and died in Belgrade, November 5, 1828. He was a farmer. A few years after his marriage he settled in Falmouth, and from that place shortly before the revolution he removed to Gray. He and John Nash went to Gray about the same time, and both lived with Daniel Libby until they had built houses and cleared some land. Asa Libby settled about two miles west of Gray Corner. There he lived until he was far advanced in age, and then took up his abode with his son Asa, in Belgrade. He was a revolutionary soldier; the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls state: "Asa Libby, private, Cap-

tain Samuel Knight's Company; enlisted July 15, 1775; service six months one day; company stationed at Falmouth, Cumberland County, for defence of sea-coast." He married, April 15, 1759, Abigail Coolbroth, of Scarborough, who died in Belgrade at the house of Asa, her son, about 1814. The children of this union were: Arthur, Joel, Abigail, Betsey, Asa, Sally and Shuah.

(VI) Arthur, eldest child of Asa and Abigail (Coolbroth) Libby, was born in Scarborough, February 28, 1760. He moved before his marriage from Gray to Falmouth, and there resided several years on a farm which he subsequently sold, and settled in Windham. The original house on the latter farm, built in 1802, is still standing. He died in June, 1835. He married Mary Allen, daughter of Isaac and Dolly (Leighton) Allen, of Falmouth, who died in March, 1846. Their children were: William, Abigail, Gideon, Isaac, Asa, Peter, James, Martha, Betsey and Lewis.

(VII) William, eldest child of Arthur and Mary (Allen) Libby, was born in Falmouth, December 6, 1786, and died in the same town at the home of his son Fernald, March 10, 1861. After his marriage he divided his time for some years between Windham and Gray. In 1820 he moved from Gray to Windham, and settled on the farm afterward occupied by his son Arthur. In 1832 he removed to Falmouth, and settled on a farm still occupied by his descendants. He married, November 14, 1809, Hannah Gould, daughter of Moses Gould, of New Portland. She survived her husband, and died in Portland, December 14, 1864. Their thirteen children were: Abigail, Arthur, William, Elizabeth, Moses Gould, Asa, Mary Jane, Salome, Lucy Ann, Edward Gould, Hannah, Joseph Gould and Fernald.

(VIII) Salome, eighth child of William and Hannah (Gould) Libby, was born March 16, 1824, and married, June 12, 1847, Alfred R. Allen, of Gray (see Allen VII).

Luther Franklin McKinney, McKINNEY former clergyman of the Universalist church, later member of congress from New Hampshire, still later minister of the federal government to the Republic of Colombia, South America, and now engaged in mercantile pursuits in Bridgton, Maine, is a native of Ohio and a descendant of an old and prominent Scotch-Irish family which has been seated in the southern border counties of Pennsylvania for more than a century and a half.

His grandfather, John McKinney, was born

in Chambersburg, York county, Pennsylvania, in 1758, died in 1850, and even before his time his parents had dwelt in that region, where the people were largely of Scotch-Irish and German descent. The wife of John McKinney was Rachel Belford, who was born in Virginia and came of one of the well-known families of the "old dominion." Children: Mary, Rachel, Margaret, Nancy, Alexander, Martha, John, Joseph, William, Samuel, Robert. Besides these there were two other children, both of whom died in extreme infancy.

Alexander, son of John and Rachel (Belford) McKinney, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and died in January, 1880. He attended the common schools of his native township until he was about fourteen years old, and after that age he made his own way in life, his best equipment for which was a good elementary education, a strong physical constitution and a determination to succeed and establish himself in comfort. He was one of the pioneers in the region now Ohio, having settled himself near what now is Newark, and was a farmer there all his life; thrifty and successful, building from the stump, opening up and developing a fine farm in a frontier region and ultimately attaining the end he set out to accomplish. It is not known that Alexander McKinney was particularly interested in public affairs during the long period of his life in Ohio, but it is known that he early allied himself to the old Whig party and later became a Republican upon the organization of that party in 1856. And he always adhered firmly to the religious teachings of his father, who was a Scotch Presbyterian, the faith of his ancestors. In 1824 Alexander McKinney married Elizabeth Miller, of Newark, who was born in 1805 and died in 1882. She was a daughter of Abraham Miller, of Newark, but a descendant of a Virginia family. Of this marriage ten children were born: Eliza, Fidelia, Sarah, Mary M., Luther Franklin, Ann, Martha, Alexander, besides two others who died very young.

Luther Franklin, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Miller) McKinney, was born near Newark, Ohio, April 25, 1841, and received his earlier education in the common schools of Newark and in private and high schools in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and his higher education at St. Lawrence University, in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. In the latter institution he fitted himself for the ministry of the Universalist church, and received his diploma and degree there in the year 1870. In the same year he came to Maine and in August

began the pastorate of the Universalist society and church in Bridgton, remained there until 1873, then went to South Newmarket, New Hampshire (now Newfields), and took charge of the church in that town during the next two years. In 1875 he was called to the church in Manchester, New Hampshire, and filled the pastorate in that city for the next ten years. Before beginning his university course, however, Mr. McKinney enlisted, in August, 1861, in Company D of the First Ohio Cavalry, served with that command under Generals Thomas, McCook and Sherman until February, 1863, and then much to his own regret was discharged on account of disabilities. He himself had enlisted more than half the men of his company, and was its sergeant, and it was his earnest hope that he might be able to continue with them to the end of the term of enlistment, but by reason of sickness contracted in the service he was compelled to accept an honorable discharge and return home. Afterward for a time he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Newark, then sold out his business and taught school in Ohio and Iowa. Mr. McKinney is a Democrat in politics, but never took an active part in political matters until 1884, when, much against his will, he was the nominee of his party for a seat in the lower house of the national congress, but was defeated in that Republican stronghold. In 1886 he was again nominated and was elected, notwithstanding the normal Republican majority against him in the district. He was elected again in 1890. In 1892 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention as its candidate for the governorship of New Hampshire, and while he was defeated at the polls, the fact that he fell short of election by only two hundred and seventy-two votes in that almost overwhelmingly Republican state was to him a source of much gratification as an expression of the esteem in which he was held by the people of the state. In the same year he was appointed by President Cleveland envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, South America, and represented the United States government in that foreign state during the next four years; and when Mr. McKinley succeeded Mr. Cleveland in the presidency he urged Mr. McKinney to retain his post under the new administration, but the incumbent felt it his duty to decline the proffered office, and therefore returned to private citizenship in Bridgton, Maine, where he has since lived.

After returning from the consular service

Mr. McKinney would have preferred to abandon public life and engage in mercantile pursuits, but it was not a long time after he had located in Bridgton that he was again pressed into party service in a political campaign where it was hoped that his personal popularity, high character and known qualifications for high public office might turn the scale of doubtful contest. He first ran for congress in this state as the candidate of the Democratic party against Thomas Benton Reed, the Republican nominee, and afterward against a man of such political strength as Amos L. Allen. In both contests Mr. McKinney was defeated, the normal opposition against his party being too great for even him to overcome; and no Democratic candidate in Maine ever could beat "Tom" Reed, that mighty giant of republicanism, and Allen was the peer of Reed with Maine Republicans.

Having given his party long and faithful service, often at the sacrifice of personal interests, Mr. McKinney retired from active participation in politics and devoted his attention to other employments. In 1898, in company with P. P. Burnham, he engaged in the dry goods business in Bridgton, continuing about two years, then sold out and acquired a considerable interest in the Bridgton Furniture Company, with John Roes and Byron Kimball. Soon afterward he bought Mr. Roes' share in the concern, and upon the death of Mr. Kimball purchased his interest in the business. As now constituted the officers of the company are Mrs. F. L. McKinney, president; Mr. McKinney, treasurer and manager; and Harry McKinney, secretary.

During all the years of his political activity Mr. McKinney never has relaxed his earnest devotion to the church and has given to it at all times the same attention and service as when he was its pastor in various fields. In 1903 he went to Brooklyn, New York, remained there a year and a half in building a parish house. In 1901 for one year was pastor of the Universalist church in Kansas City, and during his residence in Bridgton he supplied the pulpit of his church in that town. Mr. McKinney has again entered the ministry and assumed charge of the Universalist church in Gardiner, Maine. His business in Bridgton is under the charge of his son, Harry W. McKinney. His interest in public affairs also has continued, although the offices in which he has recently served have been local rather than general in character. He has been selectman of Bridgton, and in 1906 represented his town in the state legislature, in the house serving

on the committee on libraries and on pensions, and also on the special committee appointed to arrange for the celebration of Longfellow's birthday. Mr. McKinney is a Mason, member of Oriental Lodge, F. and A. M., Oriental Chapter, R. A. M., and Oriental Commandery, K. T., all of Bridgton; a member of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R., of Manchester, New Hampshire; and a member of Ridgley Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Manchester. In Odd Fellowship he has been elected to the exalted office of grand master of the Grand Lodge, jurisdiction of New Hampshire, and grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and is member of Wonalancet Encampment of Manchester.

On August 1, 1871, in Bridgton, Mr. McKinney married Charlie Paine Webb, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Witham) Webb, of Raymond, Maine. Two children have been born of this marriage: 1. James Franklin, born in Bridgton, November 7, 1872. Having graduated from Manchester, New Hampshire, high school, he entered St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1895. He then entered the law department of the University of Maryland, made the course of that celebrated school and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1897. He is engaged in active general practice in New York City in partnership with Comptroller Grout, a leading public man in New York municipal political life. Mr. McKinney married Jessie Hanna, of Denison, Texas, and has one child, Robert Franklin McKinney, born January 14, 1902. 2. Harry Webb, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, January 14, 1878. He was educated in Manchester, in St. Johns College, Washington, D. C., and in a military academy in Pennsylvania. He went to South America with his father and now is engaged in business as secretary of the Bridgton Furniture Company.

This name is not a common DENNEN one in this country, and it seems to be confined, in the earlier generations at least, to the neighborhood of Gloucester, Massachusetts, where we find it spelled Denen, Denin, Dinnin, Denning and Dinning. Nicholas Denning seems to be the first American ancestor of whom we have any record, and he was at Gloucester in the early part of the eighteenth century. His son, Nicholas (2), received a grant of land there in 1724, and in 1725 this son, with his wife Elizabeth and daughters Margaret

and Hannah, were baptized in that town. Nicholas (2) Denning was married to a second wife, Mrs. Ann Fuller, on January 14, 1732, and a son, Nicholas (3), was born October 12, 1732. The only Samuel Denning recorded was born in 1707, the son of William and Hannah (Paine) Denning, and probably the grandson of Nicholas (1). He could hardly have been the Samuel Denning of the following line, because he would have been too old for a revolutionary soldier. There is little doubt, however, that the Maine branch is derived from the Massachusetts stock; but the imperfection of the records renders it impossible to give the exact relationship.

(I) Samuel Dennen was a revolutionary soldier, and died at Minot, Maine. The Massachusetts Rolls say that Samuel Dennen, a seaman, was in the list of prisoners sent from Halifax to Boston in the cartel "Swift," September 30, 1778, according to the return made by Thomas Baildon, commissary of prisoners.

(II) Simeon, son of Samuel Denifen, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 10, 1771, and died at Shirley, Maine, in 1848 or 1849. Simeon Dennen, with his elder brother George, moved to Pigeon Hill, in Poland, Maine, in 1792. He lived in various places in the town till 1830, when he and a part of his family moved to what is now the town Shirley, near Moosehead Lake, where some of their descendants are now living. He served in the war of 1812 as a volunteer, as did also his sons Simeon Jr. and Peter. About 1793 Simeon Dennen married Rebecca Chickering, of Hebron, who was born March 18, 1774. There were twelve children: 1. Simeon (2), whose sketch follows. 2. Peter, born April 7, 1796. 3. Frederic, November 16, 1798. 4. John, September 19, 1800. 5. Levi, March 16, 1803. 6. Liford, February 16, 1805. 7. Elena, October 19, 1807. 8. Rebecca, December 20, 1809. 9. Lydia, March 29, 1811. 10. Joseph, March 17, 1813. 11. Lois, November 16, 1817. 12. Otis, May 9, 1820.

(III) Simeon (2), eldest child of Simeon (1) and Rebecca (Chickering) Dennen, was born at Poland, Maine, October 4, 1794, and died at Oxford, April 12, 1869. During his early life he was a farmer, but later moved to Oxford, where he became a millman, lumber merchant and manufacturer. On September 14, 1823, Simeon (2) Dennen and Sally Ryerson, of Paris, were published; Dennen was living at Hebron, Maine, at the time. They had four children: 1. Nelson, who died in infancy. 2. John W., born April 11, 1827, served in the Fifth Maine Battery. 3. Keziah, April

9, 1830. 4. William W., whose sketch follows.

(IV) William W., third son of Simeon (2) and Sally (Ryerson) Dennen, was born at Oxford, Maine, June 5, 1837, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for six years. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in Company K, First Maine Volunteers. August 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Maine Volunteers, was promoted to rank of corporal, and discharged for disability, July 25, 1862. He returned to Oxford and engaged in farming, which he followed for eight years. About 1870 he became interested in the manufacture of paper, and for several years was engaged in the building and equipment of mills. In 1883 he came to East Poland and built the mill of which he has been superintendent ever since. The establishment employs about forty men. Mr. Dennen is a Republican in politics, and served as representative in 1890-91, and as selectman in 1896-97. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, has filled all chairs in the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Grange. On Harris Hill, William W. Dennen married Marie B., daughter of Ebin and Mary (Stevens) Maxwell, of Excelsior No. 5, Dead River. Children: 1. Addie O., born September 8, 1867, was drowned near her home at Kent's Hill, September 27, 1903; she was married to Professor J. O. Newton, of Maine Wesleyan Seminary; children: Max, Rowland and Robert. 2. Charles E., July 11, 1869. 3. William W., June 18, 1875. 4. Ansel C., July 18, 1880, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1905; is now in charge of a large leather board mill in Herkimer, New York; married Elizabeth H. Cuskley, June 24, 1908.

The plantation of Broad Bay, SEIDERS now Waldoboro, Maine, was settled by German immigrants of the Lutheran faith. The first settlement was made in 1740-42, and additional colonists followed in 1748-53. They were induced to come to this country by General Samuel Waldo and later by his son, Colonel Samuel Waldo. They were promised one hundred acres of land each, subsistence for at least six months, and other important benefits. Under these promises during the years mentioned, it is probable that at least fifteen hundred settled at Broad Bay. They suffered extreme hardships and privations, having been landed

in a wilderness and having little or no means of subsistence of their own. Their sufferings were, in a great measure, due to the fact that the promises made to them by General Waldo were not carried out. In 1745-46 the settlement was completely wiped out by the Indians. For three years it remained desolate. Many of the inhabitants with their families joined the Louisburg Expedition, some fled to neighboring settlements, while others were killed or taken in captivity to Canada by the Indians. At the close of the fifth Indian war those who survived the Louisburg Expedition, with those who returned from captivity, and from neighboring places, renewed their settlement at Broad Bay. These colonists suffered much greater hardships even than the first settlers of Massachusetts, but Germanlike, they adhered to their undertaking and finally built up a settlement, which in 1840 exceeded any other in numbers and prosperity then in the present territories of Lincoln and Knox counties. From these colonists have descended many whose names have appeared in the professions, in commercial affairs, and in active public service.

(I) Conrad Seiders came to the plantation of Broad Bay in 1748 and brought with him his son Cornelius, who was then but eight years old. The name of Conrad Seiders appears on the records of the town of Waldoboro in later years. Cornelius, his son, married Elizabeth Leistner, daughter of Charles Leistner, General Waldo's agent. Their grave-stones, now standing in the Old Meeting House Cove burying ground, near Dutch Neck, alone identify that old burial place. A number of children were born to them, namely: Jacob, Henry, Philip, and daughters.

(II) Jacob, son of Conrad Seiders, married Mary Given and they resided in Waldoboro during their lives. The following children were born to them: Henry, Francis, John, Edward, Ambrose and Reuben, sons; and Jane, who married Charles Little, and Elizabeth, who married Ezra I. Wall, daughters. John resided on the home farm at Waldoboro until his decease. Edward and Ambrose in their early twenties went to New Orleans and the latter never was heard from afterward. Edward was in the Texan war and afterward settled at Austin, Texas, where he died a few years since, leaving a family, all sons, who have largely settled in Texas. Reuben graduated from Bowdoin College and married Susan Austin, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He taught at Cambridge for some years and afterward graduated from the Divinity School at

Harvard College and became a Unitarian clergyman. The two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, lived and died in Augusta, Maine, leaving families.

(III) Henry, first son of Jacob and Mary (Given) Seiders, was born in Waldoboro in 1798. Before reaching his majority he went to Thomaston, Maine, where he worked in the ship yards. In 1837 he moved to the town of Union and settled there on a farm, where he lived till the close of his life in 1881, aged eighty-three years. He took great interest in both political and religious matters, and was active in building the first Congregational church in that place. In 1827 he married Mary Whiting Starrett, of Warren, who was born December 24, 1808, daughter of John and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Starrett, of Warren, Maine. John Starrett was a descendant of Colonel Thomas Starrett, who was active in public affairs of Warren, and who was a descendant of William Starrett, who came from Scotland to Pemaquid and from there joined the Waldo colony located in the town of Warren in 1736. Children of Henry and Mary W. (Starrett) Seiders: 1. John Henry, died in infancy, April 5, 1832. 2. Mary Jane, born in 1829, married Captain Oliver J. Starrett, of Warren, and died on passage from New Orleans to Liverpool in 1855. Their only issue, Mary Alice, deceased in childhood. 3. Margaret S., born in 1837, married Charles G. Snell, of Waldoboro, and is now living at Portland, widow. Their only issue, Henry Seiders Snell, deceased in childhood. 4. Joseph Henry, born in 1836, died of yellow fever at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1857, unmarried. 5. Edward, born in 1838, was engaged in sea-faring life, and as mate of a vessel on passage from New York to New Orleans, was lost at sea in 1863, unmarried. 6. Emerson, born in 1839, was lost on Lake Erie in 1864, unmarried. 7. Sarah L., born in 1842, single, now lives in Portland, Maine. 8. George M., receives extended mention below. 9. Frederick A., born in 1848, is now living on the old homestead at Union. In 1871 he married Sarah Jane Linscott, of Palermo, to whom there have been born four children, all living, to wit: Harold Latimer, Conrad Arvidson, Carl Frederic and Clarice Hayes.

(IV) George Melville, eighth child and fifth son of Henry and Mary W. (Starrett) Seiders, was born in Union in 1844. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that place. September 10, 1862, when attending the high school, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and

was made a corporal. The company rendezvoused first at Augusta, then at East New York, Long Island. Later in the fall the regiment was transported on the "Lizzie Southard" to New Orleans. After remaining there for a few days it was encamped for some weeks at Bonnet Carre, above New Orleans, and later joined the forces then besieging Port Hudson. While at Bonnet Carre, Mr. Seiders had an attack of typhoid fever and a relapse therefrom, and after recovering joined his regiment at Port Hudson. In the meantime Vicksburg was besieged and taken, and also Port Hudson shortly after. The regiment returned home via the Mississippi river and Chicago, and was mustered out of service at Augusta, August 25, 1863.

After the war Mr. Seiders returned to Union and remained on the home farm until he attained his majority, then he went to Portland, where he obtained employment in the machine shops of Charles Staples & Son, where he remained some months. Having a desire to obtain a better education, he left the workbench in 1866, attending two terms at Kent's Hill Seminary, and subsequently continuing and finishing his preparatory course for college at Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine. He entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1872. During his preparatory and college courses he paid his way by teaching in district schools and academies. He graduated with the degree of A. B. and later received the degree of A. M. After his graduation he was immediately appointed principal of Greeley Institute, Cumberland Center, Maine, which position he occupied two years, during which time the institute enjoyed a larger degree of prosperity than it had ever before or has since. At the close of his services at Greeley Institute he was elected sub-master of the high school at Waltham, Massachusetts, where he taught one year, when, having received an advantageous offer, he accepted a professorship in the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, Connecticut, where he taught during the school year of 1875-76. While there he took up the reading of law, and in July, 1876, entered the office of Thomas Brackett Reed, at Portland, and there continued the study of law. In October, 1878, Mr. Seiders was admitted to the bar and took desk room with Hon. F. M. Ray for a few months, when he returned to Mr. Reed's office and remained in association with him until Mr. Reed moved to New York in 1901. In January, 1893, Mr. Seiders and F. V. Chase, Esq., formed a co-partnership under the style of

Seiders & Chase, which continued until January, 1901. In 1883 he was appointed assistant counsel for the United States in the Alabama Court of Claims, and acted in that capacity during the continuance of the court.

In 1885 he was elected county attorney for the county of Cumberland and again in 1887, serving two terms. During his services as county attorney many important cases were tried by him, including murder cases. After having completed his services in that capacity he was engaged in both civil and criminal practice. He defended two murder cases which perhaps excited as much public interest as any that have been tried in the county of Cumberland. During the period when Mr. Seiders was reading law and for two years after his admission to the bar he lived in the town of North Yarmouth, where he was elected representative to the Legislature of 1878 on the Republican ticket by the classed towns of Yarmouth and North Yarmouth. Although he had not been admitted to the bar, he was appointed on the judiciary committee and others of importance. He took up his residence in Portland in 1880. In 1892 he was elected to the State Senate and served on the judiciary and other important committees. Two years later he was re-elected and was unanimously chosen president of that body.

His business methods, prompt and courteous rulings, and impartial dealings in public affairs secured for him strong support, which in 1901 was the means of his being elected attorney general of the state. He was re-elected in 1903, serving two full terms. His administration of this office was highly commended. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Republican state committee, and served in that capacity until 1905. Mr. Seiders has been attorney for and officially connected with many corporations. From his youth he has been a member of the Congregational church. He is a member of Bosworth Post, G. A. R., of the Cumberland Club, and of Bramhall League, all of Portland.

He married, November 24, 1874, Clarice Small Hayes, who was born in North Yarmouth in 1854, daughter of Isaac S. and Asenath (Batchelder) Hayes, of North Yarmouth. They have three children, all living: Grace Ruiten, born 1875; Mary Asenath, born 1877; and Philip Reed, born 1885. Grace R. married Dr. Phillip Webb Davis in 1903. They have two children, Mary Louise, born 1904, and Katherine, born 1906.

WINGATE The Wingates of England are an interesting and profitable family to study, and it has always been the ambition of the Wingates of America to secure an unbroken chain to connect the two families, but up to this time the missing links have not been restored, and only in an indirect way can the relationship be established. In view of this it is not our purpose to regard the English family, but to name the progenitor of the family in America and to trace from him the subject we have in hand.

(I) John Wingate, American progenitor of the Wingates of New England and of the northwest, if not of the entire family in America, came to New Hampshire from England when an independent young man with no responsibility of family or relatives. He was credited with being in the service of Thomas Layton, who located at Hilton's Point, now known as Dover Neck, New Hampshire, as early as 1658. Thomas Layton gave him a consideration for services already rendered, or to be rendered, twenty acres of land in the Neck, and the selectmen of the town thought it expedient to grant him an allotment of twenty acres immediately adjoining that given him by his master. He thus became an important yeoman or farmer in the colony. He built a house and established a homestead which has been handed down from generation to generation in uninterrupted succession, even to this day. In early records his name is written "John Winget" and there appear various other spellings of the name. He married, after securing a homestead, Mary, daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter, a stern and exemplary Puritan, and they had two children: Anne, born February 18, 1667, and John, July 13, 1670. His wife died, and about 1676 he married as his second wife Sarah, widow of Thomas Carney, by whom he had five children, as follows: Caleb, Moses, Mary, Joshua and Abigail. John Wingate died December 9, 1687.

(II) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Mary (Nutter) Wingate, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, July 13, 1670. As the eldest son, he inherited the homestead and it was his home during his entire life. He commanded a company of militia in the expeditions to Port Royal, 1707-10. His wife was Ann, and after she had borne him twelve children, and he had left her a widow, she married, December, 1725, Captain John Heard. The children of Captain John and Ann Wingate were: 1. Mary, born October 3, 1691.

2. John, April 10, 1693, died September, 1694. 3. Ann, February 2, 1694, died 1787. 4. Sarah, February 17, 1696. 5. Moses, December 27, 1698, died February 9, 1782. 6. Samuel, November 27, 1700. 7. Edmond, February 27, 1702. 8. Abigail, March 2, 1704. 9. Elizabeth, February 3, 1706. 10. Mehitable, November 14, 1709. 11. Joanna, January 6, 1711. 12. Simon, September 2, 1713. Captain John Wingate died in 1715.

(III) Simon, youngest son and child of Captain John (2) and Ann Wingate, was born on the homestead in Dover Neck, New Hampshire, September 2, 1713, two years before the death of his father, who left him to the care of his mother and eldest son John to be brought up. He sold, in 1736, in conjunction with his youngest sister, Joanna, to their brother, Moses Wingate, for thirty pounds, "a part of thirty acres of land granted by Dover to our honored father, John Wingate, late of Dover, deceased." The deed is dated May 26, 1736. He removed from Dover to Biddeford, Maine, where he was admitted to the First Church of that town, October 17, 1742, and he soon after was elected a deacon of the church. He married Lydia, daughter of Ebenezer and Abiel (Snell) Hills, and she was admitted to the First Church, November 29, 1774. They had twelve children born to them in Biddeford, as follows: 1. Anne. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Hannah. 4. Snell, baptized February 3, 1744. 5. Simon, baptized June 21, 1747. 6. John, baptized April 8, 1750. 7. Lydia, baptized April 26, 1752. 8. Edmond, baptized January 5, 1755. 9. ———. 10. Lucy, baptized December 25, 1757. 11. Sarah, baptized March 22, 1761. 12. Susanna.

(IV) Snell, eldest son and fourth child of Simon and Lydia (Hill) Wingate, was baptized February 3, 1744. He married (first) Margaret Emery, of Biddeford, Maine, who died November 29, 1783, and (second) Mehitable Davis Crocker, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, widow of Elijah Crocker, who was a sea captain and sister of Daniel Davis, solicitor-general. After his marriage, Snell Wingate removed from Biddeford to Buxton, Maine, and built a house on Lot No. 12, Range D., Third Division. He was a selectman for eleven years. His five children by his first wife were: 1. Molly, baptized April 13, 1770, married Daniel Bradbury, of Athens, Maine. 2. Samuel, baptized August 26, 1772. 3. Daniel, baptized August 27, 1775 or 1776, married Sarah Whittier in 1802, settled in Buxton near his father, had one son John, who left Buxton and was never heard from,

and his large family of daughters married and removed from Buxton. 4. Abigail, baptized August 3, 1777. 5. Simon, born August 27, 1780 (or baptized September 1, 1781). Children of second wife: 6. Robert Davis, born August 8, 1789, died April 23, 1806. 7. Elijah Crocker, born December 17, 1790, married Mary Lombard, of Gorham, Maine, and died without issue. 8. Snell, born August 7, 1792, died 1814. 9. Ansel, born March 16, 1794, died 1814, while a soldier in the American army in the war of 1812. 10. Margaret Emery, born January 3, 1797. 11. John, born April 28, 1799, married, January 22, 1821, Salome Small, of Buxton, Maine, and (second), September 22, 1829, to Sophronia, widow of Mr. Frost. John Wingate lived in Gorham, Maine, and had by his first wife three children and by his second eight. He died at Gorham, Maine, in 1859. Snell Wingate, his father, died in Buxton, Maine, early in the nineteenth century, but no date is on record.

(V) Samuel, eldest son and second child of Snell and Margaret (Emery) Wingate, was born in Buxton Center, Maine, and baptized August 26, 1772. He married Molly Woodman, of Buxton, Maine, October 17, 1796, and lived in West Buxton, where five children were born of the marriage: 1. William. 2. Edmund, who lived and died in Saco, Maine, and left a son who lived at Boston. 3. Margaret. 4. Nabby, married a Mr. Scribner, lived at Buxton, Maine, and had three sons. 5. Harriet.

(VI) William, eldest son of Samuel and Molly (Woodman) Wingate, was born at West Buxton, Maine, his birth probably occurring in 1797 or 1798. He was married to Mary Ann Coolberth, of Standish, Maine, and they lived first at Steep Falls in the town of Standish and later at Limerick, Maine. He was a merchant, a member of the Baptist church, a devoted advocate of the principles of the Whig party, and as a Republican he was elected selectman in 1861. He served in the Thirteenth Maine Regiment in the civil war and was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. William and Mary Ann (Coolberth) Wingate had two children, Edwin R. and Mary Ann.

(VII) Edwin R., only son of William and Mary Ann (Coolberth) Wingate, was born at Steep Falls, town of Standish, Maine. He became a merchant, and also held the office of postmaster at Steep Falls, in the township of Standish, Maine. He was also a manufacturer. In the civil war he enlisted in the

Thirteenth Maine Volunteer Regiment and served during the entire war, receiving the credit of being a good soldier, a faithful officer and a patriot of undoubted repute. His church affiliation was with the Free Will Baptist denomination, and his political faith was with the party that put down the Rebellion and preserved the Union of the states. He was a companion of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, 1868, Harriet Boulter, of Steep Falls, and they had three children: 1. Edwin R., who became a hotel clerk in Swampscott, Massachusetts. 2. Thomas H., a clerk and partner in his father's business. 3. William W. (q. v.).

(VIII) William W., son of Edwin R. and Harriet (Boulter) Wingate, was born at Steep Falls, Standish township, Maine, September 12, 1870. He attended the public school and was graduated at Fryeburg Academy, Bowdoin College, and Harvard University Law School, and was admitted to the bar. He established himself in the practice of law in Brooklyn, New York, with offices at 44 Court street. He became a Republican politician and served as counsel for the sheriff of Kings county, New York, and as undersheriff of the county. He was appointed attorney for the state comptroller, January 1, 1909. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and with the order of Elks, and is a member of the Republican Club of New York, of the Reform Club and of the Maine Society of New York. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church of Brooklyn. Mr. Wingate is unmarried.

The surname Burleigh is an
BURLEIGH ancient English family name.

The most common spellings of this name in the early records are Burleigh, Burley, Burly, Birle, Birley, Birdley and Burdley. No less than nineteen branches of this family in England had or have coats-of-arms.

(I) Giles Burleigh, immigrant ancestor of the American family, was an inhabitant of Ipswich, Massachusetts, as early as 1648, and was born in England. He was a commoner at Ipswich in 1664. He was a planter, living eight years on what was later called Brooke street, owning division lot No. 105, situate on Great Hill, Hogg Island. His name was spelled Birdley, Birdly, Burdley and Budly in the Ipswich records, and his name as signed by mark to his will is given Ghils Berdly. He bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth (called elsewhere Rebecca); his son Andrew; his son

James; his son John, and an uncle whose name is not given. Theophilus Wilson was executor, Deacon Knowlton and Jacob Foster, overseers, Thomas Knowlton Sr. and Jacob Foster the witnesses. Soon after his death his widow was granted trees for a hundred rails and a hundred posts, June 13, 1668. She married (second), February 23, 1669, Abraham Fitts, of Ipswich. Children: 1. Andrew, born at Ipswich, September 5, 1657, married Mary, daughter of Governor Roger Conant. 2. James, February 10, 1659, mentioned below. 3. Giles, July 13, 1662. 5. John, July 13, 1662, died February 27, 1681.

(II) James, son of Giles Burleigh, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, February 10, 1659, died in Exeter, New Hampshire, about 1721. Married (first), May 25, 1685, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Worcester) Stacy. She died October 21, 1686. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. Witham Worcester, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. His sons Joseph, Giles, Josiah and James made a written agreement in 1723. Children: 1. William, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, February 27, 1692-93, was at Newmarket in 1746. 2. Joseph, April 6, 1695. 3. Thomas, April 5, 1697. 4. James, Exeter, 1699. 5. Josiah, 1701, mentioned below. 6. Giles, 1703, married, December 9, 1725, Elizabeth Joy, of Salisbury, Massachusetts.

(III) Josiah, son of James Burleigh, was born in Ipswich in 1701, died in Newmarket, New Hampshire, in 1756. He married Hannah, daughter of Hon. Andrew Wiggin, judge of probate, son of Andrew Wiggin (2) and his wife, Hannah (Bradstreet) Wiggin. Thomas Wiggin, father of Andrew (2), was the immigrant, coming in 1631 as agent for the proprietors of New Hampshire. Hannah Bradstreet was a daughter of Governor Simon and Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. A tract of land at Exeter was set aside for him by the committee in 1718. He signed a petition for a bridge at Newmarket in 1746. Children: 1. Josiah, died at Newmarket, married Judith Tuttle. 2. Thomas, born about 1730, mentioned below. 3. Samuel.

(IV) Thomas, son of Josiah Burleigh, was born about 1730. He was an inhabitant of Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1766, and was appointed on a committee to locate the meeting-house. He married Mercy Norris. In 1775 he settled at Sandwich, New Hampshire, on what is now known as Burleigh Hill. He was a farmer. Children: 1. Deacon Thomas, married (first), April 6, 1779, Hannah Ether-

idge; (second) Susan, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Hanson) Watson, widow of Colonel Lewis Wentworth, of Dover. 2. Mercy, married, March 5, 1784, Eliphalet Smith, son of Colonel Jacob and Dolly (Ladd) Smith. 3. Benjamin, born about 1755, mentioned below. 4. Samuel, died at Sandwich, July 5, 1851; married, March 7, 1785, Ruth, daughter of Joshua and Ruth (Carr) Prescott. 5. Josiah, died at Sandwich, August 31, 1845; married, February 27, 1788, Rosamond Watson, of Moultonborough, New Hampshire. 6. Dolly.

(V) Benjamin, son of Thomas Burleigh, was born about 1755, in Deerfield, New Hampshire. He was a merchant, having a general store at Sandwich, New Hampshire, the first in that town. He married, November 23, 1779, Priscilla Senter, of Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, born November 1, 1759, died January 1, 1819. She married (second) Colonel Parker Prescott, son of Lieutenant John and Molly (Carr) Prescott, born at Manchester, Massachusetts, April 4, 1767, died December 17, 1849. Children: 1. Colonel Moses, born March 25, 1781, mentioned below. 2. Benjamin, born at Holderness, March 1, 1783, died at Oakfield, Maine; married Hannah Sanborn, of Centre Harbor. 3. Thomas, March 1, 1783, married, April 21, 1808, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Etheridge) Burleigh. 4. Priscilla, 1785, married William Cox. 5. Polly, born at Sandwich, 1787, died May, 1831; married Captain Ezekiel Hoit, son of Joseph and Betsey Hoit. 6. Olive, April 12, 1789. 7. ———, born 1790.

(VI) Colonel Moses, son of Benjamin Burleigh, was born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, March 25, 1781; died at Linneus, Maine, February 13, 1860; married Nancy Spiller. He settled before 1812 in Palermo, Maine, where he lived until 1830, when he removed to Linneus, Aroostook county, where he resided until his death. At Palermo he was elected to various offices of trust and honor. He was captain of the militia company there when called into service in the war of 1812, and marched with his company to Belfast at the time that the British vessels entered the Penobscot river, to destroy the United States frigate "Adams." He was commissioned captain in the Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, Eleventh Division, Massachusetts militia, in 1814, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1816. He was a representative to the general court of Massachusetts when Maine was a part of that state and afterward was in the Maine state legislature. He was a delegate to the convention in 1816 at Brunswick, to frame the

constitution for the state of Maine. He carried the first mail by carriage from Augusta to Bangor, it having been carried on horseback previously. At Linneus he was appointed by the marshal to take the census in the northern section of Washington county. When he was engaged in that service, the provincial warden, alleging that he was in disputed territory in violation of the provincial law, pursued with authority to arrest Colonel Burleigh, but the latter was successful in eluding the pursuit and completing his work. In 1831 he was appointed assistant land-agent, to guard that section of the public lands, and in that office drove various parties of Canadian squatters back to the provinces. He was for several years postmaster at Linneus. We are told by his biographer that he was a man of activity, energy and probity of character; his hospitality was particularly marked, the hungry were fed and the weary found rest beneath his roof.

His wife died January 2, 1850, aged sixty-four. "She lived a life of usefulness, was kind and beneficent, beloved and respected by her numerous friends." Children of Colonel Moses and Nancy (Spiller) Burleigh: 1. Elvira Senter, born January 7, 1806, died October 27, 1829. 2. Benjamin, March 6, 1809. 3. Benjamin, February 21, 1811. 4. Hon. Parker Prescott, May 16, 1812, mentioned below. 5. Nancy Spiller, married Jabez Young, of Houlton, Maine. 6. Moses Carlton, born at Palermo, May 15, 1818, married, 1843, Caroline Elizabeth Frost, of Lubec, Maine. 7. Samuel Kelsey, January 8, 1820, married Keziah Byron, of Linneus. 8. Olley Seaver, September 11, 1822, died March 20, 1876; married Dudley Shields. 9. Rufus Burnham, February 9, 1826, died at Fulton, Arkansas, April 30, 1864; married, at Belfast, Maine, September 21, 1857, Ann Sarah Flanders.

(VII) Hon. Parker Prescott, son of Moses Burleigh, was born in Palermo, Maine, May 16, 1812. He was educated at the Hampden Academy, in Maine, and the Hartford (Connecticut) grammar school, at that time one of the best-known schools of the country. At the same time he received instruction in military tactics from Colonel Seymour, afterwards governor of the state. He removed with his father from Palermo to Linneus in 1830, and devoted some time to obtaining instruction in land-surveying. His knowledge of timber lands in the Maine wilderness was excelled by none, and he invested extensively in this form of property. He followed the profession of civil engineering and surveying, in addition to

farming. As state chairman in 1869 of the Maine commission on the settlement of the public lands of Maine, he contributed largely to the development and settlement of Aroostook county. He was elected state land-agent in 1868 and served in that office eight years. He himself was one of the pioneers there, in 1830, and at the incorporation of the town of Linneus in 1836 he was chosen town clerk, treasurer, collector of taxes and chairman of the school committee. Throughout his long life he held nearly all the time some office of trust and honor. In 1839 he was commissioned captain of Company M, Sixth Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division, of Maine militia, and in 1840 was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment, a position he held for seven years. He was appointed county commissioner by Governor Kent in 1841, and was subsequently elected to that office; was county treasurer also, and postmaster at North Linneus for twenty-five years. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1856-57, and a state senator in 1864-65, 1877-78. He was chairman of the board of selectmen several years. He died April 29, 1899, in Houlton, Maine.

He married (first) Caroline Peabody, daughter of Jacob and Sally (Clark) Chick, of Bangor. She was born January 31, 1815, died April 6, 1861. He married (second) May 29, 1873, Charlotte Mehitable, daughter of Colonel James and Mehitable (Jones) Smith, of Bangor. Children of first marriage: 1. Hon. Albert Augustus, born at Linneus, October 12, 1841, married Lucinda G. Collins; enlisted in the Union army in the civil war in 1864; was wounded, taken prisoner and confined at Petersburg and Richmond; resided at Oakfield and Houlton, Maine; was commissioner of Aroostook county twelve years; surveyor of land by profession: children: i. Everett Edwin, born November 9, 1862; ii. Albert Augustus, January 8, 1864, died July 30, 1864; iii. Preston Newell, born at Oakfield, February 18, 1866; iv. Parker Prescott, February 15, 1868; v. Frances Lucinda, November 19, 1871; vi. Harry Ralph, October 5, 1874. 2. Hon. Edwin Chick, mentioned below.

(VIII) Hon. Edwin Chick, son of Hon. Parker Prescott Burleigh, was born in Linneus, Maine, November 27, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Houlton Academy, where he fitted for college. Following the example of his father, he educated himself as a land surveyor, a profession that offered excellent opportunities at that time to young men on ac-



Edward C. Burling

count of the necessity of surveying timber lands. For a time after leaving the academy he taught school, but when the civil war broke out he and his brother went to Augusta and enlisted in the District of Columbia cavalry, but he was rejected, on account of the state of his health, by the examining surgeon, Dr. George E. Brickett. Disappointed in his ambition to enter the service, he accepted a clerkship in the office of the adjutant general of Maine, and remained to the close of the war. He then followed his profession of surveyor and the business of farming until 1870, when he was appointed clerk in the state land office at Bangor, and two years later made his home in that city. In 1876-77-78 he was state land agent, and during the same years also assistant clerk of the house of representatives. In 1880 he was appointed clerk in the office of the state treasurer and removed permanently to Augusta. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of the state, an office that he filled with conspicuous ability and success. He was reelected in 1887, and in the year following was chosen governor of the state, with a plurality of 18,053 votes. In 1890 he was reelected governor with a plurality of 18,899 votes. His administration of state affairs was pre-eminently constructive and progressive in character. His experience in public life, his executive ability and well-balanced character fitted him admirably for the office of governor. Democratic in his ways, indefatigable in his attention to the varied duties of his position, he strengthened himself in the hearts of the people during his term of office. He was popular and won the commendation of press and public alike. His appointments were satisfactory. His addresses to the legislature and on public occasions marked him as a master of expression. Through his influence and action, the plan to remove the state capitol from Augusta to Portland was defeated, and an appropriation of \$150,000 made for the enlargement of the old state house. He was chairman of the commission in charge of the state-house addition. Incidentally the state saved at least two million dollars by refusing to abandon the old capitol. In 1899 Governor Burleigh became chairman of a committee to locate and purchase a permanent muster field, and after something of a contest he secured the selection of historic Camp Keyes, in Augusta, an ideal field for the purpose, at a cost of \$3,500. The value of the real estate has since then tripled, and the wisdom of the choice has been often applauded. During the winter of 1889 he called attention through the columns of his

newspaper, the *Kennebec Journal*, to the crowded condition of the state insane hospital, and the legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to purchase grounds near Bangor for the erection of a new state hospital for the insane. At the suggestion of Governor Burleigh the valuations for the purpose of taxation were investigated by a commission, and the state valuation, as a consequence, increased from \$236,000,000 to \$309,000,000, and a state board of assessors created. Taxes have since then been more justly and equitably levied in Maine. In funding the state debt, Governor Burleigh effected a substantial saving to the taxpayers. At his suggestion the legislature authorized an issue of bonds to take up the entire state debt which was then bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. These three per cent. bonds were sold at a premium of \$79.900 and an annual saving of \$71,520 effected at the same time. In 1891 he advocated the Australian ballot system in his address before the legislature. The house of representatives voted against the bill, but the governor fought hard, the popular support was given him, and in the end the bill was enacted. Since then, this system of voting has been adopted in almost every state in the Union. On the recommendation of Governor Burleigh, the secretary of the board of agriculture was given a larger salary and quarters in the state house, largely increasing the efficiency of the board. On his recommendation, the appropriation for state aid for soldiers, disabled veterans of the civil war, was increased from \$70,000 to \$135,000. At the same time he effected great improvements in the National Guard of Maine. It was upon his recommendation that the law was passed providing heavy penalties for the careless setting of forest fires, making the land agent the forest commissioner of Maine, with wardens in every section. The results of this legislation have been very effectual and valuable. When the state library was to be moved to its new quarters in the state-house extension in 1891, he advocated a modern card catalogue, the appropriation for which was made, and to-day the state library of Maine in convenience and usefulness is second to none in New England. During his administration, it should be added, the rate of taxation reached the lowest point in the history of the state, notwithstanding the progress and improvements mentioned.

When his four years as governor expired, Mr. Burleigh had aspirations to go to congress, and in the campaign of 1892 he sought the nomination, against Hon. Seth L. Milliken,

of Belfast, then member from the third district. Mr. Milliken won after a lively and close contest, and was given the cordial support of Mr. Burleigh. In 1897, when Mr. Milliken died, the nomination was given Governor Burleigh by acclamation. In congress Mr. Burleigh's ability and usefulness have been conspicuous. His first important achievement in congress was the apportionment bill in the fifty-sixth congress, when he served on the select committee on the census. Chairman Hopkins, of Illinois, had a bill for three hundred and fifty-seven members, based on a population of 208,868 for each member, while Governor Burleigh's bill provided for three hundred and eighty-six members, based on a population of 194,182 for a district, the smallest number that would allow Maine to retain four members of the house. The Hopkins bill was approved by the majority of the committee, but on the floor of the house the Burleigh bill was successful. As a legislator Mr. Burleigh has been remarkably successful, having the tact and ability to persuade others to his way of thinking. After the custom of his state, he has been reelected at each successive election to the present time. Since the death of the late Congressman Boutelle, Governor Burleigh has been Maine's member of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Mr. Burleigh has large investments in timber lands, especially in Aroostook county. He was interested with his brother, Albert A., in constructing the Bangor & Aroostook railroad into the Aroostook wilderness, an enterprise that has had a great influence in the development and upbuilding of that resourceful region. For a number of years past his chief business interest has centered in his newspaper, *The Kennebec Journal*. Associated with him in the management and ownership is his son, Clarence B. Burleigh, who holds the position of managing editor, and Charles F. Flynt, a practical printer of long experience, who has charge of the business department. When congress is not in session he may nearly always be found at his desk in the *Journal* building, or in the private office of his summer cottage on the shore of Lake Cobbosseecontee, where he spends part of the summer with his family. Congressman Burleigh is a frequent contributor to the newspaper, which has held its position and the high reputation it won under the management of Luther Severance, James G. Blaine and John L. Stevens as an organ of the Republican party, to which the growth and strength of that party were in no small degree due. He is a director of the First National

Bank and of the Granite National Bank, and trustee of the Augusta Trust Company. He is a member of Augusta Lodge, F. and A. M.

Governor Burleigh married, June 28, 1863, Mary Jane, born in Linneus, Maine, November 9, 1841, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Tyler) Bither. Her father was the son of Peter Bither, a native of England, who died in Freedom, Maine, and who served in the American army in the revolution. Benjamin Bither was in the service in the war of 1812. Children: 1. Clarence Blendon, born at Linneus, Maine, November 1, 1864, graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1887, married Sarah P., daughter of Hon. Joseph H. and Nancy (Fogg) Quimby, of Sandwich, New Hampshire; children: i. Edwin Clarence, born in Augusta, December 9, 1891; ii. Donald Quimby, born in Augusta, June 2, 1894. 2. Caroline Frances, born at Linneus, July 23, 1866, married Robert J. Martin, M. D., of Augusta, whose father, Dr. George W. Martin, was a leading physician of that city; Dr. Robert J. Martin was drowned June 16, 1901, while attempting to rescue a drowning girl; they had one child; Robert Burleigh Martin, born September 3, 1888. 3. Vallie Mary, born at Linneus, June 22, 1868, married Joseph Williamson Jr., of Augusta, son of Hon. Joseph Williamson, of Belfast, Maine; children: i. William Burrill Williamson, born November 20, 1892; ii. Robert Byron Williamson, born August 23, 1899. 4. Lewis Albert, born at Linneus, March 24, 1870, graduate of Bowdoin College in 1891 and Harvard Law School in 1894, is practicing law in Augusta with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Williamson & Burleigh; was city clerk of Augusta; and at present writing (1909) is a member of the Maine House of Representatives; married Caddie Hall, daughter of Hon. S. S. Brown, of Waterville, Maine; child, Lewis Albert Jr., born July 20, 1897. 5. Lucy Emma, born in Bangor, February 9, 1874, married Hon. Byron Boyd, ex-secretary of state and now (1908) chairman of the Republican state committee; son of Dr. Robert Boyd, of Linneus; children: i. Dorothy Boyd, born November 12, 1895; ii. Robert Boyd 2d, born June 25, 1902; iii. Mary Edwina Boyd, born December 21, 1903; iv. Richard Byron Boyd, born December 10, 1904; v. Edwin Burleigh Boyd, born December 12, 1905. 6. Ethelyn Hope, born in Linneus, November 19, 1877, married, April 20, 1904, Dr. Richard H. Stubbs, son of Hon. P. H. Stubbs, of Strong, Maine.

(IX) Clarence Blendon, eldest child of Hon.



C. B. Burleigh

Edwin Chick Burleigh, was born November 1, 1864, in Linneus, Maine, and educated in the common schools of Bangor and Linneus, and New Hampton Literary Institute, graduating in 1883. He then entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the class of 1887, after which he became editor of the *Old Orchard Sea Shell*, which was published by the *Biddeford Times* until the close of the beach season, when he returned to the city of Augusta, where he purchased an interest in the *Kennebec Journal* in 1887. In 1896 he was elected state printer, which office he held until 1906. During the years 1896-97 he was president of the Maine Press Association. He has been president of the Augusta City Hospital since its establishment; was member of the board of assessors in 1897; president of the Augusta board of trade in 1899-1900; chairman Republican city committee since 1902. He is the author of the following works: "Bowdoin '87, a History of Undergraduate Days," "Camp On Letter K," "Raymond Benson at Krampton," "The Kenton Pines" and other works. He is a member of Augusta Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Chushuc Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, Augusta, and the Maine Consistory, thirty-second degree, Portland, Maine; also is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious affiliations he is a member of the Congregational parish. Mr. Burleigh was married, November 24, 1887, to Sarah P. Quimby, born May 22, 1864, in Sandwich, New Hampshire, daughter of Joseph H. and Nancy P. (Fogg) Quimby. Their children are: Edwin C., born December 9, 1891; Donald Q., June 2, 1894.

(IX) Lewis Albert, son of Hon. Edwin Chick Burleigh, was born in Linneus, Maine, March 24, 1870. He attended the public schools of his native town, at Bangor and Augusta, graduating from the Cony high school in 1887 and from Bowdoin College in 1891. He studied his profession in the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1894. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county, and in October of that year engaged in practice in partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Williamson. The firm has taken a leading position among the lawyers of the state, doing a general and corporation business. Mr. Burleigh is a Republican in politics, and has been city clerk of Augusta, and

at present writing (1909) is a member of the Maine House of Representatives. He is a member of the board of education of Augusta; in 1903 was appointed one of the three United States commissioners by Judge Clarence Hale, of the United States district court, to succeed W. S. Choate, and in 1907 was re-appointed to this responsible office. He was a director of the Augusta National Bank until it went into liquidation. Mr. Burleigh is very prominent in Masonic circles. He is a past master of Augusta Lodge of Free Masons; member of Cusuhue Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He is a member of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Lewiston. In 1907 he was master of the Lodge of Perfection. He is also a member of Augusta Lodge of Odd Fellows; of Augusta Lodge, Knights of Pythias; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Augusta Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Congregationalist and a member of the prudential committee of the Congregational church. He married, October 18, 1894, Caddie Hall Brown, born in Fairfield, Maine, April 22, 1871, daughter of Hon. S. S. Brown, of Waterville, Maine (see sketch). They have one child, Lewis Albert Jr., born July 20, 1897.

The family of Dunn settled in southwest Maine many years ago, and the name of Jonah Dunn appears often in the histories of the towns lying along the course of the Saco river. Several Duns were men of prominence there.

(I) Jonah Dunn lived in Cornish, York county, Maine, where he was selectman, 1806-08-09-15; there he married and his children were born. In 1826 he removed with his family to Houlton. Their journey was made in the winter and part of it lay over the frozen surface of the Baskehegan river to its head, where, leaving it, they pursued the remainder of their journey through woods, guided by spotted trees. He was a Friend, or Quaker, a man of good education, with a clear head and a keen power of discernment. He held the office of justice of the peace and made many conveyances and other papers requiring legal form. He was familiarly known as Squire Dunn. He always used the words thee and thou when addressing another person. About the time of his settlement at Houlton, the British military authorities of New Brunswick were bullying the settlers on

American territory, and this soon became unbearable. At this juncture, when the settlers had passively borne British insults for some time, Jonah Dunn said: "This state of things must not and shall not continue. The federal power we will invoke, and it shall all be known that the United States of America can protect its subjects and its territory." He wrote several communications to the papers of Maine rehearsing the situation, and calling upon the people to give expression to their feeling upon the subject. In the settlement he first mentioned the subject to John Hodgdon in his office, and wished a petition to congress drawn asking that Houlton be made a military post, and that an appropriation be made for the support of the same. Colonel Hodgdon drew up the petition, and it was numerously signed. This was probably in 1827. In response to this petition a military post was created at Houlton, a garrison established, and British interference with the settlers was forever ended. He married Lydia Trafton, who died in Houlton. His death occurred in Augusta.

(II) Charles, youngest child of Jonah and Lydia (Trafton) Dunn, was born in Cornish, December 13, 1813, died in Houlton, November, 1897. He went with his father and family to Houlton in 1826. He was fond of horses, which he managed with skill, was a fine reinsman and handled four or six horses as well as men usually handle one. He established lines of transportation in different directions from Houlton, and for twenty-eight years carried the mails from that place to all points north. In connection with his mail service, he did a large express business, and carried many passengers, especially during the war. In 1868 others underbid him for carrying the mail, and he sold the successful bidders his entire outfit and retired from active life. From that time he lived quietly in Houlton, speculating in farms. He was a staunch Democrat, but supported the war measures of the government. He married, in 1859, Lydia Cloudman, born in Saint David's Parish, New Brunswick, 1833, died in Houlton, June 20, 1861, two years after her marriage and eleven days after the birth of her only child. She was the daughter of James Cloudman, of Wakefield, New Hampshire, and granddaughter of Gilman Cloudman. Her mother was Hannah (Foster) Cloudman, of Saint David's Parish, daughter of George and Cynthia (Chase) Foster, and granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Foster, a hero of two wars, a soldier in Pepperell's army at the capture of Louisburg, and the companion of O'Brien in the capture

of the "Margaretta," at Machias, at the beginning of the revolution. James Cloudman was left an orphan at a tender age, and was brought up by his grandfather, who lived at Horne's Mills, Wakefield, New Hampshire. At eighteen years of age he went to the lumber regions of St. John, in New Brunswick. Subsequently he settled on a farm at Oak Bay, in St. David's Parish. Hearing of the fertile country of the Aroostook, he went there on a tour of observation in 1844, and the next spring moved to Presque Isle, where he farmed continuously till 1883. He was a successful farmer, and made a specialty of raising fine beef cattle. He sold this farm in 1883 and went to the village south of Presque Isle, where he afterwards resided. He died in Portland, at the residence of his grandson, Charles Dunn Jr., in 1892. He was six feet four inches high, straight, lean, strong as a giant and weighed two hundred pounds. His wife, Hannah Cloudman, died in 1889. Charles Dunn married (second), 1868, Jennie, widow of George Bagley and daughter of George and Cynthia Whidden, of Presque Isle.

(III) Charles (2), son of Charles (1) and Lydia (Cloudman) Dunn, was born in Houlton, June 9, 1861, and was educated in the common schools and the Ricker Institute where he prepared for college. He then began the study of law in the office of General Charles P. Mattocks, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, after three years' study. He entered upon the practice of his profession, which he followed seven years in Portland. In 1892 he was a member of the city council. In 1892 he was attacked by an illness which rendered him an invalid for nine years, during which time he was engaged in out-of-door employment. Recovering his health in 1901, he received the appointment as deputy from Sheriff Pearson, who died in 1902, and was succeeded by Mr. Dunn, who served out the remainder of the term, about one year. On leaving office he became special agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York. He was afterward a candidate for the office of sheriff on the Independent Democratic ticket and was defeated. He was master of Portland Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1895; is a member of Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13, of which he has been an officer for two years past; and Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters. Charles Dunn married, in Portland, November 21, 1888, Grace Elizabeth, born in Portland, November 2, 1862, daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Pote) Walton. Mark Walton was a designer of furni-

ture, and for thirty years was in the employ of the widely known firm of Walter Corey. His father, Mark Walton Sr., came from the Isle of Shoals, and was brought up by Judge Sewell, of York. Mark Walton Jr. died about 1864, and his wife died in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the Baptist church. They have one child, Esther Cloudman, born May 6, 1891, now in the third year of the Portland high school.

Herbert S. Dyer, only son of Stephen K. and Emily (Jordon)

Dyer, was born in Portland, May 6, 1858, and died at Madrid, December 20, 1907. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in the class of 1876. He soon afterward went to New York City, where for about twelve years he was employed by the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company as a house salesman, and later with Arnold, Constable & Company, in the wholesale carpet department. During his employment his health failed to such an extent that it was impossible for him to continue, and from the nature of the trouble, which was caused by overwork and close confinement to business, it became necessary for him to take to horseback-riding as an exercise. This suggested to him the institution of a riding-academy, and he established the Belmont Riding Academy, and conducted it for some time with success. He went into other ventures, and about 1892 returned to Portland to engage in various patent enterprises, the first being that of the Brooks Arms & Tool Company. This was operated for some time, and then he became interested in other matters. About 1900 he engaged in the life insurance business, for which he was fitted by nature to perfection, and in which he made a remarkable success. He became state agency director for the New York Life, from which he changed some time afterward to the John Hancock, for which he was also state agent. A few years ago he became the local representative of the New York banking business of Kountze Brothers, and was with that concern at the time of his death. He had been from his youth an enthusiast in geology and mineralogy, and had always evinced an interest in the minerals of this state. He labored long and earnestly before the state board of trade and the legislature for an appropriation for a state mineralogist and for a survey of the state to determine the location and approximate extent and value of its mineral wealth. He was a member of the common council in 1898-99,

and was president of that body during his second term. He was a Republican in politics, and was an active candidate for postmaster, to succeed the late Clark H. Barker. For some time he had been one of the most energetic members of the board of trade, and was one of its directors and a member of the committee on entertainment. In 1907 he introduced at a meeting of the board a resolution favoring legislative action which should lead to the adoption of uniform couplings for hydrants throughout the state. He and his family for years before his death were connected with the High Street Congregational Church circles, and there, as in other associations, Mr. Dyer was always of assistance in the time of need. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his rifle. Mr. Dyer was well known and universally respected and liked. He was full of energy, a man of force of character, which gave him great influence in board of trade matters and on public questions. In social circles he left a vacant place than can never be filled. Possessed of an unusually bright and cheery nature, people turned to him as flowers to the sunshine, and his presence at any affair was always an inspiration. To know Herbert S. Dyer was to love him, and to have the privilege of his friendship was to have a strong arm to lean on. He was a thoroughly unselfish friend, who was never weary of well-doing. In social life he gave that which is a rare thing to find, a friendship on which one could always rely.

He married, July 6, 1880, Elizabeth, a native of Portland, daughter of John and Mary (Harris) Bradford. Mr. Bradford was a well-known spar-maker in Portland. Children: 1. Helen M., married Walter Elden Smart. 2. Edith Bradford. 3. Hamilton H., a student in the high school. 4. Jeannette.

This is not an uncommon name in New England, although the Heaths have not been a prolific family. The name comes here from England, the mother country, and was planted on this side of the Atlantic ocean some time previous to the middle of the seventeenth century. John Heath, brother of the immigrant, appears to have received greater attention from chroniclers of the family history, but it is doubtful if he occupied a higher station in early town affairs than his brother. Both are frequently mentioned as Heth, but similar errors on the part of town and parish clerks are not infrequent, and they need not be surprising when we consider the very limited education of

those of our New England ancestors who came here to dwell among Indians, in a wilderness region, without more than the plainest comforts of life, and when schools for several years were almost unheard of.

(I) Bartholomew Heath, brother of John above mentioned, was first of Newbury, Massachusetts Bay colony, and afterward of Haverhill, where the greater part of his life was spent. Savage says he was born about 1600, but other authorities say, with more accuracy, that he was born about 1615; and he died in January, 1681. Chase, in his "History of Haverhill," says that in 1645 "considerable land was this year granted to individuals west of Little river, on the Merrimack, and Hugh Sharratt, Bartholomew Heath, James Fiske and John Chenarie had liberty to lay down their land on the plain, and have it laid out over Little river, westward." In 1646 he owned lands which were estimated as of the value of one hundred and forty pounds, and when plans were made for another distribution of the town's territory, called the "second division of plough-lands," Bartholomew Heath was allotted lot number four. He was one of the signers of the petition praying that the penalty imposed on Mr. Pike on account of his religious exhortations be remitted him, and in this and many other respects he appears to have been a leading man in the town. In 1665 with one Andrew Grealey he entered into an agreement with the town to set up and keep in repair the corn mill, operate it, and in consideration of the expense they might be put to in placing the mill in repair, the town voted them the right "to have so much privilege of the land in the street on both sides of the brook at the end of Michael Emerson's lot as may be convenient to set up another mill on, or any other place on the town's land"; and the town did also "engage that no other man shall set up a mill or mills upon any land that is the town's, with any order from the town." In other words the town ordered that Bartholomew Heath and Mr. Grealey have an exclusive mill privilege in Haverhill, and it may be said here that they carried on this business for several years, to their own profit and to the great convenience of the inhabitants. Mr. Heath's wife was Hannah, daughter of Joseph Moyce, and she died in Haverhill, July 9, 1677. There does not appear to be any record of their marriage, and from the fact that they had a son Samuel, whose name is not given among their children born in Newbury or Haverhill, it may be assumed that they married in old Guilford, Surrey, England, whence

they came to this country; and it is probable that this son Samuel either remained in England at the time of his father's immigration or subsequently returned there, married and lived there some years before coming over again. As shown by the Newbury, Haverhill and other records the children of Bartholomew and Hannah (Moyce) Heath were Samuel, John, Joseph, Joshua, Hannah, Josiah, Elizabeth (died young), Benjamin and Elizabeth. John, the second child, was born in 1643, and Elizabeth, the youngest, was born September 5, 1658.

(II) Samuel, son of Bartholomew (1) Heath, was born in England, married there, and had children, among them a son John.

(III) John, son of Samuel Heath, was born in England, married there, and had children, among them a son Bartholomew.

(IV) Bartholomew (2), son of John Heath, was born in Surrey, England, in 1710 and came to New England in 1737. This is stated on the authority of a private family record, and from the same source it is learned that this Bartholomew was the son of John, and that John was the son of Samuel, and that Samuel was the son of the first Bartholomew. The last mentioned Bartholomew Heath married twice, and by his first wife had one child; by his second wife he had nine children. Soon after the death of his first wife he settled in Sharon, Connecticut, married his second wife there and raised a large family of children. His sons were Bartholomew, Thomas, Obadiah, Joseph, John, Hezekiah and Daniel. Descendants of Hezekiah are now living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and so late as 1831 Thomas and Obadiah were living on the old farm in Sharon, and in the old house which their father had built over a century earlier.

(V) Bartholomew (3), son of Bartholomew (2) Heath and his first wife, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, and was an infant when his mother died. He married Ann Millard, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, near Hartford, and by whom he had three children: 1. Asa. 2. Nathan, who cared for his mother after the death of her husband. She lived to the good old age of ninety-nine years. 3. Oliver, who entered the profession of law, went to England and settled in Liverpool.

(VI) Rev. Asa (1), son of Bartholomew (3) and Ann (Millard) Heath, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, July 31, 1776, and married, March 26, 1801, Sarah Moore, whose great-grandparents came from Londonderry, Ireland, and her grandfather was born on board the ship in which they

came to this country. They had the grant of Cape Elizabeth, but not liking it exchanged it for a township of land in New Hampshire, now the town of Derry. Rev. Asa and Sarah (Moore) Heath had two sons, Asa and Jonathan, and six daughters.

(VII) Asa (2), son of Rev. Asa (1) and Sarah (Moore) Heath, married (first) Margaret Boynton and (second) Mary Clary. He was a physician by profession, a Methodist in religious preference, and a Republican in politics. His children were Flavius, Margaret, Alvan M. C., George, Adelia, Mary, Martha, Genevieve, Olive and Eva.

(VIII) Alvan M. C., son of Dr. Asa (2) Heath, was a printer by trade and newspaper editor by principal occupation; a soldier of the civil war and was killed in battle at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He married Sarah H. Philbrook, daughter of Milton and Ora (Kendall) Philbrook, and by whom he had four children: 1. Herbert M., born August 27, 1853. 2. Willis K., February 12, 1855. 3. Dr. Frederick C., 1857, now a physician in active practice in Indianapolis, Indiana. 4. Dr. Gertrude E., January 20, 1859, engaged in medical practice at Gardiner, Maine.

(IX) Herbert M., lawyer, son of Alvan M. C. and Sarah H. (Philbrook) Heath, was born in Gardiner, Maine, August 27, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of that town, graduating from the high school in 1868, and at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1872. After leaving college he devoted the next four years chiefly to pedagogical work and during the latter part of that period took up the study of law. In the fall of 1872 he was appointed principal of Limerick Academy, Limerick, Maine, remained there one term, and from the beginning of the school year in 1873 until the close of the session in 1876, he was principal of Washington Academy at East Machias, Maine. In August, 1876, he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state, and since that time has been a member of the Augusta bar and has always held a standing of enviable prominence in all court and professional circles throughout the entire state. Few lawyers have more extended acquaintance than he, and few indeed are they who have given more faithful service, whether as a lawyer at the bar of the courts or a public servant in the discharge of official duties. Mr. Heath is a Republican in all that the name implies, and while active in politics was recognized as one of the leading men in the councils of the Republican party in the state. His political career

may be said to have begun when he was a boy of thirteen years, for in 1866 and the next succeeding three years he was a page in the senate of the Maine legislature. In 1870 he was appointed assistant secretary of the senate and served in that capacity through that and the next three legislative sessions. In 1878 he was elected city solicitor of Augusta and in 1879 was elected county attorney for Kennebec county, filling the latter office for three years. In 1883 he was a member of the Maine house of representatives, served until the end of the session in 1886, in all four years, and during the following four years, 1887-1890, occupied a seat in the senate of the state. In 1883 he was a member of the commission appointed to revise the statutes of the state. Mr. Heath is a Mason, member of the various subordinate bodies of the craft, and of the higher bodies up to the thirty-second degree; member of the board of trustees of Kennebec Savings Bank and of the Augusta Trust Company; member of Zeta Psi fraternity, Bowdoin, and of the Abnaki Club of Augusta. He married at East Machias, Maine, August 27, 1876, Laura S. Gardner, born East Machias, June 5, 1855, second daughter of Daniel F. and Sarah (Lincoln) Gardner, of East Machias. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have four children: 1. Marion, born November 26, 1879. 2. Gardner K., May 29, 1886. 3. Gertrude L., twin with Herbert M., April 14, 1892. 4. Herbert M., twin with Gertrude L., April 14, 1892.

Among the chief Anglo-Normans who went with Strongbow to Ireland and received large grants of land were the Keatings, who settled in Wexford, and have been one of the noble families since the reign of King John, the head of the family being the Baron of Kilmananan. At the time of the first landing of the Keatings in Ireland, one is said to have exclaimed, after a repulse: "We will land by 'hook or by crook,' which gave the name to two points of land off which lay the boats which conveyed them. He thereupon took his battle-axe, cut off his right hand and threw it ashore. By this act he claimed to have effected a landing, and this is the origin of the Keating crest—the "Bloody Hand." Wexford was long known as Keating county, but the lands of the family were confiscated in 1798. From the original settler of the family in Ireland has sprung a numerous progeny now scattered throughout the world.

(I) Captain Richard Keating, son of Nich-

olas and Ann (McDonald) Keating, was born in St. Michael's parish, Dublin, Ireland, September 20, 1813, and died in Brighton, England, October 1, 1877. At the age of sixteen he entered the service of the Honorable East India Company, and was under it at St. Helena from 1831 to 1844. In 1840 he was one of the guard of honor on the occasion of the removal of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte, the great French emperor, from St. Helena to Paris, by consent of the British government, at the solicitation of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He afterward volunteered into the Royal Artillery, and in 1869 was retired as a captain on half-pay, after a continuous and honorable service of thirty-eight years. He married (first), in 1846, Margaret, Kyle, who died at Portsmouth, England, December 30, 1850, aged twenty-three years. He married (second), Sophia Sarah Bennison, born January 28, 1830, eldest daughter of Henry and Ann Sophia (Earle) Bennison, of St. Pancras, London, England. Her father was a civil engineer. Her mother was born in Winchester, Hampshire. By his first marriage Captain Richard Keating had a son, Richard B., who came to Massachusetts about the time of the breaking out of the great civil war; he became a member of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, with which he went to the front and served with honor until the close of the war. He then returned to the United Kingdom, and finally settled in Scotland, after having served in the British army for twenty-eight years. He received from the United States a pension for disabilities contracted in service, and from which he died in 1900. Other children of Captain Richard Keating's first marriage were: Marguerite, who resided with her stepmother, in Brighton, England, and who died in 1905; and Nicholas Henry, who died single, in 1891.

(II) John Bernard, only child of Captain Richard and Sophia Sarah (Bennison) Keating, was born in Plumstead, county Kent, England, October 7, 1859. During the years of his childhood and youth he resided in the island of Mauritius for five years, thence went to the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, the island of St. Helena, and to Gosport, the famous fortified seaport town opposite Portsmouth, England. His schooling was finished at Cordier Hill Academy, in the Island of Guernsey, in the English Channel. He grew up in the midst of a military environment, and through that influence developed a love for the army and military affairs. After acquiring proper instruction in military science, especial-

ly in engineering, he joined the Royal Engineers in May, 1879, with which corps he served efficiently in Canada, at Gibraltar and Bermuda. On account of impaired health he retired from the army in 1886, and in 1888 entered the British consular service as a clerk in Boston. There, after serving in various grades, he was called to the position of acting vice-consul, and after serving as such for six months was appointed pro-consul, and served as such for a like period. So greatly was his work in Boston appreciated that upon the death of Mr. Starr, British vice-consul at Portland, Maine, Mr. Keating was selected from among a number of likely candidates to be his successor. He entered upon his vice-consular duties at Portland on April 2, 1895, and has now (1908) creditably occupied that position for a period of thirteen years. At the beginning of his term of service the office was not regarded as particularly important, and the duties of the representative of the imperial government were not onerous. To-day, however, largely through Mr. Keating's initiative, the British vice-consulate is one of the busiest centers of the city, where the maritime activities of the port are focussed and watched. He is a very active official, and has done much to foster friendly feelings and build up a great commerce between the United States and Canada and the mother country. In the Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria's reign (1897) it was largely through Mr. Keating's instrumentality that Her Majesty's ship "Pallas" entered the port and her company was entertained by the municipality. Again, during the war with Spain, the vice-consul arranged and carried through a visit of Canada's premier regiment, the Fifth Royal Scots, as the official guests of Portland, ostensibly to celebrate the jubilee of the Grand Trunk railway, but in reality to show the people of Maine that Canada was in sympathy with the United States while the war drums were beating. Several times since Canadian regiments have crossed the frontier in peaceful invasion—visits arranged by the patriotic enterprise of the vice-consul at Portland. Finally, it was Mr. Keating who planned and carried out the impressive memorial service at St. Luke's Cathedral on the death of Queen Victoria. The legislature at Augusta was adjourned as a mark of respect and the services at the cathedral were attended by the governor, his staff and council. He was also chiefly instrumental in furnishing and maintaining a home for seamen of all nationalities, which was provided with reading room and cheerful recreations. That his efforts in this

direction were appreciated by those who followed the sea was evidenced by their large attendance at the institute, which is now closed. Since his installation in office the shipping between Portland and the ports of the United Kingdom has increased about five hundred per cent, a result which may without doubt be largely attributed to his zeal and influence. As a judge of British naval courts of inquiry, Mr. Keating has shown his ability and force of character, combined with justice and mercy. His comprehensive knowledge of the laws and regulations governing in cases connected with shipping matters which come before him for adjustment as the representative of Great Britain in a foreign port, is such as, coupled with the absolute impartiality with which his office is administered, to have earned for himself the highest respect of the shipping community. Among commercial enterprises which he has assisted may be mentioned the large importation of Welsh coal to Portland and other parts of the New England seaboard during the American coal strike; and his successful assistance in the preliminaries of the building of the second Grand Trunk elevator, at that time the second largest east of Detroit. Indeed, it may be truly said that in all he has undertaken, as a public functionary, Mr. Keating has proved himself the right man in the right place, and his success has been unfailing.

On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to St. John, New Brunswick, Mr. and Mrs. Keating were presented to him, and they were shown exceptional honor at that time. Mr. Keating has been commodore of the East End Yacht Club, and he occupies at the present time the unique position of British vice-consul and honorary member of the Portland Naval Reserve. While commodore of the yacht club he instituted the beautiful custom of strewing the sea with flowers, which is now universally carried out, thus revering the memory of the deceased seamen of the civil war, as the Grand Army of the Republic honors its soldier dead by the decoration of their graves. Twice during his residence in Portland has a British fleet anchored in his district. At Bar Harbor, at the dinner given by the petty officers of the American navy to the petty officers of the British navy, and to the sergeants of the British marine, Mr. Keating was called upon for a speech, and in happy vein struck so responsive a chord in the hearts of his hearers that at the close of his address he was lifted on the shoulders of his auditors and carried about the banquet hall to the strains of "He's a jolly

good fellow." Similarly, on the last visit of the British fleet, Mr. Keating presided as chairman of the banquet given by the American warrant officers to the warrant officers of the British navy.

Mr. Keating is a Free Mason, raised in 1885 in Broad Arrow Lodge in Bermuda, under the Grand Registry of England; one of the founders of the Civil and Military Lodge in Bermuda under the Grand Registry of Scotland, and an honorary life member of the latter lodge; a Royal Arch Mason under the Grand Registry of Ireland; and an affiliated member in Mount Vernon Chapter, Portland; he was made a Knight Templar of St. Alban Commandery, Portland, and afterward an honorary member of Sussex Preceptory of Knights Templar of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec; he is also a member of Karnak Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Montreal. He is a member of the British Naval and Military Veterans of Massachusetts, of the United States Naval Reserves at Portland, an honorary member of Bosworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Portland, and an honorary member of the British Empire Club of Boston.

Mr. Keating was married in Devonshire Church, Bermuda, July 6, 1886, to Emily Hannah Ada Hoare, born in Queensland, Australia, 1864, daughter of Dr. John Buckler and Esther (Firman) Hoare, of Warminster, Wiltshire, England, she being a connection of the prominent Buckler family of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Keating have had four children: 1. Percy Firman, born in Atlantic, Massachusetts, March 1, 1888, a graduate of the Bishops College School, Canada, and now engaged in the insurance business. 2. Mildred Sophia, born in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, November 29, 1889, who was educated in private schools. 3. Harold John Buckler, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 15, 1893. 4. Charlotte Buckler, born in Ashmont, Dorchester, Massachusetts, July 15, 1895.

(For preceding generation see Robert Quimby I.)

(II) Robert (2), second son of QUINBY Robert (1) and Elizabeth (Osgood) Quimby, was born in Amesbury, and resided in that town. He was given a seat in the meeting house in 1699, and was one of "the five late constables" who were prosecuted on October 18, 1708, for not making up their accounts according to law. His estate was administered June 6, 1715, and divided in December of the same year. He

had three sons and three daughters: Joseph, John, Mary, Benjamin, Hannah and Anne. (Different branches of the family spell their name Quimby and Quinby.)

(III) Joseph, eldest child of Robert (2) and Mary Quinby, resided in Amesbury and was known as "junior" until 1736, on account of an uncle who bore the same name. He married Lydia Hoyt, daughter of John (3) and Elizabeth (Challis) Hoyt, granddaughter of John (2) and great-granddaughter of John (1) Hoyt, of Amesbury. She was born June 15, 1686, in Amesbury, and was the executrix of her husband's estate, appointed September 30, 1745. The children of Joseph Quinby were: Joseph and Benjamin (twins), Ann, Hannah, Daniel (died young), Robert, Daniel and probably Mary.

(IV) Joseph (2), eldest child of Joseph (1) Quinby, was born 1715, probably in Amesbury, and settled in 1740 at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, where he was an industrious and successful citizen, acquiring considerable property and becoming prominent in the community. After the burning of Portland, he joined his twin brother Benjamin, who was a mill-owner in Saccarappa, Maine, and there passed the remainder of his life, and died April 14, 1776. He was married (intentions published September 28, 1740) to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Parsons) Haskell. She was born April 22, 1722, and died April 12, 1815. Their children were: Mary, Rebecca, Joseph, Sarah, Eunice, Thomas, Mary, Captain John and Levi.

(V) Captain John, third son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Haskell) Quinby, was born May 12, 1760, at Falmouth, and died September 27, 1806, at Stroudwater. His entire life was passed in that vicinity and he was a ship-owner. Two of his ships were captured by the French in 1799. He was married, October 31, 1782, to Eunice, daughter of Joshua and Lois (Pearson) Freeman. She was born January 18, 1762, and died December 12, 1790. They were the parents of six children: 1. Eunice, born 1783, married Ezekiel Day. 2. Thomas, September 18, 1784, died October 22, 1802. 3. Moses, April 19, 1786. 4. Levi, November 12, 1787, married Mary Titcomb. 5. George, May 22, 1789, died September 21, 1790. 6. Infant, born and died in 1790.

(VI) Moses, son of Captain John and Eunice (Freeman) Quinby, was born April 19, 1786, at Stroudwater, Maine, prepared for college at Philips Exeter Academy and was one of the six constituting the first graduating class of Bowdoin College in 1804. He re-

ceived his early legal training in the office of Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, Maine, and was an active and successful lawyer and the most prominent person in the community at Stroudwater, where he died May 6, 1857. He was married, December 31, 1809, to Anne Titcomb, who was born June 17, 1789, and died April 2, 1859, daughter of Andrew Philips and Mary (Dole) Titcomb. Their children were: Andrew T. (died young), Mary Anne, Andrew T., Eunice Day, John, Almira and Thomas.

(VII) Thomas, second son of Moses and Anne (Titcomb) Quinby, was born December 15, 1813, in Stroudwater, and died there June 18, 1885. He was a civil engineer and became superintendent of the Portland and Rochester railroad and managing agent of the Saco Waterpower Company, which latter position he held to the end of his business career. He was married in 1835 to Jane Elizabeth Brewer, born March 22, 1819, in Dover, New Hampshire, and died March 3, 1903, in Portland, Maine. Their children were: Lucretia, Henry Brewer, Frederick and Thomas Freeman.

(VIII) Henry Brewer, eldest son of Thomas and Jane E. (Brewer) Quinby, was born June 10, 1846, in Biddeford, Maine, and began his education in the schools in his native town. He continued his preparation for college at the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1869, with the degree of A. B.; three years later his alma mater honored him with the degree of A. M. Shortly after graduation he became identified with the Cole Manufacturing Company, at Lakeport, New Hampshire, with which he has continued until the present time, having risen to the position of president and treasurer of the concern. He has taken the foremost place among the business men of Laconia, of which Lakeport is a suburb, and has filled with unflinching success numerous positions of trust. He is now president of the Laconia National Bank, one of the most successful financial institutions in that city. While he is actively engaged in business, Mr. Quinby has always had time for the encouragement of the leading and uplifting cities of the community in which he resides. He has taken an active part in political affairs, and though not a professional orator has contributed much by his addresses to the success of his party. At the age of twenty-six years Mr. Quinby was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Straw and held this position two years. In 1887 he was elected representative to the general court, and served in the fol-

lowing session, and in 1889-90 was state senator from his district. In 1901-02 he was a member of the governor's council, and was chairman of the state prison committee of the council during this incumbency. He had long been a member of the board of trustees of the Asylum for the Insane, and these services made him familiar with the practical management of New Hampshire institutions. In 1892 the Republican party of the state chose him delegate-at-large to the National Convention at Minneapolis, and at the State Convention at Concord in 1896 he acted most acceptably as chairman. His frequent appointment on various conventions, on committees and on resolutions, offer a tribute to his literary ability. In recognition of his valuable public services he was selected as its candidate for the highest office in the state, that of governor, and in November, 1908, he was elected to that position. In religious matters Colonel Quinby is a Unitarian. He was married, June 22, 1870, to Octavia M. Cole, daughter of Hon. B. J. Cole, of Lakeport. They are the parents of a son and a daughter. The elder, Candace Ellen, is the wife of Hugh N. Camp Jr., residing in New York City, and has a son, Hugh N. Camp (3).

(IX) Henry Cole, only son of Henry B. and Octavia M. (Cole) Quinby, was born at Lake Village, New Hampshire, July 9, 1872. Graduated from Harvard College in 1894 and from the Harvard Law School two years later, and is now practicing law in New York City. He married Florence A., daughter of Charles W. and Amanda (Hoag) Cole.

Sir John Leavitt was born in LEAVITT England and probably in Dorsetshire in 1608. He was of the Teutonic race, their language modified by the periods of Anglo-Saxon Old English, Middle English to Modern English usage. His advent in New England was but eight years after the "Mayflower" passengers landed at Plymouth and his first home in America bordered on the Plymouth Colony. He was undisputably the first of the name of Leavitt to make a home in the New World.

(I) John Leavitt was about twenty years old when he reached the shores of the New World. He was among the first settlers of the common land known as Mattapan, which plantation, September 7, 1630, was established under the direction of the general court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony as the town of Dorchester. John White, the first minister of the church established as the nucleus of the town, and his

followers were mostly from Dorsetshire, England, and they gave to the new town the name of the municipal borough and capitol of the shore Dorchester, located eight miles north of the seaport at Weymouth, from which port they probably took ship for New England, and it is safe to presume that John Leavitt was a Dorsetshire man. The settlement at Mattapan antedated the settlement of the town of Charlestowne, Watertown, Roxbury and Boston, although the general court established the town government of Charlestown, August 23, 1630, and of Boston, Dorchester and Watertown on September 7, 1630, and of Roxbury, September 28, 1630. In 1633 the town of Dorchester was described as "ye greatest towne in New England." John Leavitt appeared before the general court and took the freeman's oath March 3, 1636, he having removed from Dorchester to that part of the colony which included the common lands known as Borilove, established as the town of Hingham, September 2, 1635. He was deacon of the church for many years; was selectman of the town 1661-63-65-68-72-74 and 1675; was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts Colony 1656-64, and held other offices of trust and honor in the town and colony. He was married about 1636 but the name of his wife is not recorded. She died July 4, 1646, and he married for his second wife Sarah —, December 16, 1646, died May 26, 1700. Deacon John Leavitt was by trade a "taylor," and died in Hingham, November 20, 1691, aged eighty-three years. The children of Deacon John Leavitt by his first wife were: 1. John, of Hingham, born 1637, married Bathsheba, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, June 27, 1664. He died soon after, and his wife married, November 19, 1674, Joseph Turner. 2. Hannah, baptized April 7, 1639, married John Lobdell, of Hull. 3. Samuel, baptized April, 1641, removed to Exeter, New Hampshire. 4. Elizabeth, baptized April 8, 1644, married Samuel Judkins, March 25, 1667. 5. Jennial, baptized March 1, 1645-46, removed to Rochester, Plymouth Colony. Children of John Leavitt and his second wife, Sarah: 6. Israel (q. v.), baptized April 23, 1648. 7. Moses, baptized April 12, 1650, removed to Exeter, New Hampshire. 8. Josiah, May 4, 1653. 9. Nehemiah, January 22, 1655-56. 10. Sarah, February 25, 1658-59, married Nehemiah Clapp, of Dorchester, and as her second husband Samuel Howe. 11. Mary, June 12, 1661, married Benjamin Bates, of New London, Connecticut, October 10, 1682. 12. Hannah (2d), March 20, 1663-64, married Joseph Loring,

October 25, 1683. 13. Abigail, December 9, 1667, married, January 20, 1685-86, Isaac Lasell.

(II) Israel, eldest child of Deacon John, the immigrant, and Sarah Leavitt, was baptized in the church in Hingham, Plymouth county, April 23, 1648. He was a husbandman by occupation, and was married, January 10, 1676, to Lydia, daughter of Abraham and Remember (Morton) Jackson, of Plymouth, and they had nine children, as follows: 1. John, July 6, 1678. 2. Israel, August 1, 1680. 3. Solomon (q. v.), October 24, 1682. 4. Elisha, July 16, 1684. 5. Abraham, November 27, 1686. 6. Sarah, February 8, 1688, married John Wood, of Plymouth, February 10, 1797-98. 7. Lydia, born 1691, married, May 23, 1712, Jonathan Sprague, of Bridgewater. 8. Hannah, June 30, 1693, married James Hobart, December 11, 1718. 9. Mary, February 18, 1695, married Ebenezer Lane. Israel Leavitt died in Hingham, December 26, 1696, and his widow Lydia (Jackson) Leavitt, married as her second husband, Preserved Hall.

(III) Solomon, third son of Israel and Lydia (Jackson) Leavitt, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, October 24, 1682. He removed from Hingham to Pembroke, Plymouth county, probably at the establishment of the town March 21, 1712, when the territory included in the new town was set off from that part of Duxbury called Mattakeset, a tract of land known as the Major's Purchase, and the land called Marshfield Upper lands of Mattakeset.

(IV) Jacob, son of Solomon Leavitt, was born in Pembroke, Plymouth Colony, February 4, 1732. He was married by the Rev. Samuel Leires, of Pembroke, on March 15, 1753, to Sylvia, daughter of Ichabod and Mary (Turner) Bonney, of Pembroke. She was born in Pembroke, September 3, 1733, and died in Turner, Maine, December 31, 1810. Jacob Leavitt removed from Pembroke to Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, August 6, 1778, with his wife and family of seven children, having been preceded in 1772 by his son Joseph, who, with Daniel Staples, Thomas and Elisha Records and Abner Phillips, became pioneers in Sylvester Town, a township granted by the general court of Massachusetts in 1765 to the heirs of Captain Joseph Sylvester and his company for services rendered in Canada in 1690, and a lien of a grant previously made to lands in New Hampshire. These five pioneers were voted a bounty of £10 on condition of "completing the terms of settlement." The proprietors at Pembroke, July 19, 1774,

selected Ichabod Bonney to go to Sylvester-Canada, Maine, and forward the building of a saw and grist mill. This was the beginning of the town of Turner, Maine, and in 1778 Jacob Leavitt, with his wife and family, made the journey to the new land discovered by his son Joseph, and became prominent settlers, making their home in the house erected by their son. The venerable pioneer was the patriarch of the Leavitt families of Turner. Jacob Leavitt died in Turner, Maine, January 25, 1814, aged eighty-two years. He was the father of thirteen children, born of his marriage with Sylvia Bonney and of a second wife. Of these, Joseph (q. v.), born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, 1755-56; Sylvia, married Levi Morrill; Tabitha, married Benjamin Jones; Isaiah, married Lydia Ludden, September 7, 1797; Jacob, married Rhoda Thayer; Anna, married a Mr. Stockbridge; Cyrus, married Sarah Pratt; Sarah, married Jeremiah Dillingham; Isaac, married Ruth Perry in 1797. He married as his second wife Hannah Chandler, who bore him two children, and his third wife had no children.

(V) Joseph, eldest son of Jacob and Sylvia (Bonney) Leavitt, was born in Pembroke, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in 1755 or 1756; was one of the first of the young men of Pembroke to enter for service in the patriot cause in the American revolution. He served one enlistment of three months, when he determined to "raise bread for the soldiers," and he went to Maine to assist in the survey of the lands granted to soldiers for former service to the colony. He was eighteen years old when he was assisting in the survey of the township in Androscoggin county, Maine, and liking the county he expressed to the surveyors a desire to settle there, and he was assigned a lot in Sylvester township, next to the meeting house lot on Upper street, and he returned the next spring alone and lived in the wilderness with only savages about him, and he made a clearing and erected a block house. He sowed seed from which he realized a good crop. He aided in founding the town, which was first named Sylvester and then Turner, in honor of the Rev. Charles Turner, the first minister. He built the first frame building in the town, which became known as the Joseph Leavitt place, planted the first apple trees and raised the first apples. He maintained his house as a home for travelers, although he never put out a sign that would indicate it was a tavern. He married, in 1778, Anna, daughter of Moses and Hannah Davis Stevens, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and the is-



Fred L. Leavitt

sue of this marriage was eight children, the eldest, Joseph, being the first white child born in Turner, Maine. By his second wife, Hannah (Chandler) Leavitt, he had two children, and his third wife, Elsie (Croswell) Leavitt, was childless. The children of Joseph Leavitt were remarkable for longevity, most of them living beyond threescore years and ten, some of them attaining fourscore years and over.

(VI) Ichabod, son of Joseph and Anna (Stevens) Leavitt, was born in Turner, Maine, and as a young man served in the war of 1812. He married Aseneth Bryant and they had children born in Turner, Maine, and brought up on the farm carried on with thrift and profit by his father.

(VII) Leonard, son of Ichabod and Aseneth (Bryant) Leavitt, was born in Turner, Maine. When twenty-one years of age he left the farm and worked in the construction of the Grand Trunk railroad, making his residence at Oxford, Maine. He was married May 30, 1828, to Olive A., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Witham) Goss, of Danville, Maine. He left railroad building in 1866 and retired to his farm near Turner, where he died in July, 1907, having nearly reached the one hundredth year of his age. Children: 1. Ida B., married Rufus Haskell, of Turner. 2. Etta F., married F. E. Whiting, of Turner. 3. Frank L., married Mary Cobb, of Auburn. 4. Fred L. (q. v.). 5. Jennie L., born October 21, 1864, married Isaac Chase, of Turner.

(VIII) Fred L., second son and fourth child of Leonard and Olive A. (Goss) Leavitt, was born in Oxford, Maine, December 7, 1860. He attended the public schools of Turner while assisting in the cultivation of his father's farm, and when twenty years old he left the farm and took a course in surgical dentistry at the Philadelphia Dental College, graduating D. D. S. in 1888. He practiced his profession in Lewiston, Maine, up to November, 1903, when he became treasurer and manager of the Victoria Manufacturing Company of Auburn, Maine, manufacturers of acetylene generators. He affiliates with the Republican party, and in 1906 served as a member of the common council of the city of Auburn, and in 1907 was president of the council. His fraternity affiliations are with the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Patrons of Husbandry. He was vice-president of the National Photographers Association of America, Department of the State of Maine. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist denomination and with his family he attends the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Auburn. He married, December 24, 1889,

Cynthia E., daughter of William and Fannie (Delano) Dustin, and a descendant of Hannah Dustin, the unfortunate captive and subsequent heroine in the Indian warfare at Haverhill, Massachusetts. The children of Dr. Fred L. and Cynthia E. (Dustin) Leavitt are: Madge Dustin, Frank L. and Dorothy L. Leavitt.

(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(V) Isaac, son of Jacob and LEAVITT Sylvia (Bonney) Leavitt, married and had a son Branch, born at Turner, Maine.

(VI) Branch, son of Isaac Leavitt, married Lucy Pratt, and was a farmer in the township of Turner, Maine.

(VII) Lewis, son of Branch and Lucy (Pratt) Leavitt, was born in Turner, Maine, May 11, 1834. He was educated in the district schools and continued the occupation of his forefathers in that town, that of farming. He was a progressive agriculturist, and from raising sweet corn for the market simply, as a farmer, he in 1880 combined the business of canning the corn, establishing a cannery in Livermore, which he successfully conducted for nine years, selling it out in 1889 to the Baxter Canning Company. His church affiliation, like that of his progenitors for three or more generations, was with the Universalist Society, until his first marriage, when he became a Baptist and remained so until his death. He was originally a Free Soil Whig and went with the adherents of that party to the ranks of the Republican party in 1856. He joined the Masonic fraternity early in life, and was advanced to high degree in that ancient order. He was married (first) to Persis Berry, by whom he had two children—Abbie B. and Fred A. He married (second) Betsey Jane, daughter of Stephen Bisbee, and by her he had two children, one dying in early infancy, and a son, A. Judson, born April 15, 1877. His second wife died October 15, 1903, and he died in Livermore, Maine.

(VIII) A. Judson, son of Lewis and Betsey Jane (Bisbee) Leavitt, was born in Livermore, Maine, April 15, 1877. He attended the public schools of Livermore and Hebron Academy and on leaving school became a clerk and student in pharmaceuticals in a drug store in Dixfield, and after two and a half years practical training in the business he completed his professional training in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, graduating with the class of 1903. He spent six months of 1905 in California, and on returning home he located in

Brunswick, Maine, where in 1906 he established one of the most finely equipped and up-to-date drug stores in the state of Maine. He was married October 4, 1899, to Mary, daughter of John and Mary Wallace, of Windsor, New Brunswick, and they made their home in Brunswick, Maine. Their children are Thelma Arlene, born in Livermore, and Edessa Ramona, born in Brunswick.

Abraham Leavitt, without LEAVITT doubt a descendant of Deacon John (1) Leavitt, of Hingham, was a resident of Scarborough, Maine, was a prominent citizen, well known to the citizens of the latter part of the eighteenth century as "Sheriff Leavitt." He was honored with the friendship and confidence of Sir William Pepperell, with whom in some way he had an intimate connection. He was the ancestor of all the Leavitts living in Scarborough.

(I) Aaron B. Leavitt was born in Scarborough, where he was educated in the common schools. He early went to sea and in time became captain and part owner of various vessels, which at different times he commanded. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married (first) Diana Seavey; children: Abiathar W., George W., Aaron, John, Francis W., Anne, Amos C., Ellen. He married (second) a Miss Richardson. By her he had Alvan, Diana, Edna, Clarabella, Louisa and Sarah.

(II) Francis Woods, fourth son of Aaron B. and Diana (Seavey) Leavitt, was born at Saco Ferry, York county, February 18, 1831. He was educated in the common schools, and like his father betook himself to the sea at an early age. His first voyage was as a member of the crew of a ship commanded by his brother, Captain Aaron Leavitt. In a comparatively short time he became captain and part owner of the ship "Franconia." In 1880 he left the sea, after being a mariner many years, and settled at Saco, where he engaged in the coal trade, doing a flourishing business for about ten years. He died April 29, 1890. He was a parish member of the Unitarian church of Saco; in politics a Republican; of a retiring disposition, never seeking public office. He married, August 29, 1860, Sarah O., daughter of Dr. Joseph P. and Elizabeth (Foss) Grant, of Saco. Dr. Joseph Perkins Grant was born in Saco, and was of Scotch parentage. He attended the public schools of Saco and subsequently graduated from Bowdoin College and practiced medicine at Saco for many

years. He took high rank in his profession and was one of the prominent physicians of Maine in his day. He died July 23, 1881. He was a Republican and an attendant of the Unitarian church. He married Elizabeth, of Salmon Falls, daughter of William and Olive (Seavey) Foss. She died February 17, 1901. Their children were: Sarah O., mentioned above; Marianna, married Amos C. Leavitt; George C., unmarried; lawyer in Saco. Children of Francis W. and Sarah O. (Grant) Leavitt were: 1. Elizabeth A., born April 23, 1862, died young. 2. Josephine G., June 23, 1865, married Dr. F. P. Graves, of Saco. 3. Anna E., October 2, 1866, married Herbert R. Jordan, of Saco. 4. Frank, May 18, 1870, died young. 5. Frank G., August 29, 1873, married Grace Pillsbury, of Biddeford, now a jeweler in Portland. 6. Henry F., June 8, 1876, electrician, New Haven, Connecticut; married Florence Belcher, of California. 7. Philip A., March 21, 1881, dentist, Providence, Rhode Island.

Identical with Wadsworth; Waddeworth, Wadeworth, Waddesworth, Wordsworth, Wardysworth, Wordisworth and Wordsworth, and derived from Woods Court or court in the woods. The last visit of the good ship "Lion" to Boston harbor, Massachusetts Bay, was in 1632. This ship, which had brought so many sturdy adventurers to the same port, had on board one hundred and twenty-three passengers, of whom fifty were children, and Captain Pierce, on entering the harbor and casting anchor on Sunday evening, September 16, 1632, reported his passengers in good health, although they had been on shipboard twelve weeks and eight weeks had elapsed since he left Lands End, England. On this, her last visit to Massachusetts Bay, she first sighted land at Cape Ann, and was held in the bay five days before anchoring in the harbor owing to a thick fog. The passenger list was not preserved intact, and only about thirty of the names are recorded, among them William Wadsworth and family of four. When the passengers were discharged the ship took on freight, including nine hundred beaver skins and two hundred skins of the otter, and on leaving the harbor, November 4, 1632, was bound for Jamestown, Virginia, as was customary, intending to clear thence to England. While in Boston Captain Pierce had accompanied Governor Winthrop and others on an overland trip to Plymouth. The next heard of the ship "Lion"

was that she ran on a shoal in Virginia bay, and all but ten of the crew perished. The object of this introductory statement explains the appearance of the name of one of the passengers of the "Lion" on the list of passengers. This name is that of William Wadsworth, a descendant of a long line of ancestry dating from Peter, son of Henry de Wodsworth, who was contemporaneous with King John, surnamed Lackland, brother of Richard Lionheart, who appointed him his successor to the throne, and he became King of England in 1199, and was compelled to sign the Magna Charter in 1215, the repudiation of which charter thereafter caused war with the barons, during the waging of which he died at Newark, October 19, 1216. The line of descent from Peter includes lords, barons, esquires and men of letters and of the church. The relationship of William Wadsworth, one of the passengers of the ship "Lion," with Xtopher, is later shown to have been established, and the claim that William and Christopher came on the same ship and were brothers is well established. While William Wadsworth was the progenitor of the family in Connecticut and New York, Christopher is the common ancestor of the Wadsworths of Maine and Massachusetts, including Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet.

(I) Christopher Wadsworth, or as his name was early written, Xtopher Waddesworth, landed in Boston by the ship "Lion," September 16, 1632. His birthplace in England has not been ascertained, nor his positive parentage. The name of Thomas Wadsworth is written before that of Christopher in a family Bible printed in London by Benham Norton and John Bell, 1625, formerly the property of Rev. John Pierce, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and descended to his son, John T. Pierce, of Geneseo, Illinois, which Bible is now in the possession of Mr. Samuel W. Cowles, of Hartford, Connecticut, and was examined by Mr. Horace A. Wadsworth, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Mr. Wadsworth copied the inscription found in the handwriting of Christopher Wadsworth, the immigrant, which reads:

"Christopher Wadsworth His Book
"Christopher and William Wadsworth landed
in Boston by ye ship Lion.

"16th September, 1632, together in ye ship."
And elsewhere in the same Bible he found the name of Thomas Wadsworth before Christopher's in such a way as to convey the idea of its being the name of his father. Kent, Braintree, Chelmsford in Kent, and the Palatinate of Durham are each entitled to some

consideration as his birthplace or residence. Kent probably has the strongest claim. We find Christopher Wadsworth in Duxbury, Plymouth colony, in 1633, and he was elected a constable in January, 1634, the highest office in the gift of the town, and on him devolved the duty of jailor, sheriff in executing punishments and penalties, crier to give warning in church of the marriages approved by the civil authorities, sealer of weights and measures, and surveyor of lands. His name appears on every page of the town records of the time, and shows his life in Duxbury to have been one of incessant activity. He was deputy, selectman, surveyor. He owned land at Holly Swamp as early as 1638, and in 1655 bought more land of John Starr and Job Cole. He erected a house about a mile west of Captains Hill near the new road to Kingston, and his lands ran down to the bay formerly known as Morton's Hole. The place remained in the Wadsworth family up to 1855, when it was sold after the death of Joseph F. Wadsworth in that year, and it passed out of the family. The immigrant made his will July 31, 1677, and it was filed at the Plymouth court in September, 1678, and it is between these dates that his death occurred. He made provisions for his wife Grace and daughter Mary Andrews, gave his home place to his son John and part of his Bridgewater grants and other lands to his son Joseph, having in his lifetime deeded part of his Bridgewater grants to his son Captain Samuel, of Milton, who married Abigail Lindall, and was killed fighting the Indians at Sudbury, 1676. The children of Christopher, the immigrant, and Grace (Cole) Wadsworth were: Samuel (q. v.), Joseph, Mary and John. Joseph and John lived and died in Duxbury, and Mary married ——— Andrews, and was a widow at the time her mother made her will, January 13, 1687, which instrument was proved June 13, 1688.

(II) Samuel, son of Christopher and Grace (Cole) Wadsworth, was born in Duxbury, Plymouth colony, and he there married Abigail Lindall, whose parents were neighbors of the Wadsworths. They removed to Milton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was captain in the militia, and he was killed by the Indians while in command of his company at Sudbury, 1676, leaving a widow and seven children. His widow died in Milton in 1687. The children of Captain Samuel and Abigail (Lindall) Wadsworth were: 1. Christopher, born in 1661, died in 1637, and his tombstone is the oldest in the Milton burying ground, consequently he must have died before his

mother, whose death occurred in the same year. 2. Ebenezer (q. v.), born 1660. 3. Timothy, 1662. 4. Joseph, 1667. 5. Benjamin, 1670. 6. Abigail, 1672, married Andrew Boardman. 7. John, 1674, died 1734, according to tombstone in the Milton burying ground.

(III) Ebenezer, eldest son of Captain Samuel and Abigail (Lindall) Wadsworth, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1660. He was a deacon in the First Church in Milton, and married Mary ———. His tombstone, now standing in the church burying ground near that of his brother Christopher, which is the oldest in the grounds, records the date of her death as 1717. The children of Ebenezer and Mary Wadsworth were: 1. Mary, born 1684, married a Mr. Simpson. 2. Samuel, 1685. 3. Recompense, 1688. 4. George (q. v.).

(IV) George, youngest child of Ebenezer and Mary Wadsworth, was born in the town of Stoughton, Massachusetts, was ensign in Captain Goffe's company in the French and Indian war, attained considerable military renown and was always addressed as Ensign George. He married Hannah Pitcher, and their children were: 1. Lydia, born in Stoughton, 1720. 2. Esther, 1722, married E. May. 3. Ruth, 1724, married E. Tilden. 4. Christopher, 1727. 5. Recompense, 1729. 6. Susanna, 1731. 7. John (q. v.).

(V) John, youngest child of George and Hannah (Pitcher) Wadsworth, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, 1735. He was a soldier in the American revolution, and died from disease contracted while in the patriot army. He was married in 1759 to Jerusha White, and they had children: 1. Susanna, born Stoughton, Massachusetts, 1761, married Joseph Cheney. 2. John, 1763. 3. Jerusha, 1764, married Stewart Foster. 4. Eunice, 1766, married Daniel Robbins. 5. Mary, 1768, married Ezra Briggs. 6. Aaron, 1770, married Lucy Stevens. 7. Miriam, 1772. 8. Moses (q. v.).

(VI) Moses, son of John and Jerusha (White) Wadsworth, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, 1774. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a farmer, his farm being located on the Neck at Litchfield, Maine, and he was an elder in the Friends Society for forty years. He removed to Litchfield, Maine, in 1798, and they had twelve children, as follows: 1. Daniel, born Litchfield, Maine, May 15, 1799, married Margaret F. Goodwin, and lived in Auburn, Illinois. 2. Ephraim, born March 16, 1801, married Sarah Bailey, September 22, 1825, and lived on his father's farm on the Neck, Litchfield, Maine. 3.

Thomas, born May 9, 1803, married Roxanna Webber in 1830. 4. Peleg, born May 1, 1805, married Emily Stone. 5. Anna F., born February 22, 1807, married Nathaniel Webber. 6. Eunice, born October 25, 1808, married, February 26, 1829, William Farr. 7. Miriam, born February 1, 1811, married Andrew Pinkham, and lived in West Gardiner, Maine. 8. Moses Stevens (q. v.) 9. Joshua, born January 2, 1817, married, 1842, Sarah J. McGraw. 10. Sybil, born April 2, 1819, died 1843. 11. Nathan, born October 26, 1823, died February 8, 1824. 12. John W., born October 26, 1824, died in November, 1846. Elder Moses Wadsworth died in Litchfield, Maine, December 21, 1851.

(VII) Moses Stevens, son of Elder Moses and Hannah (Stevens) Wadsworth, was born in Litchfield, Maine, October 29, 1814. He was a carpenter and builder, as well as a cabinet maker, having learned the respective trades in Gardiner, Maine. He was a member of Company K, Ninth New England Regiment, in the Mexican war, and on returning from the seat of war in Mexico he continued the business of house building and cabinet work in Gardiner in the volunteer army, being a member of Company C, Third Maine Volunteer Infantry, and he was with the regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and the succeeding battles in which the Third Maine engaged up to the disbanding of the regiment in 1864, after three years' service. He then re-enlisted in the Veteran Corps of Volunteers known as Hancock's Corps, and he served with that organization up to the close of hostilities in 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, but he kept up his interest in military affairs as lieutenant of the Artillery Company of Gardiner. He represented the choice of the Republican party in the office of councilman in the city government of Gardiner. He was a class leader and valued worker in the Methodist church; was a member of Gardiner Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of Harmon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; served the city of Gardiner as chief of the fire department and chief of the police department. The latter years of his life he spent retired of the cares of business. He was married, October 31, 1837, to Margaret, daughter of Joshua Knox and Hannah (Soule) Knox, of Gardiner. Their children were: Charles Osgood, born September 8, 1839; Ada F., Frederick A., Margaret E., Elenora H. Moses Stevens Wadsworth died in Gardiner, Maine, November 30, 1875, and his widow, Margaret

(Osgood) Wadsworth, died in the same city, in the home of her married life, 1906.

(VIII) Charles Osgood, eldest son of Moses Stevens and Margaret (Osgood) Wadsworth, was born in Gardiner, Maine, September 8, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of Gardiner and West Gardiner, learned the carpenter and joiner trades from his father, and continued in that vocation for four years, 1858-62. In 1862 he volunteered his service in the Union army for the suppression of the rebellion of the Southern states, in which service his father had already been actively engaged since June, 1861, and he was assigned to the Sixteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry and assigned to Company B of that regiment. He was with his regiment in the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaign in Virginia, the Gettysburg campaign in Pennsylvania, the Rappahannock and Wilderness campaigns under General Grant, and he took part in all the eventful battles of these memorable campaigns, including the terrible slaughter at Cold Harbor. He then was in the final campaign in front of Petersburg that resulted in the fall of that city and of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. While in front of Petersburg he was wounded in the knee, June 21, 1864, by a rifle ball, and he was sent to the Stanton Hospital, Washington, from where he heard of the closing events of the war, and on sufficiently recovering from his wound he was sent home on furlough and assigned to the care of the chief surgeon of the General Hospital at Augusta, Maine, where he remained until September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the service. As he was still suffering from lameness, the result of his severe wound, he engaged in peddling tinware and produce from a wagon, making his headquarters at Gardiner, and traversing the highways of Kennebec county. This open-air occupation aided in resting his broken health, and after four years occupied in peddling, he accepted the position of bookkeeper for William Grant, engaged in the general merchandising business and remained in his salesrooms for four years, after which he was bookkeeper for various establishments in the trade for six years. He then secured from the Republican party, of which he was a member, the position of city clerk by election, and he took office in March, 1878, and has been continued in that office to the present time. He is a comrade of Health Post, Grand Army of the Republic, quartermaster of United Veteran Union since 1873, and has served as commander and adjutant of the command. He

has also served as quartermaster-general of the Union Veteran Union Department of Maine. He was also made a member of the Sons of Veterans in acknowledgment of the service of his father in the civil war, being associated with Staples Camp of Augusta, Maine.

He was married, October 17, 1873, to Angie M., daughter of Stephen C. and Prudence (Fisher) Baldwin, of Laconia, New Hampshire, and their children, both born in Augusta, Maine, are: Mildred B., November 15, 1877, a graduate of the high school at Gardiner. Frank C., September 17, 1880, educated in the public schools, was reporter for the *Kennebec Journal* for a time, and now (1908) is with the *Plympton Press*, at Norwood, Massachusetts. These children are in the ninth generation from Christopher Wadsworth, the Plymouth colony immigrant, Christopher (1), Samuel (2), Ebenezer (3), George (4), John (5), Moses (6), Moses S. (7), Charles Osgood (8).

William Manley was from
MANLEY Weymouth, Massachusetts, and resided in Easton, that state, in 1694. He served in the Indian war. He left three sons.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Manley, was born in 1679, died January, 1764. He married, February 22, 1710, Mercy Howin, born about 1677, in Taunton, Massachusetts, died January 6, 1777.

(III) John, son of William (2) and Mercy (Howin) Manley, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, September 27, 1715. He served in Captain John Andrew's company, Colonel Doty's regiment, in the revolutionary army. He married, November 27, 1739, Mercy Smith, born February 19, 1718, in Stoughton, Massachusetts. He left two sons, James and Jesse.

(IV) Jesse, son of John and Mercy (Smith) Manley, was born May 28, 1754, and lived in Royalston, Massachusetts. He removed to Dummerston, Windham county, Vermont, and married, February 15, 1778, Eunice Holmes. Children: Jesse, Amasa, Eunice, Nathaniel, Hannah, Betsey, William, Sally, Polly, John and Luke.

(V) Amasa, second son of Jesse and Eunice (Holmes) Manley, was born May 11, 1780, in Dummerston, Vermont, died September 24, 1850, in Augusta. He married, January 26, 1806, Lydia French, born July 9, 1784, in Dummerston, died November 1, 1874, in Augusta. Amasa Manley removed to Norridgewock, Maine, in 1819.

(VI) James Sullivan, third son of Amasa and Lydia (French) Manley, was born in Putney, Vermont, July 17, 1816. He lived first in Norridgewock, Maine, and then moved to Augusta. He published the *Gospel Banner* and the *Maine Farmer* in Augusta. He married, November 27, 1839, Caroline Gill Sewall, born in Augusta, April 12, 1818. He died December 9, 1861, in Augusta.

(VII) Joseph Homan, eldest son of James Sullivan and Caroline Gill (Sewall) Manley, was born in Bangor, Maine, October 13, 1842, died in Augusta, February 7, 1905. His great-grandfather, Henry Sewall, was captain in the revolutionary army. He attended the public schools of Augusta and Abbott's Little Blue School in Farmington, where he fitted for college. His health, which had interfered with his early opportunities, forced the abandonment of a college education. He began the study of law in the Boston office of Sweetsir & Gardiner, and in September, 1863, graduated from Albany Law School. He formed a law partnership in Augusta with H. W. True, and in 1865 was admitted to practice in the United States and district courts, and was appointed a commissioner of the latter court. From 1869 to 1876 he was special agent of the internal revenue department. After this he was in Washington as agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1878 he purchased a half interest in the *Maine Farmer*. In May, 1881, he was appointed postmaster of Augusta. During the first term in this office he instituted many improvements in the postal service and was untiring in his efforts to secure the fine postoffice building which now adorns the capital city, and to Mr. Manley more than to any other is due the credit of its erection. He was reappointed in 1889. He was a director in the First National Bank, president of the Augusta Savings Bank, treasurer of the Augusta Water Company, director of the Kennebec Light and Heat Company, of the Edwards Manufacturing Company, of the Maine Central, Knox and Lincoln, Portland and Rochester railroads, of the Portland, Mount Desert and Machias Steamboat Company, of the Portland Publishing Company, of the State Publishing Association. He was a thirty-third degree Mason. In 1889-91 he represented Augusta in the legislature. In 1899-1901 he was also a member of that body and its speaker the last year. In 1903 he was a member of the state senate. As a factor in the political affairs of the state and nation Mr. Manley was widely known. For twenty years he was a member of the Republican state committee, and for sixteen years

its chairman; was a delegate to the Republican National conventions in 1880 and 1888; was a member of the executive committee of the National Republican committee in 1888-92-96-1900, and its secretary in 1896 and 1900. He married, October 4, 1866, Susan, daughter of Governor Samuel Cony. Mrs. Manley died in Augusta, February 17, 1896. Children: 1. Samuel Cony. 2. Lucy Cony, married Chase Mellen, of New York. 3. Harriet, married George V. S. Michaelis, of Augusta. 4. Sydney Sewall, married Duer du Pont Breck, of New York.

(VIII) Samuel Cony, eldest child and only son of Joseph Homan and Susan (Cony) Manley, was born July 21, 1867, in Augusta. He was educated in the city schools, graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1885, and from Harvard College in 1889 with honorable mention in history. He was clerk, chief clerk to superintendent and train master with the Maine Central railroad from 1889 to 1899. He is now president and general manager of the Maine Water Company, vice-president of the Sagadahock Light and Power Company, treasurer of the Kennebec Light and Heat Company, treasurer of the Maine Farmer Publishing Company, trustee of the Augusta Savings Bank, director of the First National Bank of Augusta, of the Edwards Manufacturing Company, of the Portland Publishing Company, of the State Publishing Association, treasurer of the Small Point Water Company, president of the trustees of the Cony Female Academy, member of the board of education of Augusta, member of the Republican city committee. He has been treasurer of the Augusta Water Company, director of the Williams school district, member of the superintending school committee, member of the Augusta park commission, member of the Augusta common council and board of aldermen, and president of both boards. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry; Bethlehem Lodge, Cushnoc Chapter, Trinity Commandery; Abnaki Club of Augusta; Small Point Club of Phippsburg; Portland Country Club and the Cumberland Club of Portland; to the New England and American Water Works and Maine Press associations; and to the Maine Genealogical Society. He has never married.

Dr. Anthony Luques, immigrant ancestor, was born in Retz, France, October 28, 1738. He was educated for his profession as physician and surgeon in the schools of Paris. He came to the United States in 1785, soon after

the close of the revolution, and settled in Beverly, Massachusetts. His full name, according to the Beverly records, was Simon Judge Anthony Luques. He married Hannah ———, born June 11, 1771. In 1802 he removed to Lyman, Maine, and died May 20, 1820. Children, born in Beverly: 1. Andrew, born May 8, 1791, mentioned below. 2. Hannah, baptized June 4, 1797. 3. Anthony, born October 7, 1798.

(II) Andrew, son of Dr. Anthony Luques, was born in Beverly, May 8, 1791. He was educated in the public schools of Lyman, Maine, whither his parents removed when he was young. He was a Methodist in religion and a Democrat in politics. He was a merchant. He married, in Alfred, Maine, January 16, 1815, Betsey White, born May 3, 1794. Children, born at Lyman: 1. Samuel White, August 3, 1816, mentioned below. 2. Anthony, June 26, 1819. Born in Kennebunkport: 3. Andrew J., June 15, 1824. 4. Mary Elizabeth, November 4, 1826. 5. Hannah Ann, June 2, 1830. 6. Emmeline, April 24, 1836.

(III) Samuel White, son of Andrew Luques, was born in Lyman, Maine, August 3, 1816, died August 31, 1897. He received his education in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and studied law with Hon. E. E. Bourne, of Kennebunk, Maine. He continued his studies in the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1841, in York county, Maine, being one of the oldest members. He practiced at first in Kennebunkport, removing to Biddeford in 1846, where he practiced his profession. He was very conservative in financial affairs and his influence was strongly felt by his associates. He was rated as the wealthiest citizen of Biddeford, and one of the most prominent. He was appointed judge of the municipal court in 1876 and held the office for several years. He was a Whig in early life, and later a Republican in politics. He was a member of the Unitarian church, and of Mavishan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Biddeford. He was elected a director of the City Bank (now the First National) in 1856. He married, December 9, 1852, Hannah Maria Child, born in Augusta, Maine, June 27, 1828, died April 29, 1886, daughter of Elisha and Maria (Palmer) Child, of Augusta, who were married December 4, 1822. Her father was one of the most prominent citizens of Augusta, and died March 4, 1839. Her mother, Maria (Palmer) Child, was born October 6, 1792, died August 17, 1858, daughter of Jonathan and

Mary (Roberts) Palmer, of Wakefield, New Hampshire. Children, born in Biddeford: 1. Edward Child, born July 31, 1858, mentioned below. 2. Herbert Llewellyn, born November 4, 1861, graduate of Dartmouth College, 1882; resided at Passaic, New Jersey. 3. Frank Anthony, born December 3, 1863, died August 8, 1895; educated at Phillips Academy at Andover, and graduated at Harvard College, 1886.

(IV) Edward Child, son of Samuel White Luques, was born in Biddeford, Maine, July 31, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that city and at Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1882. In 1887 he engaged in the retail coal and lumber business in Biddeford, and continued with marked success until his father's death, when he disposed of his business to devote all his time to the care and development of his father's real estate and other property. He has conducted some real estate business, however and his offices at Biddeford. In politics he is a Republican and has been in the common council of Biddeford, and in 1895 was in the board of aldermen of the city of Saco. He is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Free Masons, of York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; of York Commandery, Knights Templar and of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. He is also a member of Laconia Lodge of Odd Fellows of Biddeford, and is past chief patriarch of York Encampment, and has held all the offices in succession in Canton Dearborn. He is a Unitarian in religion. At the present time he resides in Saco. He married, March 8, 1883 Dora Boynton, born in Biddeford, July 12, 1856, daughter of Woodbury J. and Esther (Day) Boynton, of Cornish, Maine. Her father was overseer of the Pepperill Mills for many years. Children: 1. Edward W., born February 17, 1884; educated in the schools of Saco and at Thornton Academy and at Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, graduating in March, 1906; now a druggist at Waterville, Maine. 2. Margaret, born March 24, 1895; student in Thornton Academy.

Robert Page, immigrant ancestor, PAGE was born in 1604 in England, son of Robert and Margaret Page, of Ormsby, county Norfolk, England. On April 11, 1637, Robert Page, aged thirty-three, with wife Lucy, aged thirty, and children, Francis, Margaret and Susanna, and servants, William Moulton, aged twenty, and Ann Wadd, aged fifteen, of Ormsby, passed the required examination to go to New England. They settled

in Salem, where Lucy was admitted to the church in 1639. He removed that year to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he had a grant of land between the homesteads of William Marston and Robert Marston, on Meetinghouse Green. The original grant is still held in the family, or was recently. He was selectman of Hampton six years; deputy to the general court of Massachusetts two years; marshal of the old county of Norfolk, and served on many important committees of the town. He was elected deacon in 1660, and from 1671 to 1679 was the only deacon of the church. He had a brother, Edward Colcord, whose wife's name was Ann (probably brother-in-law), for whom he secured claims in 1654 and 1679. He died September 22, 1679. His will, dated September 9, proved September 29, 1679, bequeathed to sons Francis and Thomas; daughters Mary Fogg, Margaret Sanborne, and Hannah, wife of Henry Dow; grandchildren Seth, James and Hannah Fogg; Joseph, Benjamin, Robert, Hannah, Sarah and Ruth Moulton; Jonathan Sanborne; Rebecca, Hannah, Samuel, Lucy and Maria Marston; Joseph, Samuel, Symon and Jabez Dow; Robert, Samuel, John, Mary and Lucy Page (some of these grandchildren were called by their marriage names in the will). His age at death was given as seventy-five years. Lucy, his wife, died November 12, 1665, aged fifty-eight years. Children: 1. Margaret, born in England, 1629, married Jonathan Sanborn. 2. Francis, 1633, mentioned below. 3. Susanna, born in England. 4. Thomas, born in Salem, 1639, married, February 2, 1664, Mary Hussey. 5. Hannah, married Henry Dow. 6. Mary, born about 1644, married Samuel Fogg. 7. Rebecca, baptized at Salem, September 16, 1639. 8. Samuel, baptized September 16, 1639.

(II) Deacon Francis, son of Robert Page, was born in England in 1633. He married, December 2, 1669, Meribah, daughter of Robert Smith. He resided on the homestead of his brother-in-law, William Marston. Children: 1. Samuel, born March 3, 1671, mentioned below. 2. Lucy, September 22, 1672, married Ichabod Robie. 3. Susanna, December 20, 1674, married (first) Benjamin Betchelder; (second) John Cram. 4. Francis, December 14, 1676, married Hannah Nudd; died August 19, 1755. 5. Meribah, March 17, 1679, married (first) Josiah Shaw, son of Joseph Shaw; (second) Samuel Tilton; (third) Benjamin Sanborn. 6. Rebecca, November 24, 1681, married Samuel Palmer; died April 30, 1759. 7. Joseph, November 25, 1686, married Sarah Moulton; died February 5, 1773.

(III) Lieutenant Samuel (1), son of Deacon Francis Page, was born March 3, 1671. He resided in Hampton on the old road through the meadows. He married (first), January 9, 1696, Hannah Williams, who died December 24, 1701. He married (second), November 18, 1702, Anne Marshall, of Oyster River (Durham). He married (third), March 8, 1726, Mary (Smith) Thomas, widow, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Durham. Children: 1. Hannah, born October 3, 1796. 2. Samuel, May 3, 1698, died young. 3. Meribah, December 18, 1699. 4. Samuel, baptized October 3, 1703, mentioned below. 5. Hannah, baptized September 3, 1704. 6. Prudence, born September 2, 1706, married (first) Samuel Hilton; (second) John Marston; (third) Captain William Branscomb. 7. Elizabeth, born January 12, 1708, married, January 13, 1737, Isaac Tobey. 8. Benjamin, born March 6, 1709, died young. 9. Rev. Solomon, born March 16, 1710, married Dorothy Dunster; was in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and removed to Maine. 10. John, baptized November 18, 1712, married, March 14, 1751, Lydia, daughter of Reuben Sanborn. 11. Benjamin, baptized November 21, 1714, married Mary Sanborn. 12. Stephen, baptized January 22, 1716, married Ann Perkins; married (second) Mary Burnham; died March 21, 1804. 13. Joseph, baptized April 14, 1717. 14. Anna, baptized December 7, 1718. 15. Simon, baptized March 17, 1723.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Lieutenant Samuel (1) Page, was baptized October 3, 1703, and died August 9, 1774. He resided at Kensington, New Hampshire. He married, July 2, 1729, Mary Clark. Children: 1. Stephen, resided at Kensington in 1790 and had a family of two males over sixteen, and three females. 2. Simon, died young. 3. Elizabeth, resided at Kensington. 4. Ann. 5. Mary. 6. Mercy. 7. Sarah. 8. Enoch. 9. Simon, born about 1750 mentioned below. 10. Robert, removed to Winthrop, Maine; was moderator in 1784-86-88; selectman 1787; deputy to the general court 1784-85; on committee to build a meeting house in 1786; on committee in 1784 to see about "procuring fresh fish through the mill dam"; had son Robert, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1810; removed to Readfield, Maine.

(V) Simon, son of Samuel (2) Page, was born about 1750 in Kensington, and removed to Winthrop, Maine, where he was living, as was his brother Robert, in 1790. At that time his family consisted of three males over sixteen, three under sixteen, and seven females.



Edward P. Page

He served in the revolution, on the list of those from Hampton and vicinity, in Captain Henry Elkins' company, the Third, Second Regiment, under Colonel Enoch Poor, in 1775. He and his son, Simon Jr., were among the incorporators of the First Congregational Church in 1800. Among his children was Simon Jr., mentioned below.

(VI) Simon (2), son of Simon (1) Page, was born in Kensington, New Hampshire, in 1773, and when nine years old removed with his parents to Winthrop, Maine, remaining there until 1815. He then removed to Norridgewock, Maine, and settled on a farm in the village. He followed farming until his death, September 9, 1853, and his farm has since been known as the Page homestead. He married Susan Smith, born at Middleborough, Massachusetts, died at Norridgewock, April 16, 1856, aged eighty-six years. Children: 1. John Calvin, married Fanny Fould. 2. Horatio N., born February 9, 1809, mentioned below. 3. Henry Lewis, died aged five years.

(VII) Horatio Nelson, son of Simon (2) Page, was born in Winthrop, Maine, February 9, 1809. He was educated in the public schools of Norridgewock and the academy at Farmington, Maine. He taught school in Madison, Mercer and Norridgewock. He lived on the homestead with his parents, and followed farming successfully. The farm contains a hundred and twenty acres of fine land. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He was for thirteen years town clerk; was chairman of the board of selectmen. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church for forty years. He served as clerk of the parish and was twenty years deacon. He died 1890. He married, October 10, 1837, Hannah, born in Winthrop, November 20, 1818, daughter of Sewell and Mary (White) Page. Her father was a farmer of Winthrop, and her mother was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire. Children: 1. George Nelson, mentioned below. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born December 18, 1842, died February, 1905. 3. Edward Payson, mentioned below. 4. Henry L., born October 4, 1858, died March 12, 1883.

(VIII) George Nelson, eldest son of Horatio Nelson Page, was born on the farm in Norridgewock, Maine, October 17, 1838, died September 2, 1906. He was reared on his father's farm, and his education was acquired at Eaton Academy in Norridgewock village and at Bloomfield Academy. During the civil war

he obtained a position in the adjutant general's office at Augusta, and in 1871 he came to Skowhegan to accept the position of cashier of the First National Bank, which he held for a period of thirty-five years, to the time of his death. He was a member of Somerset Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and had served as its treasurer for more than twenty years; member of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was recorder for many years. In early life he united with the Congregational church at Norridgewock, and during residence in Skowhegan was a constant attendant, a valued and exemplary member of the Island Avenue society of that denomination, serving as clerk of the parish for over ten years. He was quiet and domestic in his habits, devoted to his business, generous and charitable and respected by all who knew him.

He married, June 16, 1868, Mary Elizabeth Savage, born in Augusta, Maine, October 9, 1835, died April 6, 1904, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Hixon) Savage, who were the parents of one other child, Hannah Heywood, married Nathan Church. Daniel Savage married (second) Frances, a sister of his first wife; children: Daniel Byron, Charles Henry. Daniel Savage was son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Pierce) Savage, the former of whom married Mary Fletcher, and grandson of Captain Daniel and Elizabeth (Robinson) Savage, the former of whom married (second) Anna Johnson. George Nelson and Mary Elizabeth (Savage) Page had one child, Hannah Rebecca, born in Skowhegan, Maine, November 10, 1872.

(VIII) Hon. Edward Payson, second son of Horatio Nelson Page, was born December 26, 1846, in Norridgewock, Maine, and died suddenly, January 3, 1907. He received his education in the common schools of his native town and in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. In 1871 he went to Skowhegan and was employed with his brother, who was cashier of the First National Bank, which had been organized but a short time previously. He was soon offered the position of treasurer of the Skowhegan Savings Bank, which he held for thirty-five years, resigning but a short time before his death in order to accept the presidency of the bank. In his early manhood he acquired a knowledge of timber and land values, and his name was prominent among the lumber dealers of Maine. He was connected with various companies, and interested in many and varied enterprises. He was president of the Skowhegan Electric Light Company, treasurer of the Skowhegan Pulp

Company, and a heavy stockholder in both these institutions, and was a member of the firm that operated the Riverside Pulp Mill, and connected with other like enterprises. In politics he was a Republican, and active in the interests of his party. He was representative to the Maine legislature in 1901-03, and served on the financial committee the first term. In 1906 he was elected to the senate, and among the important committees in which he served were banks and banking, appropriations and financial affairs. He was a member of the senate at the time of his death. His financial judgment was considered remarkably sound, and many a man with small means owed his first success in life to Mr. Page, for extending credit when a less discerning man would have refused it. He was a loyal friend to a large number of people, and all sincerely mourned his loss. During his funeral all places of business in the town remained closed as a mark of respect to his memory. Rev. B. B. Merrill, of the Island Avenue Church, which Mr. Page and his family attended, was the officiating clergyman. The attendance was large; all walks of life were represented, and among them the number of prominent men of affairs from other communities was especially noticeable. Mr. Page married, June 10, 1879, Lizzie M. Randall, of Vassalboro, Maine (see Randall family). Children: 1. Blin W., born April 5, 1882, cashier of First National Bank; Republican; member of various Masonic orders. 2. Edna C., born March 16, 1884.

John Randall, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and died in Westerly, Rhode Island, about 1684-85. He lived at Westerly until about 1670, when he sold his land to Thomas Beal, November 30, 1670, and removed to Stonington, Connecticut, where he was admitted an inhabitant later. He married Elizabeth ——. He took the oath of allegiance September 7, 1669, and was deputy to the general assembly, 1682. Singularly enough, a widow, Elizabeth Randall, settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, about the same time and had sons Stephen and John, whose children's names were similar to those of the Westerly family. That these families were related we must believe. Children of John Randall, born at Westerly: 1. John Jr., born 1666. 2. Stephen, 1668, mentioned below. 3. Matthew, 1671, died at Hopkinton, Rhode Island. 4. Peter, died at Preston, Connecticut.

(II) Stephen, son of John Randall Jr., was born at Westerly in 1668. He went to Stoning-

ton with the family. Children, born there: 1. Abigail, December 20, 1698. 2. Samuel, May 19, 1701. 3. Stephen, March 13, 1704, mentioned below. 4. Jonathan, March 17, 1707. 5. Elizabeth, September 25, 1709, died July 2, 1711. 6. Phebe, September 18, 1712. 7. William, February 26, 1715. 8. David, May 7, 1719, the only son remaining at Stonington.

(III) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) Randall, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, March 13, 1704. He is believed to have settled in Falmouth, now Portland, and to be the same as Stephen of Falmouth. He married Mary ——. Stephen was a shipwright by trade, doubtless learning his trade at Stonington. He was of Falmouth, July 5, 1731, when he bought one hundred and twelve acres of land along the falls at Falmouth. Later he was called a miller, probably owning a mill on this property. He sold land in 1732 to Nathaniel Jordan at Scarborough. He married (second) Deborah Sawyer, of Gloucester (intentions at Falmouth, October 6, 1750). Children: 1. Stephen, born at Falmouth, November 27, 1726, baptized at the First Church of Falmouth, September 24, 1727; soldier in the revolution; married, April 25, 1761, Mercy Dyer; (second) at Cape Elizabeth, October 20, 1774, Lydia Roberts. 2. Mary, November 12, 1728, baptized November 24, 1728. 3. Catherine, August 15, 1733, baptized June 10, 1733. 4. Susannah, February 10, 1735. 5. Sarah, April 4, 1738. 6. Jacob, was a taxpayer in Falmouth in 1760 (five shillings sixpence), and was lost at sea in 1768. 7. Thankful, died October 1, 1769. 8. Isaac, mentioned below. 9. John, settled at Royalsborough; married, November 22, 1769, Ann Roberts; son Isaac born April 18, 1787.

(IV) Isaac, son of Stephen (2) Randall, was born about 1735-40. He was on the tax-list in 1760 for five shillings sixpence. Stephen and Jacob were also taxpayers. He was a soldier in the revolution, in Captain Caleb Turner's company in 1775; later was corporal in 1775, serving at Georgetown, Maine.

(V) Dr. Isaac H., son or nephew of Isaac Randall, was born about 1780-90 at Falmouth. He came to Vassalborough, Maine, to practice, and died there at the age of thirty-eight. He had a brother, Job Randall, of Falmouth (Portland). There were other children. He married Rachel Fuller Percival, widow of Nathaniel Percival, a native of Cape Cod. Children: Hildanus, George, Dulcy and James D., born at Vassalborough, 1817, mentioned below. Rachel Fuller above mentioned was born

in Barnstable, Massachusetts, and was one of several children.

(VI) James D., son of Dr. Isaac H. Randall, was born at Vassalborough, October 10, 1817. He lived in his native town all his life. He married, August 18, 1840, Mary Percival, daughter of Captain John Percival, who was lost at sea. Captain Percival was a brother of Nathaniel and Bathsheba Percival, all born on Cape Cod. Children: Hollis R., born December 26, 1841. Osborne P., July 18, 1845. Lizzie M., born at Vassalborough, July 26, 1854, married Edward P. Page. (See Page family herewith.)

John Page, immigrant ancestor, PAGE was born in England. He settled first in Hingham, Massachusetts, and was one of the signers of a petition to the general court, November 4, 1646. He removed to Haverhill about 1652. He died November 23, 1687. Administration of his estate was granted to his grandson, Thomas Page, March 12, 1721-22, and the estate was finally divided in November, 1723. His widow died February 15, 1796-97. He married Mary Marsh, daughter of George Marsh. Children: 1. John, baptized July 11, 1641, married in Hingham, June 14, 1663, Sarah Davis. 2. Onesiphorus, baptized November 20, 1642, at Hingham, married, November 22, 1664, Mary Hauxworth; (second) July 31, 1695, Sarah Rowell, widow. 3. Benjamin, born 1644, baptized July 14, 1644; married, September 21, 1666, Mary Whittier. 4. Mary, baptized May 3, 1646, married, October 23, 1665, John Dow; married (second), July 14, 1673, Samuel Shepard. 5. Joseph, baptized March 5, 1647-48, married, at Hingham, January 21, 1671, Judith Guile; married (second), December 2, 1673, Martha Heath. 6. Cornelius, baptized July 15, 1649, mentioned below. 7. Sarah, baptized July 18, 1651, at Hingham, married, January 14, 1669, James Sanders. 8. Elizabeth, born June 15, 1653, died July 3, 1653. 9. Mercy, born April 1, 1655, married, November 13, 1674, John Clough. 10. Son, born and died March 26, 1658. 11. Ephraim, born February 27, 1658-59, died July 22, 1659.

(II) Cornelius, son of John Page, born 1649, baptized July 15, 1649. He married, November 13, 1674, Martha Clough, who died May 11, 1683, at Haverhill. He married (second), January 16, 1684, Mary Marsh, daughter of Onesiphorous Marsh, and granddaughter of George Marsh. She died November 24, 1697. His estate was administered July 18, 1698, and divided in 1699. He was a planter in Haver-

hill. Children, born in Haverhill: 1. John Jr., born September 27, 1675, mentioned below. 2. Amos, born October 22, 1677, married Hannah ——. 3. Elizabeth, born September 14, 1679. 4. Joanna, born March 6, 1680, died young. 5. Mehitabel, born February 1, 1681, died May 9, 1682. 6. Cornelius, born April 1, 1683, died May 24, 1683. Children of second wife: 7. Joseph, born September 21, 1686, died February 12, 1687. 8. Joseph, born September 12, 1689, married Mary Thompson. 9. Sarah, born November 23, 1691, died June 18, 1762. 10. Thomas, born February 4, 1692. 11. Cornelius, born May 20, 1696.

(III) John (2), son of Cornelius Page, was born in Haverhill, September 27, 1675. He married, May 21, 1700, Sarah Singletary, daughter of Nathaniel and granddaughter of Richard Singletary, of Haverhill. He resided in Haverhill and died there March 7, 1717-18. His estate was administered October 13, 1718, and divided in 1722. His widow Sarah was then living. Children: Nathaniel. Sarah, Jonathan, John, Edmund, mentioned below; Abiel, Mehitabel.

(IV) Edmund, son of John (2) Page Jr., was born in Haverhill, November 7, 1708. He married, February 5, 1734, Abigail ———, who was born March 23, 1717. Children: 1. Daniel, born November 6, 1735, died 1830. 2. Captain David, born November 23, 1737. 3. Ruth, born March 14, 1739, died March 16, 1739. 4. Jesse, born February 16, 1740. 5. William, born March 14, 1752. 6. Deborah, born July 13, 1753. 7. Job, born November 10, 1755. 8. Jeremiah, mentioned below.

(V) Jeremiah, son of Edmund Page, was born March 25, 1751. He was a soldier in the revolution from Conway, New Hampshire, where he settled. He was on the list of soldiers in 1775. His farm was in East Conway. He married Mary Dustan, born August 10, 1752, died November 1, 1808, granddaughter of Hannah Dustan, who killed her Indian captors and escaped in 1693 after the Haverhill massacre. Children, born in Conway (record of the family): 1. Abigail, born Sunday, November 24, 1776. 2. Thomas, born April 18, 1779, mentioned below. 3. Duston, born July 4, 1782, on Thursday. 4. Mary, born Monday, June 4, 1787, died January 25, 1850. 5. Jesse, born on Thursday, March 31, 1789. 6. Abigail, born on Thursday, July 7, 1791. 7. Hannah, born on Thursday, September 26, 1793.

(VI) Colonel Thomas, son of Jeremiah Page, born at East Conway, New Hampshire, April 18, 1779, died February 8, 1864. He

removed in 1826 from his native town to Lowell, Maine, as it is now known, and he built the first sawmills there, the locality being known still as Page's Mills. He took up public land and built new roads. At one time he owned most of the land now comprising the town of Burlington, Maine. To each of his sons he gave a wedding present of a hundred acres of land in Burlington, and to each daughter two hundred dollars in money, a cow and half a dozen sheep. He was colonel of his militia regiment, a prosperous farmer and miller, a sagacious and successful business man. He married Elizabeth Charles, of Fryeburg, New Hampshire, born May 2, 1786, died May 22, 1875. Children, born in Conway, except the youngest: 1. Ansel, born February 12, 1808. 2. Dean, born March 4, 1810, died February 9, 1874. 3. Jeremiah, born June 20, 1812, died November 24, 1887. 4. John, born July 11, 1814, mentioned below. 5. Elizabeth, born December 21, 1816, died February 23, 1898. 6. Norman, born February 19, 1819, died October 18, 1893. 7. Catherine, born January 18, 1823. 9. Dorcas, born October 30, 1825, died December 6, 1891. 10. Herman S., born March 4, 1828, died April 26, 1903.

(VII) John (3), son of Thomas Page, was born in Conway, New Hampshire, July 11, 1814. He was educated and reared in Burlington, Maine, where he has lived most of his long life. He married, September, 1844, Elizabeth McCarrison, of Standish, Maine, born September 21, 1823, died March 29, 1900. Children, born in Burlington: 1. Ansel, born October, 1845. 2. Melvin, born April 11, 1847, mentioned below. 3. Irene N., born July 11, 1849, died January, 1860. 4. Edelle May, born May 1, 1851, married William Henry Taylor, general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Bangor, Maine, born August 23, 1843, at Enfield, Maine; children: i. Jesse Wright Taylor, born July 1, 1871; ii. Irene Page Taylor, born April 13, 1874, died September 28, 1874; iii. Russell Morrison Taylor, born April 6, 1875; iv. Josiah Towle Taylor, born February 13, 1876; v. Ella Maud Taylor, born January 27, 1878; vi. John Page Taylor, born November 14, 1879, died November 12, 1880; vii. Marcia Adelle Taylor, born July 27, 1881; viii. Hattie Maria Taylor, born June 20, 1885. 5. Lizzie A., born June 16, 1853, died April, 1890 or 1891. 6. Stella J., born April 21, 1855.

(VIII) Melvin, son of John (3) Page, born in Burlington, Maine, April 11, 1847, died November 7, 1890. He married Sarah Ella Estes,

born in Vassalborough, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Lee Normal Academy. He learned the trade of carpenter and during his active life was a carpenter and builder. He was a Democrat in politics. He died in Milford, Maine, where he spent his later years. Children: 1. Dr. Prince Caleb, mentioned below. 2. Julia Emily.

(IX) Dr. Prince Caleb, son of Melvin Page, was born in Lee, Maine, September 6, 1874. He was educated in the Winn public schools, at Lee Normal Academy, the schools of Old Town and the Bangor Business College. He began the study of medicine in the Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began to practice in Lagrange, Maine, and went thence to Bangor, where he was located for about three years. He came from Bangor to Biddeford in 1905 and since then has been practicing in this city. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He is a charter member of Abenkis Tribe, No. 6, Independent Order of Red Men of Bangor. He married, April, 1901, Ida May North, daughter of Augustus North, of Washington, D. C. They have one child, Thomas Neilson, born August 3, 1902.

John Macomber, who it is MACOMBER believed came with his brother William from Inverness, Scotland, 1638, settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, and was, as the records show, subject to military duty in 1643. He was a landowner as it is shown that he paid taxes amounting to seven shillings in 1659, on twenty-four acres and four "head." His first wife's name is not known. His second wife was Mary Babcock, whom he married January 7, 1686. He was a carpenter and accumulated considerable property, which he bequeathed to his children, John and Mary (Staples). He died between 1687 and 1690.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Macomber, was in Queen Anne's war, 1691. He was married July 16, 1678, to Anna Evans, of Taunton. Their children were: Thomas, John, William and Samuel.

(III) John (3), second son of John (2) and Anna (Evans) Macomber, was born early enough to have participated in Queen Anne's war. He married (first) Elizabeth Williams, and (second) Mrs. Lydia (King) Williams. His will, dated December 28, 1742, named nine children, all by the first wife. He died at Taunton, December 14, 1747.

(IV) Nathaniel, eldest son of John (3) Macomber, was born February 9, 1709. He was of a very religious disposition and served as deacon in the Congregational church of Taunton many years. He married, in 1735, Priscilla Southworth, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. He was an industrious man in business affairs, and while he worked for the interest of his family never neglected his church duties and that of the public in general. As is shown by the inscription on his tombstone, he died November 10, 1787, aged seventy-nine years. His children were: Job, born 1737; George, Nathaniel, Ichabod, Ezra and John.

(V) George, second son of Nathaniel and Priscilla (Southworth) Macomber, was born July 7, 1740, and but little can be learned of him further than that he was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and married Susan Paull, January 27, 1767. He became the father of the following children: Mary, Ezra and John (twins), Azalle, George, Paul, Nathaniel, Susanna, Philena, Ebenezer and Samuel.

(VI) George (2), third son of George (1) and Susan (Paull) Macomber, was born September 17, 1772, and married Anna Harkness, September 17, 1801. She was born October 24, 1782. Their children were: Sarah B., Betsey B., George Washington, William H., Esther H. and David W. The father died aged fifty-seven years, January 31, 1830.

(VII) George Washington, son of George (2) and Anna (Harkness) Macomber, born September 26, 1807, at Pelham, Massachusetts, died at Augusta, Maine, August 31, 1864. He became a resident of Augusta at a very early age of his life, and worked as a granite cutter and general contractor on the state house. He followed the granite business throughout his life. Until the formation of the Republican party he was a Whig, and took an active part in both city and county government. In his religious faith he was a Baptist and served as deacon in that church many years. He married (first) Sarah P. Ripley, by whom two children were born: Emily F. and Esther H. He married (second) Hannah Kalloch, born December 10, 1820, died September 1, 1905, at Augusta. She was the mother of two children: George E. and Henry D.

(VIII) George Ellison, son of George Washington and Hannah (Kalloch) Macomber, was born at Augusta, Maine, June 6, 1853. He obtained his education at the public schools of his native city, and subsequently entered the grocery store of Luther Mitchell as a clerk, which position he filled a short time, and then accepted a position in the Augusta

postoffice, where he remained six years. In March, 1876, he purchased the insurance business conducted by David Cargill, and was energetic and highly successful in the business until 1886, alone, but at that date he took his brother, Henry D. Macomber, into partnership with him. This association existed until broken by death of the brother, when Charles R. Whitten became a partner in the business, continuing until 1904. In 1908 the business was carried on by a company, consisting of H. C. Carl, Charles H. Howard and R. H. Bodwell. The insurance business was by no means the only calling Mr. Macomber pursued with diligence and success; he was treasurer of the Augusta, Hallowell & Gardiner Electric Railroad Company until that road was sold to the L. A. & W. Company, in 1907. He is now treasurer of the Norway & Paris Electric Railroad Company; the Austin Traction Company, of Austin, Texas; treasurer of the Hutchinson Water, Light and Gas Company, of Hutchinson, Kansas. Being recognized as a man of correct business methods, he was elected to the important position of president of the Springfield Railway and Light Company, of Springfield, Missouri. He is also president of the Augusta Trust Company, Kennebec Savings Bank and Augusta Opera House Company; a director in the Granite National Bank; treasurer of the Augusta Real Estate Association, and a trustee of the Maine Insane hospitals located at Augusta and Bangor. His long career as an insurance man causes him now to be the special agent for the following insurance companies: Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia Underwriters' Alliance, Granite State Fire Insurance Company, and others. He is a stockholder in the Augusta Hotel Company, and has numerous other interests and enterprises which demand his time and special attention. He was married to Sarah V. Johnson, born March 31, 1857, in Edinboro, Pennsylvania, daughter of Hiram and Almira Johnson. Their children are: Alice H., married R. H. Bodwell. Annie J., married Guy P. Gannett.

One authority says the Mortons of Gorham came originally from Cape Cod; another states that the descendants of Bryant Morton, the first settler of the name in southwest Maine, claim him to have been English. No authority has yet been found which decides the matter. Many of the descendants of Bryant Morton have been leading citizens in the communities where they have resided—prom-

inent in politics, patriotic in war, and industrious in peace.

(I) Captain Bryant Morton first appears in the records about the year 1738, as a citizen of old Falmouth (now Cape Elizabeth), where he was a taxpayer in 1743. On September 28, 1750, Bryant Morton of Cape Elizabeth bought of Augusta Bearse his right in Gorhamtown. June 28, 1751, the proprietors of Gorham deed Bryant Morton certain land, at which time he is described as of Gorhamtown. He settled in Gorham between the dates mentioned probably, and lived on thirty-acre lot No. 15, at Gorham Corner. His dwelling stood back from the street near where Emery's brick store now stands. He was an energetic, active man, a good trader, dealt largely in lands, and few men in town bought and sold more lots than he.

"In 1772 Mr. Morton was one of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence; and was a delegate to the Provincial Congress held at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He went to Cambridge on horseback, with Benjamin Chamberlain behind him to bring his horse back. He was a representative to the general court several years; and captain in the army during the war of the revolution. He had command of a company of eighty men, called sea-coast guards; and was stationed at Fort Hancock, on Cape Elizabeth. This fort was located on the spot now occupied by Fort Preble, and consisted of a battery of several cannon for the defence of Portland, then Falmouth. For several years Mr. Morton was a firm supporter of the old Congregational Church, and was one of the ruling elders in 1758-59. With many others he became dissatisfied with the ministrations of Mr. Lombard, and with them drew off, built a new meeting house, and settled the Rev. Ebenezer Thompson. Captain Morton in his latter years became a zealous Free Will Baptist. Before his second marriage he provided well for his first children. His homestead at Gorham Corner he conveyed to his son Bryant, who by his deed conveyed 'the lot, No. 15, with the Bryant Morton house, and the lot opposite, where the Bryant Morton barn now stands,' to Cary McLellan. After his second marriage Captain Morton moved on a small farm, since called the 'Chamberlain Place.' Here he died in the year 1793, aged about eighty-eight. At his death his estate, real and personal, was appraised at about seven hundred dollars."

Bryant Morton married (first) Thankful ———. We do not know her antenuptial surname or the date of her birth or death. He

married (second), in Cape Elizabeth, June 23, 1771, Lucy (White) Chamberlain, who was born in Falmouth, December 1, 1732, daughter of John and Jerusha White. She was the widow of Aaron Chamberlain. She survived Captain Morton many years, and died about the year 1813. Captain Morton's ten children by his first wife were all born before he moved to Gorham. They were: Thomas, Martha, Joseph, Ebenezer, Thankful, Jabez, Bryant, Elisha, Anna and Phineas. The children by the second wife, Lucy Chamberlain: Jerusha, John, who is the subject of the next paragraph.

(II) John, only son of Captain Bryant and Lucy (White) (Chamberlain) Morton, was born in Gorham, February 11, 1775. He married, about 1799, Mary, eldest child of Stephen and Hannah (Cushing) Tukey, of Portland. She was born March 19, 1781, and died December 12, 1854. She was a descendant of John Winter and Rev. Robert Jordan (see Jordan I), and also of Colonel Ezekiel Cushing, all of Cape Elizabeth. Stephen Tukey was a revolutionary soldier. His father, John Tukey, the immigrant, married Abigail Sweetser, in 1749. She was a daughter of Benjamin Sweetser, a soldier in the Louisburg expedition, 1745, and descendant from Seth Sweetser, the immigrant, 1636. Their children were: 1. Juliana, born September 21, 1800, who married John Sargent, sea captain. 2. Ebenezer Miller, December 16, 1801, died young. 3. John, September 26, 1804, who went to sea and was never again heard of. 4. Stephen Tukey, March 7, 1807, sea captain. 5. William White, next mentioned.

(III) William White, youngest child of John and Mary (Tukey) Morton, was born in Gorham, February 5, 1809, and died in Windham, July 27, 1868. At an early age he became a sailor, with the intention of fitting himself to be a master mariner, for which he was in everything but experience well qualified. He was in the merchant service, and made various voyages between New York and other domestic ports and European ports. At the age of thirty he lost his hearing as the result of a fever, and was compelled to give up his plans, and spent the remainder of his life on a farm in Windham, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a good man, an active member of the Congregational church, and one of its liberal supporters. He married, May 29, 1842, Adeline Hale Barton, who was born July 27, 1823, died April 11, 1898. She was an unassuming and intellectual woman, a faithful wife and a good mother.

Her grandparents on the paternal side were Ebenezer and Dorothy (Eliott) Barton, of Windham. Ebenezer Barton served three years five months and fourteen days in the revolutionary army, was at Hubbardton, Stillwater, Saratoga, the surrender of Burgoyne, spent the winter at Valley Forge, and was at Monmouth in Colonel Benjamin Tupper's Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. He was killed by a falling tree at Windham, April 15, 1785, aged about thirty-five years. The children of William W. and Adeline H. (Barton) Morton were: 1. Stephen Tukey, a volunteer in the Seventeenth Maine Regiment, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, in 1862. 2. William Francis, enlisted in the Ninth Maine Regiment, was at the assault on Fort Wagner, and was killed before Richmond in 1864. 3. Elizabeth, died young. 4. Caroline, died young. 5. Seth C., see below. 6. Julia H., married Walter Hussey and lives in Windham.

(IV) Seth Clark, third son of William W. and Adeline H. (Barton) Morton, was born in Windham, November 25, 1858. He was educated in the Windham public schools and at the Quaker high school. His first work of consequence away from home was in building the pulp mill at South Windham, where he worked as a machinist for the Sabago Wood Board Company from 1876 to the summer of 1881. In the same year, July 26, he entered the employ of S. D. Warren & Company, proprietors of the pulp mill at Westbrook. For a time he was a machinist and the superintendent of the machine shop and mechanical department where three hundred men are employed. This position he now holds. Mr. Morton is a Democrat and has been called to fill various municipal offices. He was the first fire warden of Westbrook, and is now fire commissioner and chief engineer of the fire department of the city. He was a member of the board of aldermen 1903-04-05, and was elected mayor 1906, and re-elected in 1907. He has discharged his duties faithfully and well, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He attends and contributed liberally to the support of the Universalist church. He is a member of Warren Phillips Lodge, No. 186, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Ammoncongion Lodge, No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; and Presumpscot Valley Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor commander. He was captain and first base of the famous Presumpscot baseball team, recognized as the best strictly amateur baseball team in

Maine for several years. Seth C. Morton was married in South Windham, November 30, 1879, to Althea Small, of Gray, who was born September 28, 1846, in Framingham, Massachusetts, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Tweed) Small. They have one daughter, Bertha C., born October 22, 1883; she is a musician and an ardent devotee to the study of the drama.

The Allens in America are of

ALLEN both Scotch and English descent.

In England the name was formerly and still is subjected to various forms of spelling, as Allen, Allin, Allyn, etc., all of which are undoubtedly from one source. The original Scotch spelling was Allan. In the early records of Essex county, Massachusetts, is found the name of William Allen, born in Manchester, England, about 1602; came to New England with the Dorchester Company, which settled temporarily on Cape Ann in 1623; accompanied Roger Conant to Salem in 1626; and was admitted a freeman in 1631. Another early emigrant of this name was George Allen, born in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and came to America with his family in 1635, when sixty-seven years old, in order to escape religious persecution. A Samuel Allen and his wife Ann came from Braintree, England, and were among the first settlers in Braintree, Massachusetts. Colonel John Allan, born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, January 31, 1746, son of Major William Allan, of the British army, became the progenitor of a Maine family, some of whom, if not all, retain the original Scotch spelling.

(I) Jotham Allen, an early settler in Alfred, went there from either York or Kittery subsequent to the revolutionary war, and cleared a farm from the wilderness. (N. B. It is stated by some of his descendants that their branch of the family is the posterity of an immigrant from Scotland.) The Christian name of his wife was Susan and their children were: Jeremiah, Amos, Jotham, John, Olive, Susan and Hannah.

(II) Amos, second child of Jotham and Susan Allen, born in Alfred in 1801, died in 1874. Adopting agriculture when a young man, he purchased a farm in Waterboro and tilled the soil industriously for the remainder of his life. It was his custom to vary the monotony of farm life by frequent excursions into the forests for the purpose of hunting, and he was one of the most noted hunters and trappers of his locality. He married Eleanor

Ridley, of Alfred, born in 1801, died in 1874. They were the parents of children: Jeremiah, Isaiah, Otis, Mary, Jotham, Amos Lawrence, Lydia, Timothy and Sarah.

(III) Hon. Amos Lawrence, fifth son and sixth child of Amos and Eleanor (Ridley) Allen, was born in Waterboro, March 17, 1837. He attended the public schools of Waterboro and Alfred, was prepared for his collegiate course at the Whitestown (New York) Seminary, and entering Bowdoin College as a sophomore was graduated with the class of 1860. At Bowdoin he was a classmate of Thomas Brackett Reed, with whom in after years he became closely connected. He was subsequently engaged in educational work for a short time, teaching at the Alfred Academy; also in Gardiner, Sanford, Waterboro and Pembroke, Maine. His legal studies, begun in Alfred, were completed at the Columbian Law School, Washington, District of Columbia, and he was admitted to the York county bar in 1866. Mr. Allen served for short intervals as clerk in the treasury department at Washington and in the postoffice of the national house of representatives, and also in the office of the York county clerk of courts. In 1870 he was elected clerk of courts in York county, retaining that office for a period of twelve years, and returning to the national capital he acted as clerk of the judiciary committee of the lower house in 1883-84. He was next employed for a year as a special examiner by the pension bureau, and being elected a representative to the Maine legislature he served in that capacity for the years 1886-87. In December, 1889, he became private secretary to the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the national house of representatives, serving as such during the fifty-first, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, and in 1896 was a delegate at large from Maine to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, being assigned to the committee on resolutions. At a special election held in the first congressional district, November 16, 1899, Mr. Allen was elected the successor of Representative Reed, who resigned his seat as a member of the fifty-sixth congress, and he continued in office through re-elections to the sixtieth congress, and was renominated to the sixty-first. In 1904 he defeated his Democratic opponent, Luther R. Moore, by a majority of 4,989, in a vote of 31,613; in 1906 he defeated the same gentleman by a majority of 1,649; and in 1908 his majority was about 3,300. Mr. Allen's intimate association with his illustrious predecessor made him especially qualified to represent the first district

in congress, and his ability has been amply demonstrated. He is a Master Mason, affiliating with Fraternal Lodge of Alfred, and is a member of the Grange in North Alfred. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1858 Mr. Allen married Esther, daughter of Jacob and Eunice Maddox, of Waterboro. Her grandfather, also named Jacob Maddox, came from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century; he settled upon a tract of wild land in the town of Waterboro, and improved it into a good farm. His son Jacob, born in Waterboro, served in the defence of Kittery during the war of 1812-15. He became a prosperous farmer in his native town, and lived to be eighty-five years old. He was twice married and of his first union there were three children. His second wife, Eunice, bore him four children: Daniel, a resident of Standish; John F., of Alfred; Harriet, widow of John Dame; Esther, who became the wife of Hon. Amos L. Allen. Mrs. Allen died March 20, 1900, in Washington, D. C. She was the mother of three children: 1. Herbert L., born December 24, 1861, a graduate of Bowdoin, 1883, and now superintendent of schools in Dalton, Massachusetts; he married Annie Bradbury, of Limerick, Maine, and has two children: Amos L., born February 14, 1895, and Laura E., born June 22, 1903. 2. Laura E., born March 3, 1863, resides with her father. 3. Edwin H., born April 14, 1864, a graduate of Dartmouth, 1885, a practicing physician of Boston, and is connected with the John Hancock Insurance Company; he married Linda W. Forbush, of Boston, and has one son, Nathaniel Draper Whiting Allen, born July 31, 1903.

Among those who wrought our early history in colonial days, in "times that tried men's souls," were the Peaslees, who, like most other old Maine families, are credited with a Massachusetts origin, and developed around Haverhill. The name Peaslee is claimed by some to have sprung from Peter, from which we have Peers, Pearse and Pears. Others assume it was an offshoot from peas, a legum. Peas were grown in the east from time immemorial and were introduced into Europe in the Middle Ages. Shakespeare spoke of peablossom. Lee is from lea, a pasture. The man who was the son of Mr. Peas perhaps lived on the lea, and to distinguish him from the other Mr. Peas he was called Peas-at-lea, and finally Peaslee. Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, a distinguished statesman and congressman

from New Hampshire; Chief Justice Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent, of Massachusetts; the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden; the Honorables Lot M. and Anson P. Morrill, governors, members of congress, and a cabinet officer; the Hon. Daniel J. Morrill, member of congress from Pennsylvania; Professor Edmund Randolph Peaslee, A. M., M. D., LL. D., a great physician, author of medical books, and professor in Dartmouth college; the Hon. John D. Peaslee, of Ohio; and Judge Daniel Peaslee, of Vermont, were of this line.

(I) Joseph Peaslee was founder of the Peaslee family in America. He was a native of England, the tradition in the family is that he was born and lived in the western part of England, near the river Severn, adjoining Wales. With his wife and two or three children he emigrated, about 1635, and came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1642. He received a grant of land in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 14, 1645, and his name appears in the first list of landholders of Haverhill in 1645. He settled in the easterly part of the town near "Reaks Bridge," over the Merrimac river, and received grants of land from 1645 to 1656, when divisions of land were made by vote of the town of Haverhill, was one of the commissioners for the settlements of claims, and selectman of Haverhill in the years 1649-50-53. He was made a "townsman" of Salisbury "Newtown" (now Amesbury, Massachusetts) July 17, 1656, granted "twenty acres of upland, bought of Thomas Macy, and ten acres of meadow, for which the town agreed to pay six pounds to Thomas Macy." In divisions of land in Salisbury "Newtown" in the years 1656-57-58, Joseph Peaslee received liberal shares. It was the custom in the new settlement to give lands, to induce persons having a trade such as a mason, blacksmith, etc., to settle in the new towns. Joseph was a lay preacher as well as a farmer, and was reputed to have some skill in the practice of medicine. In the recognition of these natural gifts, he was, undoubtedly, made a citizen of Salisbury "Newtown." Later this gift of preaching made trouble in the new settlement and history for Joseph. Soon after he removed to "Newtown," the inhabitants neglected to attend the meetings for worship in the old town and did not contribute to the support of the minister. They held meetings for worship at private houses, and in the absence of a minister, Joseph Peaslee and Thomas Macy officiated. The general court, which had jurisdiction over territory from Salem, Massachusetts, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire (and

was called Norfolk county), soon fined the inhabitants of "Newtown" five shillings each for every neglect of attending meetings in the old town and an additional fine of five shillings each to Joseph and Macy if they exhorted the people in the absence of a minister. This decree was not heeded. Meetings were held and Joseph and his friend continued to preach. The general court made additional decrees and fines, which also were not heeded. Macy fled from persecution in Massachusetts and settled in Nantucket, then a port of New York, in 1659. Joseph Peaslee was a Puritan; a reformed Episcopalian. The creed was to abandon everything that could boast of no other authority than tradition, or the will of man, and to follow as far as possible the "pure word of God." The Puritans came to the wilderness of America to escape persecution in England and to enjoy their own religious liberty, but not to allow religious freedom to any who differed from them. Nowhere did the spirit of Puritanism, in its evil as well as its good, more thoroughly express itself than in Massachusetts. The persecution of Joseph was of short duration, as he died at Salisbury "Newtown," December 3, 1660. He made his will November 11, 1660, proved February 9, 1661; Mary Peaslee, executrix. By tradition Joseph married Mary Johnson, of Wales, England, the daughter of a farmer of comfortable worldly estate. In 1662 the widow, Mary Peaslee, was granted one hundred and eight acres of land in Salisbury. The administration of her estate was granted September 27, 1694, to her son Joseph. Their children were: Jane, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and Joseph.

(II) Joseph (2), fifth child and youngest son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Johnson) Peaslee, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 9, 1646. He received "children's land" in 1660 and a "Township" in 1660, being a tract of land, conferring the right to vote and take part in town meetings when of age. He resided in Salisbury "Newtown" until after his marriage and birth of his eldest child; Mary, when he removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was a physician and farmer; owned saw and grist mills, a large landholder by grants, inheritance and purchases, and had large tracts of land beyond the Spicket river, now Salem, New Hampshire, inherited from his father. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Haverhill in 1677; built a brick garrison house with bricks imported from England about 1673. This house is in East Haverhill on the highway now called the "River Road," and is still standing in good repair,

one of the landmarks of the Merrimac valley. He married, January 2, 1672, Ruth, daughter of Thomas Barnard, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who was born October 16, 1651, and died November 25, 1723; he married second Mary (Tucker) Davis, widow of Stephen Davis. He held many town offices, was much in public life, and a member of the Society of Friends. For many years there was an established meeting of that denomination at his house. He died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 21, 1735, and his widow was living in 1741. From the records he evidently distributed his estate by deeds to his heirs, with this closing clause, "Saving always and hereby reserving unto myself the free use and Improvement of ye premises During my natural life." Children by first wife: Mary, married an ancestor of John Greenleaf Whittier; Joseph, Robert, John, Nathaniel, Ruth, Ebenezer and Sarah.

(III) John, fourth child and third son of Joseph (2) and Ruth (Barnard) Peaslee, was born February 25, 1679, and married, March 1, 1705, Mary, daughter of John Martin. He resided in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Newton, New Hampshire, and was prominent in town and church affairs, a farmer, and a member of the Society of Friends. Meetings were established at his house in Newton, and later a meeting-house was built on his land and near-by there was a Friends burial ground, which is now in a fair state of preservation. The ancient headstones are plain field stones not lettered. He died in 1752. Children: Joseph, John, Ruth, Sarah, Jacob, Nathan, David, Moses, James, Ebenezer and Mary. John and Mary (Martin) Peaslee had ninety-eight grandchildren, and two hundred and eighty-four great-grandchildren.

(IV) Nathan, sixth child and fourth son of John and Mary (Martin) Peaslee, was born September 20, 1711, and married, December 8, 1741, Lydia, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Lancaster) Gove, who was born June 1, 1701, in Hampton, New Hampshire. Nathan resided in Newton, New Hampshire, and was a farmer. He and his brother Moses married Methodist wives, and were disowned by the Society of Friends, as was the prevailing practice at that time. They joined the Methodists. Nathan's grandson, Rev. Reuben Peaslee, was one of the most distinguished Methodist ministers of his day in New England, and was author of several books. Children: Oliver, Nathan, Reuben, Jacob, Daniel, Ezekiel, Jonathan, Ruth and Sarah.

(V) Jonathan, seventh child and son of Na-

than and Lydia (Gove) Peaslee, was born in September, 1764, and died in 1826. He married a Miss Glidden, and their children were: Jonathan, Susanna, Sarah, Abigail, George, Katherine, Jacob, Ruel and Riley.

(VI) Ruel, eighth child and fourth son of Jonathan Peaslee, was born July 15, 1804, and married, February 5, 1823, Harriet Hilton. He removed to Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine, and there had the following children: Harriet, Edward, John Thurston, Eben Blunt and Eliza.

(VII) John Thurston, third child of Ruel and Harriet (Hilton) Peaslee, was born January 17, 1830, in Jefferson, Maine, and married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John W. and Nancy (Foye) Paine, of Alma, Maine, where he resides. He received a common school education, became a blacksmith by trade, is a Republican, and has been town treasurer and representative to the legislature. His religious affiliations are with the Baptists. Children: Clarence Ardeen, Beatrice and Winfield Scott.

(VIII) Clarence Ardeen, eldest child and son of John Thurston and Mary E. (Paine) Peaslee, was born in Alma, Maine, August 16, 1855, and married Augusta Maria, daughter of David and Sophia (Tutman) Hill, of Bath, Maine. Dr. Peaslee received his preliminary training at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill, graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1883, New York Polyclinic School in 1894, New York Post-Graduate School in 1905, and London, England, Post-Graduate School in 1905. He settled in Wiscasset, Maine, and practiced his profession for twenty-one years. While there he was chairman of the board of selectmen, and representative to the legislature in 1895 and 1899. He moved to Bath, Maine, in 1904, where he now resides, engaged in professional duties. He was president of the board of United States pension examiners four years, at Bath, member of the Maine Medical Association, American Medical Association, Maine Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1905-06. He stands in high repute as a physician, and is frequently called into consultation by other members of the craft in difficult cases. He is a Republican, and connected with the Central Congregational Church; past master of Blue Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, past high priest of Royal Arch Chapter, member of Commandery and Mystic Shrine, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past noble grand and past district deputy, past chancellor commander and

past district deputy of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Bath, Maine, of which he is lecturing knight.

Anthony Besse, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1609 and came to America in the ship "James," sailing from England in July, 1635. He was a man of education, and used to preach to the Indians. He was among the first to remove from Lynn, Massachusetts, to Sandwich, on Cape Cod. He was before the court in 1638, and was one of the petitioners asking Mr. Leveredge to remain at Sandwich, 1655. His widow Jane married the notorious George Barlow. In her will, dated August 6, 1693, she bequeaths to her daughters, Anne Hallett, Elizabeth Bodfish, Rebecca Hunter, and sons, Nehemiah Besse and John Barlow. Anthony Besse's will is dated February 10, 1656, his inventory May 21, 1657. He bequeaths to wife Jane, daughters Dorcas, Ann, Mary and Elizabeth; sons Nehemiah and David, providing that if his mother in England should send over anything, as she had formerly done, it should be divided among all the children. Children: 1. Anthony, who was of age in 1664. 2. Nehemiah, mentioned below. 3. David, born at Sandwich, May 23, 1649. 4. Anne, married Andrew Hallett. 5. Elizabeth, married Joseph Bodfish. 6. Rebecca, married ——— Hunter. 7. Dorcas. 8. Mary.

(II) Nehemiah, son of Anthony Besse, was born as early as 1641, for he was of age in 1662. He was a townsman of Sandwich, in 1675, the only one of the family; he was a freeman, on the list of 1678; was entitled to share lands at Sandwich on the list dated March 24, 1702. His name appears frequently in the town records and he was one of the most prominent citizens. He married Mary ———. Children, born at Sandwich: 1. Mary, November 16, 1680, married Benjamin Curtis. 2. Nehemiah, July 3, 1682. 3. Hannah, 1684-85, married, October 5, 1708, Thomas Jones. 4. Robert, April 30, 1690, married, May 9, 1712, Ruth Pray, of Bridgewater. 5. Joshua, February 14, 1692-93; married, at Wareham, September 17, 1743, Lydia Sandes, and removed to Wareham. 6. David, December 23, 1693, married, July 18, 1717, Mary Pray. 7. Benjamin, September 20, 1696. 8. Ebenezer, mentioned below.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Nehemiah Besse, was born in Sandwich, April 30, 1699. He removed to Wareham and was admitted to the church there July 20, 1740. All five of his

brothers also located in Wareham. Robert Besse and his wife Ruth joined the First Church, April 18, 1742; David Besse and wife, July 11, 1742; Joshua Besse, December 12, 1742; Benjamin Besse's wife Martha, July 22, 1744, and Nehemiah's wife Sarah. Their descendants have been and are still very numerous in the town of Wareham. From the foundation of that town the Besse family has been one of the foremost in numbers and influence. Ebenezer married Deborah ———. Children, born at Wareham: 1. Ann, December 16, 1739, baptized in the First Church, July 27, 1740. 2. Ruth, August 25, 1740, baptized October 12, 1740. 3. Reuben, mentioned below.

(IV) Reuben, son of Ebenezer Besse, was born May 12, 1745. He removed to Winthrop, Maine. He married Keziah ———. Children, born in Winthrop: 1. Deborah, October 19, 1768. 2. Reuben Jr., July 24, 1770, settled finally in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, a town near Wareham. 3. Abigail, January 17, 1773. 4. Jonathan, July 24, 1775, mentioned below. 5. Samuel; children, born in Winthrop: Alden, February 21, 1795; John, April 7, 1797; Andrew Blunt, August 11, 1799.

(V) Jonathan, son of Reuben Besse, was born in Winthrop, Maine, July 24, 1775. He married Asenath Smith. Among his children was Jonathan Belden, mentioned below.

(VI) Jonathan Belden, son of Jonathan Besse, was born in 1820, in Wayne, Maine, a town near Winthrop, where his parents then lived. He died March 5, 1892, aged seventy-two years, in Albion, Maine. He was a tanner by trade. When a young man he was employed as a tanner of sole leather by the Southwicks in Vassalborough, Maine. Afterward he worked for William Healy, a tanner at Albion, and eventually became the owner of the Healy tannery, at Albion Corners, and had a prosperous business. In 1878 he added to his business the tanning of sheep skins. After his son was admitted to partnership the business was conducted under the firm name of J. B. Besse & Son, and in 1890 he moved it to Clinton, Maine, and the firm built a tannery there, though Mr. Besse retained his residence in the town of Albion. Mr. Besse was a Republican in politics, and a prominent member of the Christian Church. He was a member of the Free Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masters, and Knights Templar. He was a shrewd and successful business man, upright and honorable in his methods and of sound judgment. He commanded the respect and enjoyed the confidence of all his townsmen and was well known throughout his sec-

tion of the state. He was the first white child born in the town of Wayne, and he took no little pride in that fact and in the town itself. He married (first), July 11, 1852, at Albion, Isabella F., daughter of Lewis Hopkins, of Belgrade; the ceremony was performed by Dr. A. P. Fuller; she died August 8, 1870, aged thirty-seven years ten months. He married (second), in Brunswick, December 4, 1872, by the Rev. E. Byrington, M. S. Springer, of Brunswick, born in Livermore, daughter of Nathaniel Springer. Children, by first wife: 1. Mary Asenath, born in Albion, September 5, 1853, died December 2, 1869. 2. George Byron, November 30, 1855, died October 13, 1862. 3. Hannah B., August 28, 1857. 4. Frank Leslie, April 8, 1859, mentioned below. 5. Everett B., 1861. 6. Byron, January 12, 1865, died January 9, 1883. 7. Bertie, July 16, 1868, died February 7, 1881.

(VII) Frank Leslie, son of Jonathan Bel-den Besse, was born in Albion, April 8, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of nineteen started to learn the trade of tanner in his father's business and was soon afterward admitted to partnership by his father. The firm name was J. B. Besse & Son during his father's life. He succeeded to the business, after his father died, and has conducted it under his own name to the present time. The business has grown to large proportions, the capacity of the tannery at Clinton being three thousand skins a day, employing a regular force of twenty journeymen. In addition to his extensive leather business, Mr. Besse conducts a large farm; is president of the Clinton Electric Light and Power Company; half-owner of the mill property on the Sebasticook dam; president of the Besse, Osborne & Odell Company, a corporation engaged in the general leather trade, with offices at 51 South street, Boston; director of the People's National Bank of Waterville; trustee of the Central Institute at Pittsfield, Maine. He is a member of Sebasticook Lodge of Free Masons; of Dunlap Chapter of China, Maine; of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, of Waterville; also of Pine Tree Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Clinton. He is an active and influential Republican, often serving as delegate to nominating conventions, member of the Republican county committee. He stands among the foremost business men of the town and county, and being of sound judgment and spotless integrity enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He has given freely of his means in projects supported by public spirit and for charity. He

married, September 7, 1885, Mary Alberta Proctor, born September 7, 1865, in Albion, daughter of Albert and Mary (Whittier) Proctor.

The study of the history of the COOMBS, Coombs family leads us far back into the past, among many contrasting conditions of life, and among people who spell their name in various ways. But wherever these historic trails lead us we discover the same sturdy physical characteristics; the same glowing patriotism; the same unflagging industry; the same untiring perseverance; the same love of home; the same triumphs over difficulties which at first, and even through long years might have seemed appalling to hosts of others.

Sir Mathew Hale, in his "Norman People," gives many noble records of the family who spelled their name Combes, Combs and Coombs. Theobald Combes was of Normandy in 1180-1195, with noble sons Giselbert, Nigil and Richard. Robert Combes made the far year 1198 shine with his sturdy valor. Orliulph Comes lived as brave and true a life in Devon in 1272; as did also Sir Richard Comes. Roger and Nicholas Combes were in Oxford and other towns at an early date. Brownings "Americans of Royal Descent" shows one of the noblest of Coombs lines from William the Conqueror down to Matilda Woodhull of Princeton, daughter of Dr. John H. Woodhull and Ann Wycoff, who married Judge Joseph Coombs.

The description of the coat-of-arms of the Coombs family in England is that of a man standing upright, with the hilt resting on the ground. The spear is represented as being broken off perhaps a foot from the point, but the bearer of it seems ready to face any foe with what remains of the weapon. The legend accompanying this device may be freely translated, "He who fights shall win the victory." It has been said that the family name, which was spelled Comb, Combe, Coomb and Coombs, was from the Welch owmb (Cumb or Coomb), meaning a narrow valley. But Scotland, too, is a land of oombs, or valleys, and here are found many of the Coombs name, some of them being men of considerable note. Some spell their name McComb, and some of their descendants in America still retain the name in that form, though the majority spell it Coombs.

(I) The large majority of the members of the Coombs family in the New England States, and of those which are so widely scattered



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over the west, trace their origin to a sturdy ancestor, Anthony Coombs, who was born in France about 1656 and came to America about 1674, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts. From thence he removed to New Meadows, near Brunswick, Maine, buying a large tract of land of the Indians. Being driven from thence by the savages he removed to Massachusetts, where he died; but some of his children returned to the lands in Maine, and became, like those of the family who remained in Massachusetts, the ancestors of many noble, patriotic men and women, all records for our country's struggles for liberty being starred many times with the names of Coombs patriots. The name of the Coombs ancestor at New Meadows, Maine, is spelled Allister, in the old records. He was married, September 5, 1688, to "Dorkas" Woodin. This ancestor, Anthony Coombs, is said to have been of one of the best French families, and by his father was designed for a priest, but his noble spirit revolted at the restrictions laid upon the priesthood. He soon found that an old friend of his had a portion of the English Bible, which he diligently read in secret. He was so impressed by the sincerity and faith of this old man, and by what he read in the Bible, that he determined to become an earnest Christian, though he knew the discovery of this purpose meant death for him. At length he ventured to talk about this with his mother, and found that she held the same ideas which made his life have such a new meaning. She aided him with money and means to escape on a vessel to America, though she well knew that she might never again look into the face of this beloved son. No wonder that, with such an ancestry as this, the members of the Coombs family through long generations have been men and women of noblest thought and Christian faith.

(II) Lieutenant Peter, son of Anthony and Dorcas (Woodin) Coombs, was born 1690 at New Meadows, and died there March 30, 1768. His wife's Christian name was Joanna, and they were the parents of: George, Anthony, Peter, Samuel, Caleb, Asa and Abigail.

(III) Anthony (2), second son of Lieutenant Peter and Joanna Coombs, was born about 1715, probably at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and lived for a time upon the paternal lands at New Meadows (now a part of Brunswick), whither he removed about 1750; thence he removed to the town of Islesboro, Maine, where he was town officer in 1789, and died in 1815, at the age of one hundred years. His wife, Ruth (surname unknown), survived him about

eleven years, dying in 1826. They had seven sons and two daughters, but the names of the latter are not preserved. The sons were: Anthony, Jesse, Robert, Ephraim, Benjamin and Jonathan.

(IV) Jesse, second son of Anthony (2) and Ruth Coombs, was probably born at Gloucester, Massachusetts. He removed with his father to Islesboro, Maine, and died there September 5, 1823. He was married April 16, 1794, to Hannah, daughter of William Richards, of Bristol, Maine. She died November 16, 1859, in Islesboro, where all their children were born, viz.: Jesse, Sally, Othniel, Wealthy, Temperance, Rebecca, Philip, Pillsbury, Lucinda, Hannah and Cyrena.

(V) Othniel, second son of Jesse and Hannah (Richards) Coombs, was born June 25, 1799, in Islesboro, where he passed his life. He was a man of remarkable energy and industry and was governed by the highest principles of honor in all his dealings. He was therefore much esteemed and respected, and died mourned by most of the inhabitants in the town. His old age was passed in the care of his youngest son, Joseph, who inherited the paternal estate. His marriage intentions were published April 27, 1816, and the wedding no doubt occurred very soon thereafter, the bride being Sally Marshall, of Islesboro. Their children were: 1. Sarah, born November 20, 1818, married William Farrow of Islesboro. 2. Lois, February 6, 1821, married Henry Rue, of Islesboro. 3. Lydia J., April 6, 1832, married Samuel Coombs. 4. Arphaxad, February 12, 1826. 5. Martin S., March 30, 1829, married Catherine Thomas, died September 8, 1868; his children: Wellington, born September 16, 1854; Eliza C., October 26, 1857; Robert P., May 3, 1860. 6. Lucenia, June 10, 1831, died when sixteen years old. 7. Mary Ann, February 1, 1835, died April, 1838. 8. Eliza F., November 22, 1837, died November 26, 1857. 9. George A., August 30, 1840, married Lydia Burgess. 10. Joseph L. S., September 24, 1842, married Lucy Parker.

(VI) Arphaxad, eldest son of Othniel and Sally (Marshall) Coombs, was born February 12, 1826, in Islesboro, and died in New York, November 1, 1883. In 1838 he went to sea as cabin boy, and worked up to master mariner. In 1875 he left the high seas and engaged in the towing business in New York City. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Congregationalist in religion. He married Harriet L. Coombs, daughter of Fields and Betsey (Ames) Coombs, of Islesboro. She was born October 15, 1827, and

died September 10, 1897. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters: 1. Arphaxad, died at the age of twenty years. 2. Angelina, married (first) George Russell, of Belfast, and (second) Roscoe Robbins, and resides in Union, Maine. 3. Hattie I., born July 8, 1857, died March 3, 1897, while the wife of Arthur Paine, of Camden. 4. Preston W., born July 14, 1863, died March 7, 1901. 5. James Bliss, mentioned below.

(VII) James Bliss, youngest child of Arphaxad and Harriet L. (Coombs) Coombs, was born July 12, 1865, in Islesboro, and received a limited education in the public schools of Belfast, Maine, and Brooklyn, New York. He came to the latter city at the age of eleven years and one year later became an office boy with Miller & Houghton, in business on South street, Manhattan, and here he continued five years. Before beginning his business career he attended school one year in Brooklyn. At the age of seventeen he took employment with L. W. & P. Armstrong, merchants, sugar exporters and importers and steamship agents, in New York. Since that time he has remained continuously connected with this firm, and in 1903 became one of its partners. His keen interest in the business and activity in its promotion has contributed in considerable degree to the success of the establishment. He was formerly a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and is now an active member of the Marine and Field clubs in that city, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and of the Produce and Maritime exchanges of New York. He is a trustee of the Bedford Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and in politics is an earnest and straightforward Republican. He is one of the Sons of Maine who have gone out into the world and achieved success unaided, amidst the crushing competitions of a great city. He married, June 10, 1896, Lulu Tirrell, a native of Boston, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Tirrell, of Brooklyn, New York.

(III) Peter (2), third son of Peter (1) and Joanna Coombs, was a resident of Brunswick.

(IV) Hosea, probably son of Peter (2) Coombs, removed from Brunswick to Islesboro and settled on the next lot below Sabbath Harbor. He married (first), September 25, 1782, Elizabeth Page, supposed to be either a daughter or sister of Rev. Solomon Page, who was the minister of Bath, Maine, about 1762. Peter Coombs married (second), September 11, 1813, Judith (Maddocks) Buckmore, a widow. Their children were probably: Simon, Fields, Hosea, Otis, Solomon Page, Jeremiah, Betsey, Isaac and John.

(V) Captain Fields, second son of Hosea and Elizabeth (Page) Coombs, was born January, 1786, in Islesboro, where he passed his life and died May 2, 1848. He married, December 26, 1814, Betsey Ames, who died August 15, 1865, aged seventy-nine years and five months. Their children: 1. Emeline, born May 17, 1816, died January, 1892; married Thomas H. Parker, February 6, 1839. 2. Eliza J., March 23, 1817, married Mark Pendleton Jr., 1837. 3. Otis, 1819, died March, 1820. 4. Otis F., February 22, 1821, married Angelina Veazie, who died December 19, 1891. 5. Catherine, February 23, 1823, died August 9, 1826. 6. Deborah, April 27, 1825, married (first) Otis C. Veazie, January 21, 1844, (second) John Veazie, who died 1888. 7. Lincoln, August 3, 1830, married Louisa Farnsworth. 8. Charles A., February 22, 1832, married (first) Euraina Veazie, (second) Helen Smith. 9. Theresa, March 11, 1835, died January 9, 1838. 10. Edwin, October 29, 1837, married (first) Louisa Marshal, January 29, 1860, (second) Augusta Veazie, September 25, 1864. Otis F. Coombs represented the town in the legislature and was the first master of Island Lodge of Free Masons. He was postmaster, town clerk, and a man of honor and esteem. He died on board his vessel, the brig, "Caroline Eddy," in the Mediterranean Sea, December 19, 1877, and was buried in Islesboro with Masonic rites.

Many members of the Coombs family appeared in America at early dates, and trace their origin to England. John Coombs was a passenger on a ship from London, October 13, 1635, and is considered to be the same John Coombs who was at Plymouth, Massachusetts, at an early date.

The old records of Boston, Massachusetts, contain mention of several worthy citizens who bore the name of Coombs. None of the descendants left statements which prove how these were related to or if they were near relatives of John Coombs, of Plymouth. One of the earliest Coombs records in Boston mentions the marriage of one John Coombs to Elizabeth Barlow on February 24, 1661. His children were: Elizabeth; John, who was born July 20, 1664, and daughters Mary and Sarah. The son John was a famous "Taylor" in Boston, and had by his wife, Elizabeth, children: Thomas, Peter and Mary, and two sons John, one of whom died young, the other John being a very successful mariner, who made his will at Boston, September 26, 1751, mentioning his

wife Elizabeth and children John, Jonathan and Elizabeth. One of the executors of this will was Philip Coombs, of Newbury, Massachusetts.

(I) Philip Coombs was a shipwright at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1751, and appears to have resided in that town for many years. He was a man of great constructive skill, and was a townsman of excellent repute. The children born to him by his wife Lydia at Newbury are thus named in the old records: William, mentioned below; Martha, May 29, 1739; Betty, June 8, 1744.

(II) William, only son of Philip (I) Coombs, was born September, 1736.

(III) Philip (2), son of William Coombs, was a man of very sturdy, enterprising character, who removed to Bangor, Maine, in 1814, becoming a very successful merchant there, and one who was highly respected by all who knew him. "In 1836 Philip Coombs, one of the original settlers of Bangor, with his son Philip H. and his son-in-law Frederick Hobbs, Esq., conveyed to the city of Bangor what was then called 'Coombs City Common,' containing five acres, to be forever kept as a park. During the administration of Mayor Arthur Chapin the name of this park was changed to Chapin Park."

(IV) Philip Henry, son of Philip (2) Coombs, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 21, 1803, died November 22, 1871. He moved to Bangor, Maine, when he was a lad and became a very successful merchant in that city. He was widely noted for his great executive ability, his honest dealings with all classes of customers, and for his grand help in all matters of public interest. He was a member of the First Congregational Society of Bangor, and a Republican in politics. He married Eliza Boardman, born August 26, 1805, died May 25, 1873. They had several children, only two who arrived at maturity: 1. Fred H., born May 1, 1832, died December 16, 1887, unmarried; he was a successful civil engineer and city engineer of Bangor. 2. Philip, see forward.

(V) Philip (3), son of Philip Henry Coombs, was born in Bangor, August 5, 1833, died November 9, 1906. He graduated from the high school of that city, and at an early age became a bookkeeper and an expert accountant. One of the many obituaries of him states: "Mr. Coombs was a man who was recognized as the very soul of honor and probity. He was scrupulously exact in all business matters, and used the utmost care in every detail of his work. He was deeply interested

in all charitable and religious work, and along all such lines did as much as several men usually do. He was willing to go without many things which seemed quite essential to his comfort if only the poor could be cheered and the cause of religion advanced. His death will be regretted by a large circle of friends." Philip Coombs married Sarah F., daughter of the Rev. Richard Woodhull, and descended from a long line of ancestry. The mother of Sarah F. Woodhull was Sarah Forbes, daughter of William Forbes, the second postmaster at Bangor, Maine, who was appointed to that office April 1, 1804. William Forbes took up one of the original settlers' lots on the Penobscot river, near the present Mount Hope cemetery, at what is called Red Bridge, and the farm has ever since been owned in the family. It is now occupied by the widow of Charles H. Forbes, son of William Forbes. Philip Coombs and wife had six children, one of whom died in infancy. The others were: 1. Philip Henry. 2. Eliza Boardman, married Rev. J. G. Smiley. 3. Mary Woodhull, married Dr. Frederick M. Brown. 4. Caroline, married Henry E. Kelley. 5. Helen, who is unmarried and resides in Connecticut.

(VI) Philip Henry (2), son of Philip (3) and Sarah F. (Woodhull) Coombs, was born in Bangor, Maine, December 24, 1856. He has always resided at Bangor. He entered in 1875 the engineering office of his uncle, Fred H. Coombs, where he learned civil engineering. After the death of his uncle, in 1887, he entered into partnership with T. W. Baldwin. Since 1892 Mr. Coombs has been in sole control, and has a very large business, which reaches far and wide outside of the city. For over twenty years Mr. Coombs has been city engineer for Bangor. It is very interesting to notice that this civil engineering office was started by the great-uncle of Mr. Coombs, William Coombs, over seventy years ago, and then continued by his nephew, Fred H. Coombs, and then as stated by Philip H. Mr. Coombs is consulted on important matters by people all over his native state. The following list of the achievements of Philip H. Coombs was furnished by the American Society of Civil Engineers: "Assistant on original survey for location of Penobscot Chemical Fiber Company, Pulp Mills, Great Works, Maine, in 1881. Acting resident engineer on the construction of canal and mill, 1882 and 1883, for T. W. Baldwin; civil engineer from the time of breaking ground until the mill was successfully running. Original cost of this mill about \$150,000. This was the first large pulp

mill erected in Maine. Resident engineer in laying out and construction of pulp and paper mill, Eastern Manufacturing Company, at Brewer, Maine, 1889, this costing about \$200,000. Resident engineer pulp and paper mill, Orono Pulp and Paper Company, Basin Mills, Orono, Maine, 1890, the work costing about \$250,000. Resident engineer Pulp and Paper Company, Webster Paper Company, Orono, Maine, 1890, cost about \$250,000. Engineer on laying out Bangor, Maine, street railway, 1888. This was the first electric road built in Maine, and among the first to be successfully operated in the United States. Original length of this road, one and one-half miles. Mr. Coombs has been engaged as engineer in laying out and improving roads for several companies centering in Bangor most of the time since 1888 up to date. City engineer and superintendent of sewers, Bangor, from November, 1883, until March, 1893, inclusive. City engineer, 1894-99-1901-02-03-04-05-06-07-08. The cost of sewers constructed during these years was \$323,348. The cost of bridges constructed in that time, \$201,777. Mr. Coombs was principal assistant with city engineers from 1875 to 1882, inclusive. He made the plans, specifications and contracts, and superintended the construction of the masonry pier and abutments for Kenduskeag Bridge in 1884 and 1889, and for masonry pier for Franklin street bridge in 1885, the cost of both being \$60,000. This work was done jointly by the city of Bangor and the United States government, the government first approving the designs, plans and specifications and finally accepting the work and paying one-half the cost. He made surveys and plans with profiles for sewer system for towns as follows: 1892, Dexter, Maine, estimated cost to complete, \$54,000; 1894, Dover, Maine, estimated cost to complete, \$30,000; 1904, Foxcroft, Maine, estimated cost, \$30,000; 1904, Newport, Maine, estimated cost, \$20,000. Engineer on survey, plans and specifications, contract and in charge of construction for sewer system for a part of the city of Brewer, Maine, in 1898, cost \$10,000. In 1901, same kind of work for Maine State Prison, cost about \$6,500. Engineer on original and subsequent sewerage, Eastern Maine Insane Hospital, from purchase of the property in 1899 to date. Principal construction, 1895 to 1900. Administrations of three different commissions. Made plans, specifications and contract for engineering construction, among which may be mentioned earth and ledge excavations, about \$45,000; sewer system, about \$1,500; a deep well water sup-

ply sufficient for one thousand patients, cost about \$2,500; and the building of about one-half of the macadam road on the grounds; also designed what landscape work was done. Cost of this institution, about \$300,000. Resident engineer on construction and completion of foundation and building of Stewart Free Library, Corinna, Maine, 1897-98, including design and laying out of grounds; cost about \$45,000. On this work Mr. Coombs also acted as agent of the owners, who lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Engineer engaged in original survey for water works system, Dexter, Maine, in 1898, and on survey, plan, specifications and construction of system, including concrete reservoir of five hundred thousand gallons capacity, in 1903; cost of system built, about \$50,000. One of the two commissioners authorized by the Maine legislature in 1901 and appointed by the Penobscot Log Driving Company on a hydraulic survey of the Penobscot river, West Branch watershed, to investigate and determine present storage, need of increased storage for log driving, manufacturing and other purposes. This survey covered two years and cost \$13,000. Reported to the legislature of 1903, upon which legislation and business transactions have since been based. Mr. Coombs is still engaged by the Penobscot Log Driving Company, principally on hydraulic work. Chief engineer for the Bangor Terminal Railway Company on survey, location, etc., of six miles of road contemplated to connect Bangor with the Northern Maine seaport branch of the Bangor and Aroostook railway at Hermon, Maine, construction pending. Engineer on working plans and in charge of construction of Chapin Park, Bangor, 1899 and 1901, cost about \$8,000. Same position on working plans, specifications, contract under charge of construction of Broadway Park, Bangor, 1904 and 1905; cost, about \$10,000. Same position on survey, plan and design for Summit Park, Bangor, 1904; estimated cost, \$5,000. Engineer on design, plan, specifications, inspection of construction, etc., of fishways for Maine Fisheries Commissioners from 1889 to present date."

Mr. Coombs is deeply interested in Masonic work; is an active member of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, F. and A. M., of which he is past master; Mt. Moriah Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., of which he is high priest; Bangor Council, R. and S. M., of which he is master; St. John's Commandery, No. 3, K. T., of which he is eminent commander; Eastern Star Lodge of Perfection; Palestine Council,

Princes of Jerusalem; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. He is also an Odd Fellow, member of the Masonic Club, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Coombs married Millie M., daughter of Samuel B. and Mary Proctor (Burr) Field; two children: Grace Field, born September 6, 1886; Leola Woodhull, March 10, 1889. Samuel B. Field was born at Carmel, Maine, October 4, 1817, died November 19, 1902; he was a very faithful soldier in the civil war, mustered in December 12, 1861, first lieutenant of Company C, Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers; he was a charter member of B. H. Beal Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic.

The immigrant ancestor of this COOMBS branch of the Coombs family was of French Huguenot ancestry. All we know of him is that he came to America, lived for a time in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and then at Newburyport. He was doubtless a seafaring man and there is reason to believe that he died when a young man. There are many reasons for thinking him a grandson or at least a near relative of Henry Coombs, of Marblehead, who is the progenitor of a large part of the Coombs families of America. He, too, was French in descent, though of English birth probably. Henry Coombs had land laid out to him in Marblehead, December 22, 1648; had charge of the ferry in that town in 1661; died 1669; children of Henry and wife Elizabeth: i. Henry, settled in Salem Village and had a son John, who died in 1690; ii. Humphrey, born 1635, married Bathsheba Raymond; iii. Deborah; iv. Elizabeth; v. Michael, resided in Marblehead; vi. Susannah, married, October 22, 1668, Francis Grant; vii. Richard, died January, 1693-94. Children of the Maine family's progenitor: 1. Peter, came to Brunswick, Maine, about 1730, and settled at Havard's Point a short distance below the Bartlett Adams place, removed to the Freeman Gross place near Harding Station; children: George, Peter, Samuel, Caleb. 2. Anthony, mentioned below. 3. John, settled on Great Island, Harpswell, Maine, and was grandfather of Elisha, Anthony, John and Isaac Coombs of that town. We find John Coombs, born August 14, 1695, at Hull, Massachusetts, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Coombs, probably the pioneer ancestors of this family.

(II) Anthony Coombs, son of the immigrant, was born in 1715. He went to Bruns-

wick, Maine, with his two brothers. He settled on the James Larrabee place. He removed to Islesborough, Maine, where he was one of the first settlers. He was a prominent citizen and held various offices. He sold his farm at Islesborough to Mighall Parker, August 6, 1791, and spent his last years in Brunswick, where he died in 1815 at the age of one hundred years. His widow Ruth died 1826. Children: 1. Anthony Jr., died January 8, 1735, a town officer; married Hannah Holbrook. 2. Jesse, married, April 16, 1794, Hannah Richards, of Bristol. 3. Robert, mentioned below. 4. Ephraim, died January 9, 1812, aged thirty-six. 5. Benjamin, married, June 16, 1791, Abigail Williams, who died July 13, 1842. 6. Jonathan, married, November 16, 1790, Martha Warren and removed to Albion, Maine. 7. Abiezer, married, November 23, 1823, Mary Burke; he died October 3, 1861; she died May 5, 1881.

(III) Robert, son of Anthony Coombs, was born in Islesborough or New Meadows (Brunswick) about 1755. He lived in West Bay, Islesborough, near Jeremiah Hatch. He married, July 10, 1790, Lucy Thomas. He may have been a soldier in the revolution, though the record has not been found. Of the revolutionary soldiers of the family we find from Brunswick alone Fields Coombs, Benjamin Coombs, Hezekiah Coombs, Joseph Stout Coombs and Nathan Coombs. Robert Coombs was a captain in the coasting trade, and like many of the privateers in the revolution his contribution to the cause, if any, might not be found in the printed rolls. He married (second) ———. Children, born in Islesborough: 1. Robert Jr., June 25, 1783, mentioned below. 2. Jacob, March 31, 1785, married Prudence Turner (intentions dated April 15, 1821). 3. Lucy, February 28, 1787, married, October 7, 1816, Otho Abbott, of Montville, Maine. 4. Jesse, April 4, 1789, married Desire Turner, March 2, 1816. 5. Isaac, February 9, 1790, married Betsey Boardman. 6. Luther, June 3, 1805, married Dean Basford, of Belfast, May 9, 1828. 7. Catherine, May 13, 1809, married Charles Bagley, of Belfast. 8. Louisa, July 18, 1811, married, June 21, 1832, Arthur Farnsworth. Child of his second wife: 9. Isaiah, August 16, 1838.

(IV) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) Coombs, was born in Islesborough, June 25, 1783. He began to go to sea when a boy, and led the life of a sailor during his youth and early manhood. In 1830 he removed to Belfast, Maine, and purchased a farm of some sixty acres, where he lived the remainder of

his life, and died July 9, 1862. He married, December 25, 1823, Jane Gilkey, born in Islesborough, April 9, 1807, died in Belfast, August 1, 1884. Children: 1. Lucy Jane, born September 5, 1824, died January 23, 1827. 2. Statira Preble, April 13, 1826. 3. Robert H., July 3, 1828, mentioned below. 4. Lucretia Mary, married A. J. Macomber. 5. Lorenzo D., November 20, 1831, was a forty-niner. 6. Charles Henry, went to California in 1853, and not heard from since 1865, when he joined a company of cavalry and took part in the close of the civil war. 7. Lydia Jane, March 15, 1835. 8. Hollis M., March 15, 1837, resides in Providence, Rhode Island. 9. Franklin S., January 5, 1839. 10. Philip G., resides in Belfast. 11. Royal Augustus, drowned while bathing at the age of fifteen. 12. Caroline F., died young. 13. Welcome Jordan, resides on the homestead. 14. Emma Frances, married Charles Hayes.

(V) Captain Robert H., son of Robert Coombs, was born in Islesborough, Maine, July 3, 1828, and died in Belfast, Maine, November 7, 1897. He had but a limited education, entering on his career as a sailor when but nine years old. He went first as cook on a coasting vessel, and at the age of sixteen was master of the schooner "Jane" of Belfast. After that he commanded a variety of craft, including the schooner "Dime," "Eri," "Royal Welcome," "Tippecanoe," "Pensacola," "Fred Dyer," "Lydia Brooks," the brig "Russian," the bark "P. R. Hazeltine," the bark "Diana," the ship "Live Oak," the ship "Cora," named for his daughter. During the war he sailed the "Diana," under the Hanoverian flag, from America to India and to the United Kingdom. In the spring of 1865 he sold this vessel in Copenhagen. In the "Cora" he sailed round the world, touching at Chinese ports and others on the Pacific coast, and for twenty years his vessel was not on the American coast. About 1880 he returned to Belfast and gave up sea-going for the remainder of his life. He engaged in the furniture trade and undertaking business in Belfast. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his diploma was a most interesting document, coming from the Grand Orient in Paris, where he was made an M. M., bearing indorsements from many lodges; from Excelsior Lodge in Buenos Ayres in 1862; New Zealand Lodge, Wellington, New Zealand, 1866; Bute Lodge, Cardiff, Wales, 1859; Mount Moriah Lodge, New Orleans, 1859; Lodge of Love, Falmouth, Cornwall, England, 1860; Rising Star, Bombay, September, 1876;

St. Andrew Lodge, Calcutta, 1877; and St. John Lodge, Hong Kong, China, 1880. His home membership was with Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast, Maine. He married, June 11, 1850, Harriet E. Pendleton, born April 13, 1831, died June 7, 1894, daughter of Jared Pendleton, of Belfast. Children: 1. Walter H., resides in Belfast. 2. Cora J., September 18, 1852, married Alexander Leith and had two children. 3. Daughter, died young. 4. Charles R., March 20, 1862, mentioned below.

(VI) Charles R., son of Captain Robert H. Coombs, was born in Belfast, March 20, 1862. He attended the public schools of Belfast. When he was but ten years old he went to England with his mother, and while there continued his schooling for two years. When he returned home he took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Boston. He became associated in business with his father in February, 1882, under the firm name of Robert H. Coombs & Son, undertakers and dealers in furniture, in Belfast. Their business was prosperous and the partnership continued until the father's death in 1897. Since then the junior partner has been the sole proprietor. In 1900 he sold the furniture store and business and has devoted his attention exclusively to the undertaking business. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge of Free Masons, Belfast, and at present its worshipful master. He is a member also of the Corinthian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Belfast, and of King Solomon Council, Royal and Select Masters; also of Waldo Lodge of Odd Fellows, Belfast; of Penobscot Encampment and Aurora Lodge of Rebekahs. In religion he is a Unitarian. He married, September 4, 1902, Helena C. Matthews, born January 11, 1872, daughter of Charles and Carrie Matthews, of Belfast. They have no children.

Henry Coombs was of Marblehead, Massachusetts, as early as December 22, 1648, when he with others had lots of land laid out in the swamp. On April 11, 1653, he sold a cow lease to John Legg, and in 1656 was elected "way warden." In 1661 he had temporary charge of the ferry, near which he appears to have lived. In 1667 he was complained against for having uttered alleged slanderous reports concerning the minister at Marblehead, the Rev. Mr. Walton, saying that "he preached nothing but lies, and that he could prove him to be a knave." Henry Coombs was a fisher-

man. The inventory of his estate was taken September 16, 1669, by Henry Bartholomew, Moses Maverick and Hilliard Veren. His wife was Elizabeth ———, and administration was granted on her estate June 13, 1709, to her son-in-law, Francis Grant, and his wife Susannah, the latter the youngest daughter of the decedent. Henry and Elizabeth Coombs had seven children: 1. Henry, was living in 1690, when he was in Salem, Massachusetts, and settled the estate of his brother John. 2. Humphrey, born about 1635, married, July 29, 1659, Bathsheba Rayment (Raymond), daughter of Richard Rayment, of Seabrook, Connecticut. 3. Deborah, who married ——— House. 4. Elizabeth, who married Thomas Trevey. 5. Michael (see post). 6. Susannah, who married, October 22, 1668, Francis Grant, of Marblehead, and had nine children: Mary, born July 16, 1669, died young; Susannah, August 19, 1671, died before 1718, married, July 4, 1692, Thomas White; Francis, November 25, 1673; Sarah, August 24, 1675, married ——— Merritt; Jane, August 29, 1679, married ——— Knight; John, August 30, 1682; David, November 14, 1684, died before 1718; Henry, July 30, 1687; Mary, April 12, 1694, married ——— Pitman. 7. Richard, died January, 1693-94; married Margaret ———, and had one child, Bridget, born February 25, 1689, married, January 10, 1710, John Lapthorne.

(II) Michael, son of Henry and Elizabeth Coombs, married Joanna ———, and by her had two children: Michael (see post) and Joshua, born February 23, 1670-71, no further record.

(III) Michael (2), son of Michael (1) and Joanna Coombs, was born March 22, 1668-69, and died July 26, 1730. He was witness to a nuncupative will made by Thomas Rhoades, of Marblehead, to John Sampson, on board the ship "Essex" at sea, wherein it was agreed that if either died during the voyage the survivor should have whatever clothes and wages the other possessed at the time of his decease. It so happened that Sampson was killed during the voyage. Mr. Coombs married, July 12, 1694, Ruth Rhoades and had six children: 1. Joanna, baptized May 19, 1695, married, December 29, 1715, Benjamin Girdler. 2. Richard, baptized February 14, 1696-97. 3. Joshua (see post). 4. Michael, born February 28, 1702-03, died January, 1782; married (first), March 12, 1724-25, Remember White, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Grant) White. Their children were Mary, baptized December 11, 1726; Ruth, baptized September 28, 1729,

died in infancy; Ruth, baptized June 30, 1731, died November 8, 1814, married, June 18, 1751, Mark Haskell; Thomas, baptized November 25, 1733, died December, 1764. 5. Ruth, baptized March 25, 1705, married, June 12, 1726, John Down, of St. Island, New Hampshire. 6. Elizabeth, baptized July 26, 1713, no further record.

(IV) Joshua, son of Michael (2) and Ruth (Rhoades) Coombs, was baptized June 11, 1699, and died before February 27, 1764, the date his will was proved. He was a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church of Marblehead. He married, January 29, 1721, Mary Goree, and by her had four children: 1. Michael (see post). 2. Susannah, married a Mr. Nicholson. 3. Joanna, married a Mr. Nelson. 4. Richard, date of birth unknown, died young.

(V) Michael (3), son of Joshua and Mary (Goree) Coombs, was baptized February 25, 1727-28, and died in 1806. During the revolution he cast his fortunes with the British, and having become a Tory he fled from home and all his property, with that of other Tories in the vicinity of Marblehead, was confiscated. In regard to his movements the following announcement was made by the committee of correspondence at Marblehead, in June, 1781, through Jonathan Glover, chairman of the committee: "This may certify that Mr. Michael Coombs, late an inhabitant of Marblehead, in said county (Essex), mariner, has absented himself for 3 weeks and upwards from the usual place of his abode and we verily believe went to our enemies." On February 19, 1782, Michael Coombs' wife presented a petition to the general court asking that a portion of his estate which had been confiscated should be set off and sold, which request was granted and one-third of it was set off, including the house and the land around it, located "on training field hill." On January 4, 1753, Michael Coombs married Sarah Girdler. In his will he mentions only one son, Nicholas (VI), to whom he gives his great coat, and to Joshua, son of said Nicholas, he gave all the rest of his wearing apparel. To his wife Sarah he gave one-third part of his real estate.

(VII) Joshua, son of Nicholas Coombs and grandson of Michael Coombs, of both of whom mention is made in the preceding paragraph, was born in Bowdoin, Maine, July 7, 1775, and died November 29, 1851. He married Mary ———, who was born December 7, 1772, and died in October, 1843.

(VIII) James, son of Joshua and Mary Coombs, was born in Bowdoin, Maine, No-

vember 7, 1798, and died in Lisbon, Maine, September 1, 1880. He was a blacksmith by trade. The greater part of his life was spent in his native town of Bowdoin, but during his latter years he lived in Lisbon, where he died. He married (first) Love Getchel, who was born July 26, 1801, and died December 20, 1851, having borne him thirteen children. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Gould, and by her had one child. His children: 1. William Given (see post). 2. Nathaniel G., born February 5, 1821, died October, 1876. 3. John G., May 19, 1822. 4. Mary, July 28, 1823, died July 6, 1824. 5. Mary, June 21, 1825. 6. James, January 13, 1827, died August, 1864. 7. Hannah, March 5, 1828, died March 5, 1828. 8. Daniel C., March 3, 1830, died September 26, 1891. 9. Martha, November 4, 1834, died September, 1871. 10. Charles B., July 28, 1837, died September, 1875. 11. Susan, October 28, 1839, died January 3, 1842. 12. Ruth L., April 17, 1841, no further record. 13. Frank B., September 13, 1847, no further record. 14. Nathan S., November 25, 1853, no further record.

(IX) William Given, eldest son and child of James and Love (Getchel) Coombs, was born in Bowdoin, Maine, October 1, 1819, and died in Auburn, Maine, March 6, 1898. He was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed all of his life. In 1852 he removed to New Gloucester, Maine, and subsequently located in Auburn, where the later years of his life were passed. His wife was Clarina Ann Kinsley, daughter of Daniel Kinsley, of Auburn, Maine, by whom he had two children: James Edward, born in Lisbon Falls, July 3, 1845. Delbert Dana (see post).

(X) Delbert Dana, youngest of the two sons of William Given and Clarina Ann (Kinsley) Coombs, was born in Lisbon Falls, Maine, July 26, 1850. When he was two years old his parents removed to New Gloucester, one of the most picturesque old towns in Maine. No doubt the natural beauty surrounding him made a deep impression on the sensitive mind of the young boy and was the first cause of the art impulse that early showed itself. No artistic ancestors as far as known and no art influence whatever about him. Here in this quiet village he received his early education at the common school. A severe illness when he was about twelve years old (the effects of which were felt for many years) unfitted him for the broader education his ambition craved. When almost a babe he would spend hours at his mother's side cutting out all kinds of figures with the scissors and even

then it is said he showed remarkable skill in some of his work. At school his pencil often brought him trouble, but the corner grocery store was the place where it found encouragement. Many evenings has he entertained the frequenters of that resort, sketching on the rough wrapping paper anything they would call for. Crude no doubt these sketches were, but it was the school that trained the pencil for the rapid work required for animal painting later in life. The old village smithy, too, was a picture gallery for the young artist, where the boy's father proudly exhibited to his customers his son's skill in chalk on the blackened wall of the old shop. It was a great day for young Coombs when Scott Leighton, the celebrated Boston animal painter, came to New Gloucester to paint some horses. This was the turning point in Mr. Coombs' life. Through the kind encouragement of Mr. Leighton he soon took up the brush and for nearly forty years he has been an active worker in his chosen art. Mr. Coombs had many difficulties in his way. He lacked the physical strength to pursue the course that many art students take, and his father lacked the means, but he gave him what was perhaps better, encouragement and faith. Mr. Coombs took a few lessons at first of Mr. Leighton and also of H. B. Brown, of Portland, the marine and landscape painter. In 1870 he took a studio in Lewiston for a short time, receiving a number of pupils, but little encouragement. He soon after went to Portland, when his parents had removed, and while there he spent a short time with Mr. Lamson, the photographer, learning the principles of his profession. This, however, did not satisfy his love of art. A business enterprise brought him again to Lewiston, but he soon gave this up to return to his brush. He again opened a studio in Lewiston, and soon took up sign painting as a support to his art work. He also took pupils and for over twenty years he had quite a following of art students. About this time he won some recognition as a caricaturist. His work in this line attracted the attention of the late James G. Blaine, who sent for Mr. Coombs and made arrangements to use his cartoons in the political campaign. This work seemed to establish Mr. Coombs' reputation as an artist, and he was enabled to give up sign painting and devote all his time to art work. At this time he did considerable illustrating and there was a good demand for his work. A Boston engraving company gave him a call to take charge of their illustrating, but he had been with them but a few months when

he was called to Auburn by the serious illness of his father. The *Lewiston Journal* was about establishing an illustrating plant, and they engaged Mr. Coombs to take charge of that department. Here Mr. Coombs found free course for his pencil and an opportunity to express himself in caricature, and his success in that line was most marked, his subjects being always appropriately chosen and his tastes inclining to the higher order of portrayals rather than to those of the baser order. But notwithstanding his success in caricature and the freedom of his connection with newspaper illustrating and its comfortable income, Mr. Coombs' old love for color finally overpowered all other considerations and drew him back into the domain of legitimate art; and while he would have gone abroad for a deeper and broader study, conditions he could not control forbade the consummation of his highest aims; and yet he has by intuition and native genius been enabled to acquire such thorough knowledge of technique and in the finesse and finish of his work that he has come to be recognized as one of our famous American artists. Mr. Coombs never graduated from an art school, never belonged to an art club and has lived and worked in a community far removed from art and artists. He received instruction from some of the best Boston artists from time to time, as circumstances would allow, and he kept in touch with the art world by visiting the Boston and New York art exhibitions, and for several winters had a studio in Boston. His pictures are seldom seen at exhibitions or on sale at art stores, yet his landscapes and cattle pieces are owned from Maine to California and many of them represent scenes of his old boyhood home in New Gloucester. The first picture sold from the Poland Spring art gallery was one of his cattle pieces and is owned in Philadelphia. He has painted many of Maine's distinguished sons. Examples of his work in these lines may be found in the collection of eight of his portraits that adorn the walls of the state house gallery at Augusta. A large portrait of the late Chief Justice Peters, of Maine, is hung at Yale College, and a life-size portrait of Judge Haskell was burned in the city hall fire in Portland. His most recent work is "Calling the Cows," painted from life at the Poland Spring farm. The canvas is four by six feet in size and represents the herd of over fifty cows in the pasture, with the farm buildings and hotels in the distance. This picture is owned by H. Ricker & Sons, and is hung in their New York office.

On September 10, 1902, Mr. Coombs married Mrs. Martha Lufkin and has one child, Martha Pauline Coombs, born in Auburn, July 19, 1907.

In early times the patronymics, NEWELL Newell, Newall and Newhall, seem to have been one and the same, but after the migration to America each name seems to have preserved its identity. The origin of Newhall is evident, and the oldest mention of it in printed history confirms the natural supposition. "Bloomfield's History of Norfolk" says that a certain manor was bestowed by one of the baronial proprietors upon one of his sons, who built a new hall, whence he obtained the name of Johannis de Nova Auia, otherwise John de Newehall. The earliest manuscript record of the name dates from the end of the fifteenth century; it relates to the will of one Thomas Newhall, whose will, written in Latin in 1498, was proved on April 22, 1499. He appoints, among others, his wife Emmeta to be executrix, and wishes his body to be buried in the chapel of Witton and makes bequests to the Abbot and Convent of the Blessed Mary of Vale Royal, and for the repairs of the church of Endworth, all of which places are in Cheshire. The first immigrants of the name to the new world were two brothers, Thomas and Anthony Newhall, who came to Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1639, and are the ancestors of a numerous posterity, which has filled such an honorable place in that town.

There were several early immigrants by the name of Newell. Thomas Newell settled at Farmington, Connecticut, soon after 1640, coming there from Hartford. He married Rebecca Olmstead and reared a numerous family. Abraham Newell, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, came over in the ship Francis in the year 1634. He was older than most of the immigrants, being fifty at the time he made a change of continents; and he brought a wife and several full grown children with him. One of the sons named Isaac married Elizabeth Curtis, and among their children was an Ebenezer, born November 29, 1673. Ebenezer (1) Newell had a wife Mary, and among their children was an Ebenezer (2), born in 1711, who died in 1746. All of these generations lived in Roxbury. There were other early Newells living in Massachusetts, but it seems quite probable from the identity of the Christian names that the following line is descended from Abraham, though the connecting link is lacking.

(I) Ebenezer Newell, whose descendants have occupied an honored place in the state of Maine for five generations, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 18, 1747, and died in Maine, November 20, 1791. He moved to Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in early life and came to Durham, which was his final home, in 1779. He served in the revolution during 1775 as first lieutenant in Captain Samuel Dunn's company, Colonel Phinney's regiment. In 1781 he was first lieutenant in the ancient militia or training-band of Royalsborough, which was the early name for Durham. He was also town clerk for many years, which would indicate that he had a good education for the times. On December 12, 1765, Ebenezer Newell married (first) Catharine, daughter of James and Mary (Woodward) Richards, who was born at Newton, Massachusetts, December 15, 1747. Nine children, the three eldest of whom were born in Newton, the next three at Cape Elizabeth, and the last three at Royalsborough: 1. Ebenezer, August 23, 1767. 2. Enoch, February 14, 1770. 3. William, whose sketch follows. 4. Sally, Cape Elizabeth, November 20, 1773, married David Gross, of Pejepscot. 5. Daniel, October 5, 1775. 6. John, July 20, 1778, drowned when a young man. 7. Mary, Royalsborough, April 20, 1781, married ——— Bond, of Jay. 8. Jesse, July 20, 1783, died at sea. 9. Rev. Samuel, became a missionary. Mrs. Catharine (Richards) Newell died November 21, 1788, and on July 13, 1789, Lieutenant Ebenezer Newell married (second) Hannah Sylvester, of Harpswell. They had one child, Barstow, born April 19, 1791, died of sickness in the war of 1812. Lieutenant Newell died in a little more than two years after his second marriage, and on August 19, 1802, eleven years after his death, his widow married a second husband, Anthony Murray, of Pejepscot.

The career of Samuel Newell was so remarkable that it deserves special mention. He was the youngest of the nine children of the first marriage, and the family were left in limited circumstances by their father's early death. He longed for an education, which his native village could not afford; so at the age of fifteen, he set out for his grandfather's in Newton. Taking the traditional bundle in a bandana, he walked from Durham to Portland, and there found a sea captain, who was so attracted to him that he offered to give him passage in his vessel. Judging from his portraits, Samuel was possessed of a beautiful countenance as well as character; at all events

his personality was so winning that the captain invited him to spend a night at his home at Roxbury Hill. There he offered to subscribe two hundred dollars for his education, introduced him to two friends, who added one hundred and fifty each, and the old Roxbury school-master, who heard his story with tears and shouted: "I will be good for three hundred more." Three years under this teacher at the Roxbury Latin School fitted the boy for Harvard, where he graduated with honor in 1807. He was principal of Lynn Academy for a short time, but, feeling the missionary call, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he became intimate with Rev. Adoniram Judson. Samuel Newell was one of the signers of the memorandum from Andover, July 27, 1810, that led to the organization of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and was one of the first four who offered themselves to that society for missionary service. After graduating from Andover in 1810 Samuel Newell studied medicine in Philadelphia, and on February 19, 1812, set sail for India, accompanied by his young wife, formerly Miss Harriet Atwood, of Bradford. The scene of Samuel Newell's labors was at Ceylon and Bombay, and he died at the latter place, March 30, 1821. At the Centennial of Durham, August 22, 1889, the poet of the occasion, Miss F. C. Durgin, thus speaks of the departed missionary, whose earthly career had ended nearly seventy years before:

"In far-off lands, 'mid sorrows manifold,
He sowed the seed that grew to harvest white;
The sun of India pours its liquid gold
Upon our Newell's grave; he walks in light,
A son, a saint—a conqueror through God's great night."

(II) William, third son and child of Ebenezer and Catharine (Richards) Newell, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, May 25, 1772. He married, February 19, 1797, Anna Hoyt; children: 1. John, born April 7, 1798, married Lucy Vining, November 30, 1820; he died December 28, 1884. 2. William, March 23, 1800, was a colonel of the militia; he died unmarried, January 3, 1881. 3. Nancy, September 3, 1802, married her cousin, Ebenezer Newell, and died in May, 1880. 4. David, mentioned in next paragraph. 5. Samuel, April 3, 1807, married Deborah Sawyer, December 30, 1832; he died June 30, 1854. 6. Joseph, August 29, 1810, died in Havana, Cuba, in October, 1830. 7. Harriet A., January 13, 1813, married William Wallace Strout, August 25, 1830, and died June 21, 1898. 8. Katharine, November 21, 1815, died the next year.

(III) Rev. David, third son of William and Anna (Hoyt) Newell, was born in Durham,



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Maine, January 20, 1805, and died at Gorham, March 2, 1891. He studied for the ministry, and held successive pastorates over five Free Baptist churches, baptizing people at different times and places. On August 27, 1825, he married Jane S. Brackett, of Gorham, Maine, who died on April 2, 1877. Children: 1. William B., whose sketch follows. 2. Charles C., whose sketch follows. 3. Harriet A., born September 29, 1835, died January 7, 1886; she was a teacher in the public schools many years. 4. Margaret B., born April 22, 1838, married Joseph W. Libby and died at Ocean Park, Old Orchard, September 7, 1896. 5. Henry H., born November 5, 1840, enlisted at the outbreak of the rebellion, and died at Alexandria, Virginia, November 28, 1861. 6. Lizzie A., born at Durham, September 28, 1845.

(IV) William B., eldest child of Rev. David and Jane S. (Brackett) Newell, was born at Portland, Maine, May 12, 1827, died June 24, 1899. In early life he secured a good common school education, which in after years he employed to good advantage during his thirty winters of teaching. In those days it was not an uncommon occurrence "to carry the master out and lock the door," but Mr. Newell's ability to inspire the confidence and respect of his pupils and to secure the co-operation of their parents made his career as a teacher an unequalled success, even in difficult districts. Mr. Newell inherited those excellent mental and moral characteristics which have distinguished the family for generations, and he could have chosen no profession where his sense of justice, his ability to decide fairly and his firmness in adhering to that decision, in short, all those qualities which leave a moral impress, could have had a wider influence in moulding the character of the succeeding generation than the vocation of an old-fashioned school-master.* For nearly half a century he had made his home in Durham, during the greater part of which time he has occupied the farm and homestead where he died. He had always been closely identified with the life of the town, and he had served at various times as town clerk, superintendent of the school committee, selectman and town treasurer. He is a Democrat in politics, and for many years was moderator of the annual town meeting. In religion he was a Congregationalist. No citizen of Durham had a better reputation for honesty and uprightness than Mr. Newell, and his word was as good as his bond.

On June 15, 1850, William B. Newell married Susannah K., daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte Weeks, who was born May 12, 1827.

Children: Ida E., born January 12, 1852, who has always lived at home; and William H., whose sketch follows.

(V) Hon. William H., only son of William B. and Susannah K. (Weeks) Newell, was born at Durham, Maine, April 16, 1854. His elementary education was gained in the local schools, and his first advanced preparation from the Western State Normal School at Farmington from which he graduated in 1872. He afterward attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and receiving the classical diploma from this institution in 1876. During the next six years Mr. Newell was principal of the grammar school at Brunswick, a difficult position, which put all the resources of the young teacher to the test. Besides the satisfaction of wresting success from adverse circumstances, Mr. Newell had one great advantage at this period, and that was the opportunity to pursue a wide course of study and reading at the library of Bowdoin College. All his spare time was occupied in this way, and in the study of law in the office of Weston Thompson, Esq., and while he was still teaching he was admitted to the Sagadahoc county bar at Bath, Maine. In 1882 he gave up his school and removed to Lewiston in order that he might devote his whole time to his profession. At first he formed a partnership with D. J. McGillicuddy and F. X. Belleau, but he soon withdrew from this concern and united himself with Wilbur H. Judkins under the firm name of Newell & Judkins. This arrangement lasted till January 1, 1894, when Mr. Newell withdrew and became senior member of the present firm of Newell & Skelton, now recognized as one of the leading law firms of Androscoggin county. Like his father, Mr. Newell belongs to the Democratic party, and though in no sense a politician he has frequently been called upon to serve the public. In 1885 he was city auditor of accounts for Lewiston, and in 1890 was made city solicitor. During the latter year he was elected county attorney of Androscoggin county by a large majority in a district which had always been strongly Republican. In the spring of 1891 he was elected mayor of Lewiston and was re-elected the year following. So satisfactory was his administration of civic affairs that in 1898, at the earnest request of taxpayers and representative citizens, he again became a candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket, and was elected by a majority of almost four hundred against a Republican majority of nearly a thousand at the previous election. He was elected September, 1904, and took

oath of office January 1, 1905, judge of probate.

Mr. Newell's fidelity to his clients, his strict integrity and executive ability have brought him much business in the way of management of large estates, and while in no way withdrawn from the active duties of an advocate, he enjoys an extensive practice in the dignified and lucrative branch of probate and commercial transactions. Incidentally, many legal honors have come to Mr. Newell. He was a delegate from the Maine State Bar Association to the twenty-first annual convention of the American Bar Association at Saratoga in 1898. About the same time Chief Justice Peters appointed him to membership on the commission to draft a plan for the annexation of the city of Deering to Portland. Mr. Newell is interested in many important business enterprises. He is president and director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston, was director and clerk of the Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes railroad, president of the Maine Pulp and Paper Company, and was director of the Androscoggin Water Power Company until this company became the E. Plummer & Sons, when Mr. Newell was made president. He is a member of the Board of Trade and of the local social clubs and organizations in Lewiston. Mr. Newell belongs to the Odd Fellows and to all the local Masonic bodies, and is a member of Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and attended the annual convention of Mystic Shriners at Dallas, Texas, in June, 1898, as supreme representative from Maine. Generous, hospitable and public-spirited to a marked degree, Mr. Newell makes and holds friends in all the walks of life. His kindness of heart is proverbial, and it is so often shown to members of his own profession that the younger attorneys say that no one who applies to him is ever refused assistance, no matter what important engagements their adviser may have.

On September 20, 1883, William H. Newell married Ida F., daughter of Edward and Augusta Plummer, of Lisbon Falls, Maine. Children: Augusta Plummer, March 17, 1887, deceased. Gladys Weeks, October 13, 1890. Dorothy, February 2, 1904.

(IV) Charles C., second son of the Rev. David and Jane S. (Brackett) Newell, was born August 11, 1831, at Otisfield, Maine. He was reared in Gray, Maine, attended the Litchfield Academy, after which he taught public school and in addition to this taught writing, having been an excellent penman. His son, Charles D., has the Lord's Prayer written in

eleven different styles executed by his father, which is a piece of art. He settled in Richmond, Maine, before the civil war, where he engaged in the livery business. September 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteer Infantry, went out as first lieutenant and commanded the company during its term of service, and in July, 1863, he was killed in his tent at Port Hudson by an insane man who thrust a bayonet through him. He was a Baptist in religion and a Republican in politics. Mr. Newell married, 1857, Juliette, born in Bowdoin, Maine, 1840, died April 27, 1900, daughter of Humphrey and Harriet (Brown) Purington, natives of Bowdoin; seven children, all now deceased, as follows: Humphrey, John, Abizer, Ellen, Jane, Juliette and Angie. Mr. Purington was a farmer and justice of the peace; he was a man of standing in the community, to whom people looked for settlement of disputes and estates. Mr. and Mrs. Newell had two children: 1. Harriet, who married George Merriman; no children; she died November 20, 1886. 2. Charles D., see forward.

(V) Charles D., only son of Charles C. and Juliette (Purington) Newell, was born in Richmond, Maine, November 20, 1860. When four years of age he went with his widowed mother to Litchfield, where he resided until twenty years of age, receiving there a common school education, which was supplemented by attendance at the Litchfield Academy. He then returned to Richmond and entered the law office of Spaulding & Buker and read law, being admitted to practice in 1884. The following year he began the active practice of his profession on his own account, and has since continued in Richmond, succeeding in building up and retaining the largest practice in that city. Mr. Newell is a Republican in politics, and has held many of the offices in the gift of the citizens of his town. Member of the board of health, of which he was chairman for a number of years; town clerk; member of the school board and superintendent for many years; county attorney of Sagadahoc county, Maine, fourteen years, and a member of Governor Cobb's council. He attends the Baptist church. His fraternal affiliations include membership in Richmond Lodge, No. 63, A. F. and A. M., Dunlap Commandery, K. T., Sagadahoc Lodge, K. of P., No. 67, Mount Carmel Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, and a charter member of Woodmen of America and Forresters of America.

Mr. Newell married, June 27, 1885, Cora E., of Richmond, daughter of William and

Ellen (Ring) Harlow, also of Richmond. Children: 1. Charles W., a registered druggist of Portland, Maine. 2. Harriet M., married Zelma M. Dwinal, of Richmond. 3. Joseph H., a student in Bowdoin College.

WINSLOW The original home of the Winslows of America was in Worcestershire, England.

They were among the earliest families emigrating to this country. The family was distinguished by a remarkable intellectual ability, a son of the emigrant Edward becoming the first native born general and first governor of the Massachusetts Colony, and in many important trusts acquitted himself with superior ability and was active and influential in all the initiatory labors attending the establishment of the little colony. In the covenant, signed before the disembarking, the name appears third on the list. The family generally has maintained a high reputation for its excellent qualities of mind and heart, and enjoyed in a large degree not only the esteem and confidence but honors of its fellow citizens. Edward Winslow, the third governor of Plymouth Colony, was born in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, October 19, 1595. He came to this country in the "Mayflower" in 1620 from Southampton. He had previously joined the pilgrims at Leyden, Holland, and embarked with them from Delfthaven for England. He was the principal leader of the pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married (first) Elizabeth Marker, of Leyden, May 16, 1618, who died March 24, 1621; and (second) Mrs. Susanna (Fuller) White, widow of William White, May 12, 1621, and died at sea near Hispaniola, May 8, 1655. His second wife died October, 1680. Their children were: Edward, John, Elynor, Kenelm, Gilbert, Elizabeth, Magdalen and Josias. Only one of his sons grew to maturity, and his descendants in the male line soon disappeared.

(I) Edward Winslow and his wife, Magdalen (Oliver) Winslow, were residents of Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, and several of their sons came to America. One of these, John, came in the "Fortune," in 1621, and another came later and settled at Plymouth.

(II) Kenelm, son of Edward and Magdalen (Oliver) Winslow, was born in England, April 30, 1599. He emigrated to this country and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1629, and was made a freeman January 1, 1633. He removed to Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1641, having received a grant of land

there, then called Green's Harbor, March 5, 1638, which was then considered the "Eden of the Region." He was a "Joiner" and a "Planter." He represented the town in the general court for eight years, 1624-44 and 1649-53. He was a man of "good condition," and was engaged in the settlement of Yarmouth and other towns. He married, June, 1664, Ellen (Newton) Adams, widow of John Adams, of Plymouth, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, September 12, 1672. His widow died at Marshfield, Massachusetts, December 5, 1681, aged eighty-three. Children: 1. Kenelm, mentioned further below. 2. Ellen, born about 1638, married, December 29, 1656, Samuel Barker, and died August 27, 1676. 3. Nathaniel, born about 1639, died December 1, 1719. 4. Job.

(III) Kenelm (2), eldest son of Kenelm (1) and Eleanor or Ellen (Newton) (Adams) Winslow, was born in Plymouth, Plymouth Colony, about 1635. He early removed to Cape Cod and settled in that part of Yarmouth which was subsequently incorporated as the town of Hardwich and later known as Brewster. He built a house near the westerly border of the town, and now known as West Brewster Satucket or Winslow's Mills. We find him mentioned in the Yarmouth records as early as 1668, and in the list of freemen of Yarmouth in 1678 he is styled "Colonel Winslow," and in recorded deeds he is called yeoman and planter. He purchased large tracts of wild land in what became the town of Rochester, Massachusetts, on which tract several of his children settled. He was one of the "thirty partners" who purchased the tract in 1679. Among his portions was a good "water privilege," which he sold in 1699 to his son Kenelm, and it thus became the site of one of the first fulling mills erected in New England, and in 1877 it was owned by his great-great-great-grandson, William Winslow (7), of West Brewster, Massachusetts. In 1700 he purchased of George Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, one thousand acres of land in Windham, located in that part of the town which was set off as the town of Mansfield, Connecticut, paying for the same as recorded by deed on file in the record of Mansfield and dated March 11, 1700, for which one thousand acres he paid £30, and this land he gave to his son Samuel (3), October 7, 1700, and Samuel sold it to his brother Kenelm (3) (q. v.). It does not appear from the records that the Winslows ever lived in Windham or Mansfield, Connecticut, and the land probably passed into other hands. Like his father, Kenelm Jr.

appears to have incurred the displeasure of the general court of Plymouth Colony, and he was fined on October 3, 1662, "for riding a journey on the Lord's day although he pleaded some disappointment enforced him thereunto, ten shillings." His religious faith, however, was not to be doubted when we learn that he on three or more occasions made the journey of sixty miles to Scituate to the Second Church that his children should not remain unbaptized.

He was married September 23, 1667, to Mercy, daughter of Peter Jr. and Mary Worden, of Yarmouth. She was born about 1641 and died September 22, 1688, "in the 48th year of her age," as recorded on her gravestone in the Winslow burial ground in Dennis. The monument is of hard slate and is said to have been brought from England and is the oldest in the grounds. The headstones of Kenelm Winslow, his two sons and many of his descendants are to be seen. He died in Harwich, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, November 11, 1715. The children of Kenelm and Mercy (Worden) Winslow are recorded as follows: 1. Kenelm (q. v.). 2. Captain Josiah, born November 7, 1669, married Margaret Tisdale; (second) Mrs. Hannah Winslow; (third) Mrs. Hannah Booth; (fourth) Martha Hathaway; (fifth) Mary Jones. 3. Thomas, baptized March 3, 1672-73, in the Second Church, Scituate, and died April 6, 1689, "in the 17th year of her age." 4. Samuel, born about 1674, married Bethia Holbrook; (second) Mary King; (third) Ruth Briggs. 5. Mercy, born about 1676, married Melthiah White, of Rochester, Massachusetts, who died August 21, 1709; married (second), before December 22, 1715, Thomas Jenkins, of Barnstable. 6. Nathaniel, born about 1679, married, July 9, 1701, Elizabeth Holbrook. 7. Edward, born January 30, 1680-81, married Sarah —, born 1682; he died June 25, 1760. 8. Damaris, married, July 30, 1713, Jonathan Small or Smalley, of Harwich. 9. Elizabeth, married, August 9, 1711, Andrew Clark, of Harwich. 10. Eleanor, married, March 25, 1719, Shubael Hamblen, of Barnstable. 11. John, born about 1701, married, March 15, 1721-22, Bethiah Andrews; he died about 1755.

(IV) Kenelm (3), eldest son of Kenelm (2) and Mercy (Worden) Winslow, was baptized at Scituate, Massachusetts, August 9, 1668. He was a clothier or cloth dresser, which business he established at Satucket or Winslow's Mills, and the business thus inaugurated was carried on by his descendants for

many years. He inherited the homestead at Harwich, and purchased of his brother Samuel one thousand acres of land at Windham (now Mansfield), Connecticut, which Samuel had received as a gift from his father, October 7, 1700. He was town treasurer at Harwich 1707-12; selectman 1713-16; representative to the general court in 1720, and held many positions of trust to lay off lands and determine bounds. He owned "Negro and Mulatto servants," which his will provided should be sold. He had second choice in the allotment of pews in the new meeting house in 1723, and was rated £7, 10 toward the £130 realized from the sale. He was sole executor of his father's will and inherited the homestead. He was married January 5, 1689-90, to Bethia, daughter of the Rev. Gershom and Bethiah (Bangs) Hall, of Yarmouth, and great-granddaughter of Edward Bangs, of Plymouth, a passenger in the "Ann" in 1623. She was published March 19, 1729-30, to Joseph Hawes, and they were married March 21, 1729-30, and Joseph Hawes was married again July 20, 1732, and the records would indicate, in the absence of divorce, not known to be popular in that day, that she died before the latter date. Her first husband, Kenelm Winslow, died in Harwich, March 20, 1728-29. Children of Kenelm and Bethia (Hall) Winslow were all born in Harwich and were as follows: 1. Bethia, born about 1691, married, March 5, 1712-13, John Wing, and died June 19, 1720. 2. Mercy, about 1693, married, March 8, 1710-11, Philip Vincent and resided in Yarmouth in 1723. 3. Rebecca, about 1695, married, March 24, 1719-20, Samuel Rider, resided in Yarmouth in 1723 and afterward in Rochester, Massachusetts. 4. Thankful, about 1697, married, February 14, 1722-23, Theophilus Crosby, son of Joseph and Mehitable (Miller) Crosby, of Yarmouth, grandson of John and Margaret (Winston) Miller, and great-grandson of Josiah Winslow (1) and of Rev. Thomas Crosby, of Eastham; Theophilus and Thankful (Winslow) Crosby were residing in Yarmouth in 1723. 5. Kenelm (q. v.). 6. Thomas, about 1704, married Mehitable Winslow (4), February 12, 1722, and died April 10, 1779. 7. Mary, baptized September 21, 1707, married Ebenezer Clapp, of Rochester, Massachusetts, March 9, 1726-27. 8. Hannah, baptized September 9, 1711, married Edward Winston Jr. (4), December 14, 1728. 9. Seth, born in 1715, married Thankful Sears and (second) Priscilla Freeman.

(V) Kenelm (4), eldest son of Kenelm (3) and Bethia (Hall) Winslow, was born in

Harwich, Massachusetts, about 1700. He was a clothier, following the business of his father, and he established a fulling mill on Stony brook about 1730, and he also succeeded to the homestead in Harwich and was sole executor of his father's will. His prominence in the affairs of the town made him one of the thirteen justices who signed the following declaration against the acts of parliament almost two years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence: "Whereas there has been of late several acts of the British Parliament passed tending to introduce an unjust and partial administration of justice; to change our free constitution into a state of slavery and oppression, and to introduce Popery in some parts of British America &c.: Therefore we the subscribers do engage and declare that we will not accept of any commission in consequence of, or in conformity to, said acts of Parliament, nor upon any unconstitutional regulations; and that if either of us is required to do any business to our officers in conformity to said acts or any way contrary to the charter of this province, we will refuse it although we may thereby lose our commissions. As witness our hands at Barnstable, September 27, 1774. (Signed) James Otis, Thomas Smith, Joseph Otis, Nymphas Marston, Shearjashub Bowne, David Thatcher, Daniel Davis, Melatiah Bowne, Edward Bacon, Isaac Hinckley, Solo Otis, Kenelon Winslow, Richard Bowne."

Kenelm Winslow was married September 14, 1722, to Zerviah Rider, and she died April 5, 1745, in the fifty-second year of her age. He married (second), May 8, 1746, Abigail Sturgis, of Yarmouth, and she died September 17, 1782, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Kenelm Winslow died June 28, 1783, and he and his two wives were buried in Winslow's burying ground, Dennis, Massachusetts. His thirteen children, all by his first wife, were born in Harwich and were named as follows: 1. Zerviah, born September 11, 1723, married Ebenezer Crocker. 2. Kenelm. 3. John, April 6, 1727, died June 25, 1727. 4. John, June 16, 1728, married Dorcas Clapp, published October 30, 1748. 5. Isaac, September 14, 1729, died May 22, 1730. 6. Isaac, February 6, 1731, died July 7, 1731. 7. Isaac, March 18, 1732, died April 24, 1732. 8. Berthia, May 23, 1733, married Thomas Snow (3). 9. Phebe, July 28, 1735, married, February 20, 1755, Daniel Crocker. 10. Nathan (q. v.). 11. Sarah, May 25, 1738, married Prince Marston, July 21, 1757. 12. Mary, May 25, 1738, died during the year 1739. 13. Joshua, November 22,

1740, married Hannah Delano and (second) Salome Delano.

(VI) Nathan, eighth son of Kenelm (4) and Zerviah (Rider) Winslow, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, March 14, 1737. He was a farmer, and a deacon in the church at Harwich. He was married, September 12, 1760, to Eunice Mayo, who was born in Harwich in 1737 and died there August 8, 1814, aged seventy-seven years, according to the gravestone in Brewster burying ground. Deacon Nathan Winslow died in Harwich, December 31, 1820. All their children, nine in number, were born in Harwich, the names and dates of birth with marriages as far as is known being as follows: 1. Eunice, November 17, 1761, married Josiah Hall, died June 13, 1832. 2. Seth, June 1, 1764, married Hannah Crosby, March 13, 1788; she was born September 5, 1766, and died December, 1821; there were five children born of this marriage; he married (second), in November, 1826, Mary Allen, who died in March, 1842; he died August 17, 1854, aged ninety years. 3. Josiah, August 7, 1766, married Hannah, daughter of Reuben and Jerusha (Freeman) Clark, and had two children: Freeman and Benjamin. 4. Nathan, December 17, 1768, married Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Nye, of Sandwich. 5. Phebe, April, 1771, died September, 1771. 6. Joseph (q. v.). 7. Heman, August 25, 1775, married Rebecca Howes Seers, of Dennis. 8. John, September 9, 1777, married Sally Lovell, daughter of Simeon and Nabby (Lovell) Freeman, of Hyants, Massachusetts. Their daughter, Nabby Lovell, born September 9, 1809, married Kenelm Winslow (7), and their daughter, Julia Ann, married William Winslow (7). 9. Rebecca, October, 1780, died in infancy.

(VII) Joseph, son of Nathan and Eunice (Mayo) Winslow, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, November 15, 1772. He was a merchant in Brewster. He was married, December 20, 1794, to Abigail Snow, daughter of Enos Snow, of Brewster, and their ten children were born in that town, formerly known as Harwich. Joseph Winslow died in Brewster, May 18, 1816, the record in the burial ground at Brewster giving his age as forty-three years six months. His widow died at the home of her son, Dean Winslow, North Falmouth, Massachusetts, March 31, 1844, and was buried beside her husband. Their children were: 1. Phebe, August 22, 1795, married Job Chase, died August 25, 1839. 2. and 3. Dean and Joseph (twins), February 26, 1800; Dean was a farmer, and justice of

the peace in North Falmouth; married, October 10, 1822, Rebecca, daughter of James H. Long, of Brewster; Joseph was a sea captain; married Hope Doane, daughter of Isaiah Chase, and died of fever in the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, August 28, 1822. 4. Abigail, July 1, 1797, married Nehemiah Drew Simmons, died April 6, 1822. 5. Elkanah, December 11, 1803, married Mary Crocker, of Brewster; Captain Elkanah Winslow died in Mausanilla, Mexico, July 3, 1851. 6. Gilbert, May 7, 1805, was a merchant in Brewster; married Amanda Minerva, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Smith) Wilder, of Truro, Massachusetts, and he died in Brewster, August 25, 1839. 7. Sophronia, December 10, 1808, married Samuel Hinckley Allyne, of Sandwich, Massachusetts; he died April 28, 1841. 8. Mehitable Snow, June 23, 1811, died October 26, 1812. 9. Alfred (q. v.). 10. John, December 2, 1816, was married May 19, 1845, to Louisa B. Fuller.

(VIII) Alfred, son of Joseph and Abigail (Snow) Winslow, was born in Brewster, Massachusetts, October 16, 1813. Having learned the tanning trade in Roxbury, Massachusetts, he came to West Waterville in 1836 and there established a tannery and continued the business up to 1863, when he sold out the tannery, built a store, and began a general merchandising business under the name of A. Winslow & Company, and continued the business up to the time of his death. He served the town as Republican selectman, and he was also trial justice and a strong advocate of Prohibition. He was trustee of the Cascade Savings Bank, and director in the Messoulouskee National Bank. He attended the Universalist church, and was clerk of the church society for many years, and also held the office of deacon. He was a member of the Messoulouskee Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Sons of Temperance. He died in Oakland, Maine, December 26, 1897. He was married in Waterville, Maine, May 2, 1839, to Eliza Carr, daughter of Hiram and Sarah F. (Carr) Crowell, of West Waterville, Maine, and they had six children. His first wife died December 17, 1849, and he married (second), in Boston, Massachusetts, October 25, 1850, Sarah Warren Crowell, sister of his deceased wife, born January 23, 1828, in West Waterville, where she died October 6, 1867. He married as his third wife Martha Maria Crowell, sister of his two deceased wives, in Philadelphia, November 30, 1868, and she died in Oakland, Maine, February 5, 1892. Children of Alfred

and Eliza C. (Crowell) Winslow, all born in West Waterville, Maine, were: 1. and 2. Abby Snow and Sarah Crowell (twins), born March 13, 1843, died in December, 1847, one week intervening between their deaths. 3. Hiram Crowell, January 18, 1844, enlisted in the Twenty-first Maine Regiment and served under General N. P. Banks in Louisiana and Texas and in the battle of Port Hudson; he entered as sergeant in his company and came out in command of same, all his superior officers being either killed or disabled; on retiring from the war he became a harness maker and trunk dealer in West Waterville. He died June 3, 1902. 4. Eliza Florence, born June 8, 1845, married, September 3, 1868, William Harrison Wheeler, son of Erastus O. and Ruth Marston Wheeler; he was a house carpenter in West Waterville. 5. Chester Eugene Alfred (q. v.).

(IX) Chester Eugene Alfred, son of Alfred and Eliza C. (Crowell) Winslow, was born in West Waterville, now Oakland, Maine, April 24, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of Oakland, and he learned the trade of harness maker in the shops of his brother, Hiram C. Winslow, in Oakland, and remained with him for six years, when he became a partner in the general merchandising house of A. Winslow & Company. Later his brother, Hiram C., consolidated his business with that of A. Winslow & Company, continuing the business of manufacturing and merchandising under the same firm name, A. Winslow & Company, until the death of H. C. Winslow, since which time Chester E. A. Winslow has conducted it. He early joined the Messoulouskee Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was advanced to membership in the Drummond Chapter. His church affiliation is with the Universalists, in which church his father was clerk and deacon. He was married October 16, 1878, to Alice Hitchings, daughter of Benjamin C. and Lucy (Hitchings) Benson, and their only child is Arthur Eugene, born in Oakland, November 13, 1884, graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1907, and now employed by the Fort Halifax Power Company at Winslow, Maine. He is the ninth generation from Kenelm Winslow, the immigrant ancestor who came to Plymouth Colony with his brother, Governor Edward Winslow, in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

As an historic family name in
WINSLOW New England but few if any
excel that of Winslow. Early
in the history of the country it furnished high-

mined and talented members in the personages of Josias and Edward Winslow, who were governors of the Plymouth Colony, New England. Josias was the father of Edward.

(I) Thomas Winslow was among the early settlers at Freeport, Maine, where for many years he followed ship-building on an extensive scale. The records of this special branch of the family have not been carefully preserved. It is not known to whom he was married, but it is quite certain that he had six children, among whom was a son Joseph.

(II) Joseph, son of Thomas Winslow, was probably born in Freeport, Maine, and learned the ship carpenter's trade from his father, who was a ship-builder. Later in life, however, he settled on a farm, which he operated himself. He married (first) Lucinda Mitchell, by whom the following children were born: Dennis, Horace, Clara, and possibly others. For his second wife Mr. Winslow married Helen Bennet; no issue.

(III) Dennis, eldest child of Joseph and Lucinda (Mitchell) Winslow, was born in Freeport, Maine, October 21, 1847. He secured his early education in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen years commenced to learn the trade of carpenter. After mastering his trade he moved to Yarmouth, where he was a carpenter and builder many years. As age advanced, and his circumstances were such that he did not need to pursue his trade longer, he sought the more independent and retiring life of a farmer. He married Sarah Ellen Mayhew, of Portland, Maine, by whom he had thirteen children, as follows: Lucy A., Edith L., Bert H., died aged five years; Lot-tie M., Charles D., Perlle E., of whom further notice is made; Sarah Emma, Carrie O., died aged nineteen years; Mary A., Meldon E., Raymond A., deceased; Ernest, deceased; Hattie, deceased.

(IV) Perlle E., sixth child and third son of Dennis and Sarah Ellen (Mayhew) Winslow, was born in Cumberland, Maine, March 9, 1881, and received his education at the public schools of Yarmouth. When nineteen years of age he began learning the drug business and had so far mastered it in June, 1908, that he was fully competent to conduct a business for himself, and purchased the drug store belonging to A. W. Keirstead, at Lisbon Falls, Maine, which he is now operating in an up-to-date manner. Mr. Winslow is numbered among the honored and active members of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum civic societies. In his religious faith he is a Congregationalist, while in politics he

votes an independent ticket, seeking out the most suitable man instead of adhering to strict party lines. He married, June 27, 1906, Carrie B., daughter of Edwin R. and Carrie (Baker) Humphrey. They have one child, Eleanor, born August 1, 1907.

A traveler who recently saw WINSLOW the coast of Maine from the deck of a steamer for the first time was filled with wonder at the new villages which had sprung up like magic, and at the rows of cottages and hotels on beaches, headlands and islands. "I have seen nothing like this, though I have visited many lands," he said. "What is the reason of it all, for evidently these people have abundant means to go elsewhere if they wished to do so?" "Oh, the Pine Tree State has always had a magnetic coast," was the reply. "It drew thither many of the early explorers from the fairer lands to the south. Though early settlements were laid waste by the Indians, and the rigors of the climate were exaggerated across the seas, people continued to be drawn here as by a magnet. And when the Pilgrims had landed at Plymouth, and other sturdy men and women had seemed well content with their choices of locations along the shores of other states, these people, or their children, felt themselves drawn irresistibly to our Maine shores. And when they came they clung like the barnacles to the rocks. 'The strength of Maine history lies in its magnetic shores.'" The speaker had thus turned to pages of glowing interest which the student of Maine history reads with growing wonder and interest. It is a fact of great worth that every "Mayflower" family of strength sent representatives to our shores. A descendant of Myles Standish was early on the shores of the Kennebec near Bath. Harpswell had her Eatons of noblest stock. The Soules early "sought the pleasant shores of Freeport." Several members of the Hoplins family sought the coast of Cumberland county and the Penobscot. But the descendants of Edward Winslow, the third governor of Plymouth Colony, came in larger numbers to ancient Falmouth, and to other points, than any other Pilgrim family, and held fast to their faith and manly and womanly qualities with a strong grasp. Maine owes much to this "God-fearing Plymouth stock."

(I) Samuel Winslow was born November 26, 1767, and married Susannah Lewis, who was born March 24, 1767, and died October 30, 1871. Their children were: 1. William,

born April 3, 1791. 2. Ruth, April 7, 1793. 3. Sarah, December 9, 1794. 4. Thankful, September 29, 1796. 5. Samuel, November 3, 1798. 6. Eli, May 31, 1801. 7. Homes, December 9, 1803. 8. Nathaniel, March 29, 1806. 9. Andrew, January 18, 1808.

(II) Eli, son of Samuel and Susannah (Lewis) Winslow, was born in what is now called West Falmouth, Maine, May 31, 1801, and died in Dexter, Maine, August 11, 1876. He was born in the house which was used for many years as a hotel, and which still stands, near the old Blackstrap observatory. He learned the chairmaker's trade in Portland and followed the business for a number of years in New Gloucester. He removed to Dexter about the year 1829, being one of the early settlers of that town. He married Polly Adams, a direct descendant of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden. Their children were: 1. Susannah Adams, born July 29, 1824, died March 15, 1908. 2. Samuel Adams, November 12, 1826. 3. Mary Jane, December 2, 1830, died October 22, 1883. 4. Roscoe Greene, November 18, 1835, died in South Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 31, 1906. 5. John Bates, January 20, 1839, died May 30, 1863. 6. Clarissa Thomas, September 6, 1841, died August 6, 1878.

(III) Samuel Adams, son of Eli and Polly (Adams) Winslow, was born in New Gloucester, November 12, 1826, died December 2, 1905. He was educated in the public schools of Dexter, and learned the trade of painter and decorator, which trade his father followed to some extent. Samuel followed this trade all his life and was considered one of the finest workmen in the state. He had a wonderful ability for grasping the details of any mechanical work, especially anything pertaining to the building trades, and knew exactly how work ought to be done, even though he might not be able to do it himself. He also had a remarkable memory for events connected with the early history of Dexter, and has given able assistance in collecting together some of the early historical records of the town. In politics he was a very strong Republican, and as he had a very impressive and convincing manner of giving his views among all classes of men, he became a very influential man, and his sentiments were all the more forceful when it was found that nothing could induce him to seek after an office of any kind. He married Sarah Parker, daughter of Richard York and Sarah Parker (Thompson) Lane, of Ripley. Their children were: 1. Waldo Rist, born June 29, 1855, now lives in

Dexter. 2. Herbert Stanley, April 13, 1857, died February 18, 1902. 3. Mary Louise, January 20, 1859, married H. N. Goodhue, of Fort Fairfield, in 1882. 4. Katie Persis, December 20, 1864, married H. W. Trafton, Esq., of Fort Fairfield, in 1891. 5. Annie Isabel, January 7, 1867, married Dr. J. H. Murphy in 1895 and now lives in Dexter. 6. John Bates, February 15, 1869, and is now living in Westbrook. 7. Sarah Parker, June 29, 1871, and is now living in the old home in Dexter.

(IV) John Bates, son of Samuel Adams and Sarah Parker (Lane) Winslow, was born February 15, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Dexter, graduating from the high school in 1888. For a number of years he followed his father's business, and in 1895 entered the office of Dr. F. O. Cobb in Portland to study dentistry. He attended the Philadelphia Dental College, graduating from that institution in 1899. After graduating he worked with Dr. Cobb until June, 1904, when he opened an office in Westbrook, and now enjoys a very good dental practice. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a Mason, being a member of Temple Lodge, No. 86, of Westbrook, and also of Eagle Royal Arch Chapter, and Westbrook Council of Royal and Select Masters. He is also a member of Westbrook Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias. He married, June 11, 1895, Ida Ellen, daughter of Jesse A. and Ellen (Sherburne) Fuller, who was born in West Gardiner. She is an active worker in the Universalist church and also in the Eastern Star, being a member of Mizpah Chapter, No. 3, and also a member of Calanthe Temple, Pythian Sisters. Their children are: 1. Katherine May, born July 6, 1899. 2. John Clifford, July 24, 1901. 3. Annie Louise, March 18, 1907.

The Weston or Wesson family
WESTON is of ancient English origin,
the founder having come to
England with William the Conqueror, from
whom he received valuable estates in Staffordshire and elsewhere for his services. The coat-of-arms had the motto "Craignez honte."

(I) John Weston, immigrant ancestor, was born in 1631, in Buckinghamshire, England, and died about 1723. About 1644, when only thirteen years old, his father being dead, he sailed as a stowaway in a ship bound for America. He settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where in 1648, at the age of eighteen, he was a member of the First Church. About 1653 he

removed to that part of Reading now known as Wakefield, and accumulated one of the largest estates in the town, his lands adjoining the Meeting House Square and extending southerly. He was captain of a trading vessel and made several voyages to England. He was a Puritan, very earnest in his piety, and his gravestone in the Reading graveyard shows that he was one of the founders of the church there. He served in King Philip's war. He married, April 18, 1653, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Zachariah and Mary Fitch, of Reading, and this is the first marriage in Reading of which there is any record. Children: 1. John, born August 17, 1655, died August 19, 1655. 2. Sarah, July 15, 1656, died January 27, 1685, unmarried. 3. Mary, May 25, 1659. 4. John, March 9, 1661, mentioned below. 5. Elizabeth, February 7, 1662. 6. Samuel, April 16, 1665, married Abigail ——. 7. Stephen, December 8, 1667. 8. Thomas, November 2, 1670, married Sarah Townsend.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Weston, was born March 9, 1661, and died in 1719. He resided in Reading and married, November 26, 1684, Mary, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Kendall) Bryant. Children: 1. John, born 1685, killed in the war in 1707. 2. Abraham, 1687, died 1765. 3. Samuel, 1689. 4. Mary, 1691. 5. Stephen, December 1, 1693, mentioned below. 6. Zachariah, 1695. 7. James, 1697. 8. Benjamin, 1698. 9. Jeremiah, 1700. 10. Timothy, 1702, probably died young. 11. Timothy, 1704, removed to Concord, Massachusetts, with his brother Stephen. 12. Jonathan, 1705. 13. Sarah, 1707. 14. John, 1709.

(III) Stephen, son of John (2) Weston, was born in Reading, December 1, 1693, died December 28, 1780. He removed to Concord about 1726 and lived in what is now Lincoln. The name was more generally called Wesson in Concord, though that spelling was common in all branches of the family in the early records. He was one of the founders of the Lincoln church in 1747. His brother Timothy was also a charter member. Stephen was the first treasurer, elected in 1746. The church was formally organized August 18, 1747. He married Hannah, daughter of Gershom and Hannah Flagg, of Woburn. Children: 1. Hannah, born March 5, 1716, married Josiah Hosmer. 2. Mary, September 22, 1717, married Nathaniel Ball. 3. Abigail, April 27, 1719, married John Jones. 4. Stephen, November 16, 1720, married Lydia Billings. 5. Sarah, November 11, 1727, married Peter

Heywood. 6. Joseph, March 7, 1732, mentioned below. 7. Benjamin, June 30, 1734, died August 20, 1735. 8. Esther, June 22, 1735, married ——— Brown. 9. Hepsibah, April 3, 1743. Four others, died young or unmarried.

(IV) Joseph, son of Stephen Weston, was born in Concord, March 7, 1732. About 1769 he removed to Lancaster and shortly afterward went to Maine. Peter Heywood, Joseph Weston and Isaac Smith were the pioneer settlers of that part of old Canaan, now Skowhegan, Maine. Peter Heywood and Joseph Weston came first in the early fall of 1771 with some of the boys and bringing some young cattle. They cut hay on some of the adjacent islands that had been cleared by the Indians, built a camp and left two of the boys, Eli Weston and Isaac Smith, to spend the winter and care for the cattle. The location was eighteen miles above Winslow, the nearest settlement, to which place the boys made one visit during the long winter. Weston was so late in starting from Massachusetts with his family that he could not get up the river, so they stopped in Dresden until January, then moved on to Fort Halifax, and the last of April, 1772, "we got to my own house." They located about two miles and a half below Skowhegan Falls near the islands, so that by cultivating the land on the islands and cutting, burning and clearing small tracts on the shore, they were able to raise a sufficient crop for their needs. Heywood probably came with his family the summer of 1772. His farm included the Leighton and Abram Wyman farms on the south river road, Skowhegan, and Weston's was below. Joseph Weston traded in a small way, carried on his farm, and worked at his trade as a tailor when occasion offered. In 1775, when Arnold's forces went up the river on their way to Quebec, Weston and two of his sons, Eli and William, assisted in getting the boats from their settlement up the river, over Skowhegan and Norridgewock Falls. From this hardship and exposure he took a severe cold, and died October 16, 1775. He married, in 1756, Eunice, daughter of Aaron and Hannah (Barron) Farnsworth. Children: 1. Joseph, born January 17, 1757, died March 22, 1838; married Sarah Emery. 2. Samuel, January 17, 1757 (twin), mentioned below. 3. John, July 19, 1758, died November 12, 1842; married (first) Azubah Piper; (second) Anna Peaks. 4. Eli, July 4, 1760, died October 4, 1846; married Sarah Kemp. 5. William, November 11, 1763, died December 29, 1840; married (first) Betsey

Clark; (second) Mary Pinkham. 6. Benjamin, February 3, 1765, died April 7, 1851; married Annie Powers. 7. Eunice, August 25, 1766, died August 12, 1779. 8. Hannah, February 23, 1768, died February 11, 1800; married Noah Parkman. 9. Stephen, September 15, 1770; died May 31, 1847; married Martha Gray.

(V) Samuel, son of Joseph Weston, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, January 17, 1757, died June 7, 1802. He went to Maine with his parents and resided in Canaan the remainder of his life. He was well educated and a prominent man of the town. He was justice of the peace, representative to the legislature, and held various town offices of trust and responsibility. He was appointed by the general government in 1798 assessor of direct taxes. He surveyed Bingham's Purchase of a million acres, the Androscoggin river up as far as "Livermore's town" and forty or fifty miles of the lower Kennebec. He was agent for the Plymouth company and had charge of land for various men living in Massachusetts. He also kept a country store. He married, in 1782, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Whitney) White. Children: 1. Mary, born December 19, 1782, died December 21, 1860; married Eleazer Coburn. 2. Betsey, March 5, 1784, died March 22, 1871; married (first) Amos Baker; (second) Samuel Lewis. 3. Cephas, March 27, 1786, died July 8, 1786. 4. Cynthia, April 27, 1787, died September 28, 1872; married George Pooler. 5. Samuel, May 24, 1788, died April 22, 1838. 6. Stephen, September 22, 1789, died April 17, 1869. 7. Eusebius, April 22, 1791, died April 8, 1866; married Delia Dickenson. 8. John Whitney, March 27, 1793, mentioned below. 9. Daniel Cony, January 27, 1795, died December 26, 1878. 10. Clarissa, October 19, 1796, died April 25, 1856; married Thomas Brown. 11. Increase Sumner, April 30, 1798, died February 14, 1885; married Caroline (Neil) Jewett. 12. Roxanna, March 29, 1800, died June 30, 1891. 13. Ebenezer, August 25, 1802, died April 30, 1894; married Delia Bliss.

(VI) John Whitney, son of Samuel Weston, was born in Canaan, now Skowhegan, Maine, March 27, 1793, died October 9, 1878. In 1819 he purchased the interest in the saw mill of his cousin, Cyrus Weston, and continued lumbering all his life. Owning timber lands in the Dead river region, he was the first man to cut spruce timber to run down the Kennebec river for the market, and did an extensive business sending rafts of pine boards down the river to Augusta. In poli-

tics he was a Whig, and in religion a Universalist. He married, in 1821, Sarah Parker Walker, born in Bedford, New Hampshire, February 4, 1800, died January 15, 1845, daughter of William and Lydia (Martin) Walker, who came from Derry, New Hampshire, to Madison. Children: 1. Samuel William, born September 23, 1821, died September 4, 1851. 2. Henry, January 9, 1823, married (first) Lois Angela Mead; (second) Ellen Poitevent McAvoy. 3. Levi Wyman, October 9, 1824, mentioned below. 4. Gustavus Adolphus, December 17, 1826, died September 15, 1844. 5. Algernon Sidney, July 22, 1828, died March 30, 1897; married (first) Hannah Eliza Hollister; (second) Letitia Baird Livezey. 6. Mary White, January 13, 1831, married Josiah Parker Varney. 7. Horatio Stephen, January 8, 1833, died May 29, 1866; married Caroline Wyman. 8. Emily, August 18, 1835, died June 7, 1845. 9. Eliza Sophia, May 22, 1838, died June 17, 1897. 10. Increase Sumner, April 20, 1840, died September 6, 1840. 11. Sarah Elizabeth, July 20, 1841, died April 29, 1842.

(VII) Levi Wyman, son of John Whitney Weston, was born October 9, 1824, on Skowhegan Island, in the old mill house on the mill lot near the sawmill. He received his education at the public schools and at Bloomfield Academy, and afterward worked for his father in the mill. In the spring of 1841, at the age of seventeen, he went to Moosehead Lake to drive logs, and continued to drive logs every spring until 1847, having charge of crews and sections of the main river drive. In 1844 he helped build the starch mill at Skowhegan, and superintended the making of starch for three seasons until the potato rot destroyed the business. In 1847 he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and found work in a machine shop, where he remained two years. Returning to Skowhegan in May, 1849, he established the first permanent machine shop there, which he conducted for six years. He then bought the foundry of Lemuel Fletcher, which he run in connection with the machine shop, enlarging and rebuilding the plant. In 1855 he sold half the interest in the business to Amos H. Fletcher, and the firm of Weston & Fletcher continued until 1858, when he sold his remaining interest. In November, 1858, he went to New Orleans and visited Logtown, Mississippi, where he assisted his brother Henry to rebuild his steam sawmill, which had been burned. He returned to Skowhegan and in December, 1860, bought out his younger brother, I. S. Weston, who owned half the

sawmill and lumber business at Skowhegan, in company with his father, the business being continued under the firm name of J. W. & L. W. Weston. In July, 1866, his father sold his interests to Colonel William F. Baker, of Moscow, Maine, and the firm became Weston & Baker. In November, 1871, Mr. Weston bought out his partner's interests, and continued alone until November, 1880, when he took into partnership his stepson, Charles M. Brainard, and the firm was Weston & Brainard. The firm bought the carding and cloth dressing mill of Benjamin and Calvin Stinchfield in 1884, which added greatly to their water power, and continued to enlarge their plant and improve the business until the death of Mr. Brainard in 1893. The following April Mr. Weston bought of the estate the interests of his former partner, and continued the business until 1897, when he sold to the Skowhegan Electric Light Company. Mr. Weston has always been a Republican in politics, and has taken a keen interest in the affairs of the town. He served as selectman and on the school committee of Bloomfield. When the towns of Bloomfield and Skowhegan were united, he was elected the first school agent for the united district No. 1, serving altogether about twenty years on the school committee in both towns. He has served on the building committees for erecting many of the public buildings in Skowhegan, and has been connected with a number of corporations. He is president of the Somerset Building and Loan Association, a director of the Savings Bank of Skowhegan, and the Skowhegan Water Company, and trustee of the Bloomfield Academy Fund and of the public library.

He married (first), February 15, 1853, Sophia Wyman Walker, who died June 13, 1858. He married (second), November 19, 1861, Clementine (Houghton) Brainard, born January 22, 1831, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Spaulding) Houghton. Children: 1. Agnes Augusta, born December 21, 1862, died March 4, 1877. 2. Gertrude Sophia, March 20, 1866. 3. Ernest Gustavus, November 7, 1867, died January 27, 1869. 4. Ethel Houghton, May 30, died January 17, 1870. 5. Margaret Houghton, September 1, 1873, died August 23, 1875.

(V) Deacon Benjamin, son of Joseph Weston, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, February 3, 1765, and died April 7, 1851. When seven years old he was brought by his parents to Canaan (later Bloomfield, now Skowhegan), Maine, where he was reared on a new farm, and resided until 1786, when

he purchased a tract of heavily timbered land in the town of Madison, a mile and a half above the present village of Madison. This he cleared up from wilderness condition, and the farm is now occupied by his grandson, Theodore Weston. He afterward purchased from time to time until he owned about a thousand acres, all of which is now owned by his descendants. For many years before his death his name headed the list as the largest taxpayer in the town. He was classed as a Puritan of the Puritans. He was the first deacon of the Congregational church of Madison. In politics he was an old-line Whig. He married, March, 1788, Annie, eldest daughter of Levi and Mary (Chase) Powers, of Canaan, granddaughter of Peter Powers, the first settler of Hollis, New Hampshire, and on the maternal side a direct descendant of Aquilla Chase, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Mrs. Weston was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, strength of character and culture. Their children, eleven in number, all lived to maturity, and ten became heads of families, and were: 1. Stephen, born 1789, died 1841; farmer in Madison; soldier in war of 1812. 2. Benjamin, 1790, see forward. 3. Anna, 1792, died 1873; married Samuel Burns, of Madison. 4. Nathan, October 9, 1796, for many years extensively engaged in the lumber trade with his brother Benjamin. 5. Betsey, 1798, died 1882; married Rufus Bixby. 6. Mary, 1800, died 1874; married Ephraim Spaulding, of North Anson. 7. Electa, 1802, died 1885; married Hon. William R. Flint. 8. Eunice, 1804, died 1841; married Merrill Blanchard, of Houlton. 9. Hannah, 1808, died unmarried, 1862. 10. William, 1810, died 1882, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; was merchant, lumberman and manufacturer in North Anson; went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1859; was colonel of militia. Deacon Weston had one hundred grandchildren.

(VI) Benjamin Jr. (2), son of Deacon Benjamin (1) Weston, was reared on the paternal farm, and after reaching manhood lived on one adjoining. He became extensively engaged in lumbering, iron mining and stone quarrying, in all of which he was highly successful, and for his time he was a man of wealth. He brought the first raft of lumber across Moose Head Lake, and made the first drive of logs down the Kennebec river, in company with his brother Nathan, an industry which has now assumed large proportions. He built the first Congregational church in Madison, and received his pay from sale of pews. He was public spirited, and did much

toward the upbuilding of what is now the thriving town of Madison. He married (first) ———; (second) Ann F. Jewett, daughter of Pickard Jewett, of Skowhegan. His children were thirteen in number, by first marriage.

(VII) Benjamin Pickard Jewett, son of Benjamin (2) Weston, was born August 13, 1841, in the house in which he died, September 12, 1907. He was educated in the common schools, and Maine State Seminary, now Bates College, and while a student in the last named institution experienced an accident which almost made him a cripple for life. After his father's death he made his home on the ancestral farm. As a boy he assisted his father about the quarry and the general store connected therewith, on Chaleur Bay. About 1872 he became a member of the mercantile firm of Blackwell & Weston, and this connection was maintained until 1877, when the partnership was dissolved, and he fitted up a store in Madison, near the railroad crossing, which he conducted for some years. He was active in securing the location of the railroad at Madison, when that town was to be left away from its line, and with other prominent citizens brought it to the town by taking the contract to build the road to the river, accepting railroad bonds (then considered as of little value) for the larger portion of their outlay. This is but indicative of his public spirit and foresight in the interest of the community. The water power of Madison was practically undeveloped until 1881, when Mr. Weston and his brother Thomas, who lived in Portland, interested a practical woolen manufacturer, and procured the means for building the old wooden mill. This was completed early in 1882, and the manufacture of woolen fabrics was immediately begun. This was followed by the building of the first brick mill in 1885, and the Indian Spring mill, in 1887. He was a member of the building committee of each, and upon him devolved in large degree the procuring of labor and material for construction. In 1889, when the forerunner of the Great Northern Paper Company was embarrassed by finding clouded titles to needed property, Mr. Weston's wonderful energy and perseverance were brought into play, and after overcoming what to most men would have been insuperable difficulties, he succeeded, and the work of construction was entered upon. About 1880 he purchased the old sawmill standing in the present yard of the paper company, and after selling it he erected the mill, which he thenceforward operated until his

death. He was ever active in community interests, from the time when soon after attaining his majority he was elected to the common council, and he frequently thereafter served in responsible positions to which he was called by vote of his fellow citizens. An earnest Republican in politics, he neither had leisure nor ambition for public station, and refused frequently to allow himself to be made a candidate for political position. His sole interests were for the local good, and his influence and means were always devoted to improved school accommodations and educational facilities. He served as president of the Madison Board of Trade, and of the Madison Soldiers' Monument Association, as town auditor, and as trustee of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association. After the purchase of the cemetery property by that body, he selected a lot thereon, removed to it the remains of his honored parents, and there his own interment was made. In early life he became a member of the Congregational church, and Mrs. Susan Dinsmore is now the only one living whose name was entered before his own on the church rolls. He was always an active participant in all the affairs of the society, and it was largely through his effort that the lot was secured and the present house of worship erected. In his personal relations he was the true gentleman of the old school—kind and obliging, generous to a fault, and a thorough optimist, to whom every cloud had a silver lining. He married, in 1866, Emily H. Baker, of Bingham, who only lived four months after their union. In 1869 he married Sarah J. Dinsmore, who with their five children lives to mourn his loss, while he was yet in the prime of his vigor and usefulness. Their children: 1. Nathan A., born November 12, 1870, see forward. 2. Ernest C., October 30, 1873, farmer, Madison; married Effie M. Day; children: Clayton and Barbara. 3. Charles P., November 8, 1875, professor in University of Maine. 4. Benjamin T., November 20, 1877, civil and mechanical engineer. 5. Susan, April 6, 1882.

(VIII) Nathan Alvan, eldest child of Benjamin Pickard Jewett Weston, was born in Madison, November 12, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. For two years he worked in his father's mill in Madison, for two years thereafter for the Manufacturing Investment Company, now the Great Northern Paper Company, and again for three years in the sawmill. For about a year he was in the employ of his second cousin, Levi W. Weston, then purchasing the interest

of his cousin's partner, and the firm becoming Weston & Weston. He operates the Weston grist mill at Madison, and transacts an extensive business, besides his lumbering and farming interests. He is one of the leading business men of Madison, and is well and favorably known through his section of the state. He is a member of the Congregational church of Madison, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of Indian Spring Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the Order of Foresters; the Order of Maccabees. He married, January 17, 1903, Mabel Davis, born May 1, 1883, daughter of Edwin and Mira (Clark) Davis, of Madison. They have one child, Emily, born January 7, 1904.

The name of Bradbury is of Saxon origin and was formed by the combination of two words: Brad, meaning broad, and bury, which is variously defined as a house, a hill, a domain and a town. In the ancient English records there are several variations in its orthography, such as Bradberrie, Bradburye, Bradberry and Bradbury. In England the line of descent from Thomas, the immigrant, can be traced backward through several generations.

(I) Wymond Bradbury, who was of the seventh generation in descent from the earliest known member of the family under consideration, resided in the county of Essex during the reign of James the First, and married Elizabeth Gill (nee Whitgift). He did not come to America.

(II) Thomas, second son of Wymond and Elizabeth Bradbury, and of the eighth generation in descent, according to the English pedigree, was baptized at Wicken Bonant, Essex, on the last day of February, 1610-11. It is plainly evident that he acquired the advantages of a good education, as early in the year 1634 he appeared at Agamenticus (now York, Maine) as the agent or steward of Sir Fernando Gorges, proprietor of the province of Maine, and must therefore have possessed both social and intellectual qualifications for such a position. He did not, however, remain for any length of time in the service of Gorges, as in 1636 he became a grantee at Salisbury, Massachusetts, whither he removed and where for more than half a century he was one of the most prominent residents. He was admitted a freeman at Salisbury in 1640, and served as schoolmaster, town clerk, justice of the peace, deputy to the general court, county recorder, associate judge and captain of the

local military company, winning credit for himself and giving general satisfaction to his fellow townsmen in all of these offices. In 1641 he was appointed first clerk of the writs of Salisbury; was seven times chosen deputy to the general court between the years 1651 and 1666; and from 1654 to 1669 served upon various committees formulated for the purpose of adjusting land disputes, locating grants and establishing boundaries. He died in Salisbury, March 16, 1695. In 1636 he married Mary Perkins, daughter of John the elder and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. John Perkins, born at Gloucester, England, in 1590, embarked at Bristol with his family on board the ship "Lyon," Captain William Pearce, master, and Roger Williams was a fellow passenger. Arriving in Boston, February 5, 1631, John Perkins was admitted a freeman the same year, and in 1633 settled in Ipswich, acquiring possession of an island at the mouth of the river, which became known as Perkins Island. He held town offices in Ipswich and was deputy to the general court. He died prior to 1655. His children were: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia and Jacob. Mary Perkins, who became the wife of Thomas Bradbury, had the misfortune in her old age of being tried and convicted of witchcraft during the excitement caused by the terrible delusion of 1692, which resulted in the ignominious death of so many innocent people, but she escaped punishment and died a natural death December 20, 1700. She was the mother of eleven children: Wymond, Judith, Thomas, Mary, Jane, Jacob, William, Elizabeth, John, Ann and Jabez, all of whom, excepting the eldest, were born in Salisbury.

(III) Wymond (2), eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, was born April 1, 1637. His death, which was untimely, occurred April 7, 1669, on the Island of Nevis, West Indies, the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton. May 7, 1661, he married Sarah, daughter of Robert and Sarah Pike, and a sister of Rev. John Pike, pastor of the church in Dover, New Hampshire. Robert Pike, one of the most advanced men of his time in New England, came from England to Salem with his parents when nineteen years old, and was one of the founders of Salisbury. He became a fearless champion of truth, justice and liberty of conscience, and was the hero of several important controversies. He was openly against the ill treatment of the Indians, opposed the dogmatic authority of the Rev. John Wheelwright, pastor of the church in Salisbury, and stood forth pre-eminent in opposi-

tion to the Rev. Cotton Mather and other superstitious clergymen during the witchcraft prosecutions of 1692, defending the innocent victims to the extent of his ability. Wymond Bradbury's widow married for her second husband John Stockman, who died December 10, 1686. Of her first union there were three children: 1. Sarah, born February 26, 1662, married Abraham Merrill. 2. Ann, born November 22, 1666, married Jeremy Allen. 3. Wymond.

(IV) Wymond (3), youngest child of Wymond (2) and Sarah (Pike) Bradbury, was born in Salisbury, May 13, 1669. He spent his declining years in York, Maine, where his son had settled, and died there April 17, 1734. He married Mariah Cotton, born January 14, 1672, daughter of Rev. John Cotton Jr. and Joanna (Rossiter) Cotton, granddaughter of the distinguished Boston minister, Rev. John Cotton, who came from old Boston in Lincolnshire, and who married Sarah Story. Joanna Rossiter was a daughter of Dr. Bryan Rossiter, of Guilford, Connecticut. Wymond Bradbury's widow married for her second husband John Head, of Kittery, Maine, when more than sixty-two years old, and she died in that town January 30, 1736. The children of Wymond and Mariah (Cotton) Bradbury were: Jabez, born in 1693; William, 1695; John, 1697; Rowland, 1699; Ann, 1702; Josiah, 1704; Theophilus, 1706; Maria, 1708; Jerusha, 1711.

(V) John, third child of Wymond (3) and Mariah (Cotton) Bradbury, was born in Salisbury, September 9, 1697. He settled in York, Maine, early in the eighteenth century, and was the founder of the York branch of the Bradbury family. He became an elder of the Presbyterian church, and was also prominent in civic affairs, serving in the provincial legislature several terms, as a member of the executive council for ten years and as judge of probate. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he vigorously supported the cause of national independence, and it is related that he rebuked his minister in the presence of the congregation for having expressed in his sermon sentiments disloyal to the American cause. He died December 3, 1778. He married Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Abigail (Donnell) Young, of York, and her death occurred September 28, 1787. Their children were: Cotton, see succeeding paragraph; Lucy, born January 8, 1725; Beulah, March 20, 1727; Mariah, April 5, 1729; Abigail, August 12, 1731; Elizabeth, January

5, 1734; John, September 18, 1736; Joseph, October 23, 1740; Anne, June 2, 1743.

(VI) Cotton, eldest child of John and Abigail (Young) Bradbury, born in York, October 8, 1722, died in that town June 4, 1806. He married Ruth, daughter of Elias Weare, of York, and had a family of nine children: Lucy, born June 20, 1754; Edward, May 20, 1757; Daniel, April 7, 1759; Betsey, December 10, 1760; Abigail, December 16, 1765; Olive, January 3, 1768; Joseph, May 1, 1770; James, see next paragraph; Ruth, October 19, 1774.

(VII) Dr. James, eighth child and youngest son of Cotton and Ruth (Weare) Bradbury, was born in York, April 24, 1772. Having acquired a good general education he studied medicine, his professional training being the best that could be obtained at that period, and after practicing in Ossipee, New Hampshire, for a year he located in Parsonsfield, Maine, going there in 1798 and building up a large general practice which he maintained for more than forty years. In addition to being an able physician, he was an excellent instructor and directed the preliminary studies of a considerable number of students, some of whom became noted practitioners. When the infirmities of old age began to develop he established his home near the residence of his only daughter in Windham, and he died there February 7, 1844. In 1816 he united with the Free Will Baptist church and continued his fellowship with that denomination for the remainder of his life. Dr. Bradbury was married in the year 1800 to Mrs. Ann Moulton, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, September 2, 1777, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Noyes) Moulton. By a previous marriage with her cousin, Samuel Moulton, son of Cotton Moulton, she had two children; and those of her second union were: 1. James Weare, born June 10, 1803, married Eliza Ann Smith, and became a prominent citizen of Augusta, acquiring political distinction. 2. Samuel Moulton, who will be again referred to. 3. Clarissa Ann, born June 19, 1807, became the wife of Dr. Charles G. Parsons, of Windham; died December 5, 1850. The mother of these children died March 10, 1835. Dr. Bradbury married (second), November 1, 1836, Nancy Chapman, born January 3, 1800. The only child of this union was Cotton M., born February 22, 1839, removed from Windham Hill to South Windham, September 10, 1877, thence to Cumberland Mills, December 6, 1895, where he now resides, an industrious and highly respected citizen. He married (first) Su-

sanna D. Hussey, born 1833, died August 20, 1877, who bore him two children: James Cotton, born October 16, 1865, died March 14, 1905; Jennie M., born July 9, 1868, died December 10, 1901. Married (second) Ella T. Harris, born 1858, died April 5, 1893, who bore him four children: Nellie G., born February 26, 1880, married Harry Feldman, 1905; resides in Boston, Massachusetts. Alice, born May 7, 1881, died October 8, 1884. Frank H., born November 20, 1883, married Julia Quinn, 1905, has one child, Christella; resides in Westbrook. Fred E., born June 11, 1885, unmarried.

(VIII) Samuel Moulton, M. D., second child of Dr. James and Ann (Moulton) Bradbury, was born in Parsonsfield, August 22, 1804. He began the study of medicine with his father, was graduated from the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College) in 1831, and began the practice of his profession in Parsonsfield. In 1836 he removed to Limington, where he resided for more than fifty years, and at the age of eighty-four was still in active practice, attending regularly to his professional duties. He was not alone respected for his professional ability and personal integrity, as his public services and efforts to increase the educational facilities of Limington were exceedingly beneficial to the town, and his desire for the advancement of its general welfare was frequently emphasized while serving as town clerk, selectman and as representative to the state legislature. In politics he was a Democrat. As one of the founders of the Limington Academy he labored zealously in its behalf and served as president of its board of trustees for thirty years. He was a member of Adoniram Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and one of the principal supporters of the Baptist church. Dr. Samuel M. Bradbury died in Limington, September 22, 1888, having attended to his patients up to a week prior to his demise, and his passing away was sincerely regretted by the entire community. He was first married in 1831 to Susan Brackett, born in Parsonsfield, November 11, 1811, died November 27, 1846, daughter of James and Betsey (Fogg-Brackett) Brackett. He married (second) her sister Elizabeth, born in 1821, died April 4, 1899. They were descended in the eighth generation from Anthony (1) Brackett, of Portsmouth, the immigrant, through Thomas (2), Samuel (3), Samuel (4), John (5), James (6), and James (7). Their father, who was a native of Berwick and a prosperous farmer of Parsonsfield, died there in 1844.

He married Betsey Brackett (nee Fogg), his brother's widow. Dr. Bradbury's first wife bore him two children: John Brackett, born June 1, 1833, died April 27, 1858; graduated from Colby University, Waterville, in 1857. Ann Elizabeth, born August 24, 1837, died May 8, 1855. The children of Dr. Bradbury's second union are: James Otis, who is referred to again in the next paragraph. Eva Carrie, born October 28, 1854, died August 24, 1862. Frank M., born February 28, 1858, married Alice S. Cousins; they now reside at the Bradbury homestead in Limington, Maine. Lizzie, born May 27, 1862, became the wife of Hardy H. McKenney, a prominent citizen of Limington, married May 25, 1895.

(IX) James Otis, eldest child of Dr. Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Brackett) Bradbury, was born in Limington, July 19, 1850. From the Limington Academy he entered the Western State Normal school at Farmington, from which he was graduated in 1874, and being thus well equipped for educational pursuits he embraced that useful calling, becoming a high school teacher of recognized ability. While thus employed he devoted his vacations and other spare moments to the study of law under the direction of Colonel William McArthur in Limington, and after his admission to the Somerset county bar at Skowhegan in 1876 located for practice in Hartland, Maine, having become solicitor for several large corporations in that section of the state. Removing from the latter place in 1889 he established himself in practice at Saco the following year and has ever since transacted a general law business in that city, having attained prominence in his profession through his legal ability and high personal character. While residing in Hartland he served as chairman of the board of selectmen, as superintendent of public schools and as trustee of state normal schools, and from 1882 to 1886 was county attorney for Somerset. In 1892-93 he was mayor of Saco and served two terms, 1894-95, as city solicitor of that city. In politics he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with Saco Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Hobah Encampment and Canton J. H. Dearborn, Patriarchs Militant, all of Saco. He attends the Unitarian church. On August 5, 1877, Mr. Bradbury was united in marriage with Ella S., of Wells, daughter of Joseph Butler, and she died June 29, 1889. The children of this union are: Mary Alma, born September 26, 1882; and Eva Elizabeth, born April 12, 1886, who died in Norton, Massachusetts, December 24, 1906. September 3,

1900, Mr. Bradbury married for his second wife Mrs. Imogene Savage Haskell, daughter of General Elbridge G. Savage, of Solon, Maine.

The surname Swett is identical with Sweete and Sweet in the early records. The family is traced back in England to the time of Edward VI at Trayne and after that at Oxtou, Devonshire, England. This family bore coat-of-arms as follows: Gules two chevrons between as many mullets in chief and a rose in base argent seeded or. Crest: A mullet or pierced azure between two gilly-flowers proper.

(I) John Swett, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1590, and is said to have come from Guernsey in the English Channel, which was made a temporary stopping place for many English families on their way to the new world. He settled first in Salem as early as 1636 and finally in what is now Newburyport, Massachusetts, and was a grantee of Newbury, December 7, 1642, one of the original ninety-one. He was admitted a freeman May 18, 1642. His widow Phebe died May, 1665. While he was living in Salem he shot a wolf dog belonging to Colonel Endicott in the colonel's backyard, and the owner of the obnoxious wolf dog prosecuted him for the killing. Fined five pounds June 6, 1637, after what must have been a sensational trial for his day. Children, born in England: 1. Stephen, born about 1624, a cordwainer by trade, lived at Newbury; married, May 24, 1647, Hannah Merrill; second, August 4, 1663, Rebecca Smith. 2. Captain Benjamin, born about 1626, married, November 1, 1647, Esther Weare, daughter of Nathaniel Weare, of Newbury, and she married second, March 31, 1678, Stephen Greenleaf, of Newbury; Swett settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, and was a very prominent citizen, captain of the military company and noted for his skill and daring in fighting the Indians, especially during King Philip's war, 1675-76, and was killed by the savages at Black Point, Scarborough, Maine; his sons were also very prominent citizens. 3. Joseph, mentioned below. 4. Sarah, died December 11, 1650.

(II) Joseph, son of John Swett, was born about 1630. He was living in Newbury until 1650, was of Haverhill in 1653 and later removed to Boston. He married Elizabeth ——. Children: 1. Joseph, born October 26, 1658, was drowned near his home in Truro, Massachusetts, November 29, 1716, with an Indian and four other Englishmen

going from Eastham harbor to Billingsgate. 2. Benjamin, mentioned below.

(III) Benjamin, son of Joseph Swett, was born in Boston, January 29, 1660. According to family tradition he and his brother settled when young men on Cape Cod, the brother Joseph at Truro and he at Wellfleet. They must have been both seafaring men. Benjamin Swett was one of the taxpayers of Wellfleet who, June 22, 1724, protested against paying rates or continuing in the ministry of Rev. Josiah Oakes. This record possibly belongs to his son Benjamin.

(IV) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) Swett, was born in Wellfleet about 1700. The available public records tell us nothing definite of him.

(V) Benjamin (3), son or nephew of Benjamin (2) Swett, was born about 1740. He was a soldier under Captain Joshua Gordon in Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's regiment in July, 1779, in the Penobscot Expedition. This service in Maine indicates that he rather than his son Benjamin settled first in Maine. Children: Noah, Benjamin, mentioned below; James and John.

(VI) Benjamin (4), son of Benjamin (3) Swett, was born at Wellfleet, Massachusetts, December 29, 1769, and died at Hampden, Maine, October 13, 1854. Early in life he was a mariner and sea captain, afterward a farmer. He settled about 1795 at Hampden, Maine. He married first, in 1793, Joanna Atwood, a native of Wellfleet, who died at Hampden in May, 1796. He married second, late in 1801, Mehitable Atwood, of Orrington, whither he went to live. She died 1839. There also came to Orrington Solomon Swett, said to be not related, though coming from Wellfleet also. Child of first wife: Delia D., born January 4, 1796, died January 14, 1884. Children of second wife: 1. Joanna A., born October 3, 1802, died 1903. 2. Emily H., February 21, 1804, died April 27, 1901. 3. Noah, July 29, 1805, died September 8, 1873. 4. Benjamin, September 6, 1806, died April 14, 1894; was a California gold seeker in 1849. 5. James A., January 16, 1808, died May 4, 1901. 6. John, March 4, 1809, died June 30, 1879. 7. Mary E., May 30, 1810, died June 6, 1899. 8. Sarah C., September 2, 1811, died April 20, 1901. 9. Mehitable A., March 8, 1813, died May 4, 1906. 10. Charles M., August 29, 1814, died February 10, 1892. 11. William A., July 10, 1816, mentioned below. 12. David W., May 17, 1818, died January 18, 1902. He was a master mariner, captain of the ship "Gold Hunter," which carried the



Atwell W. Swell

gold seekers around the Horn to California. Naphthali, an adopted son and nephew, was born August 22, 1795. James A., William A. and David W. traded as the Swett Company of Bangor, engaging in the coasting trade and fish business in Bangor, Maine, and Gloucester, Massachusetts, and in the manufacture of barrels at Hampden and Bangor. When the father died all of his children were living; the first to die was aged sixty-eight, while the eldest child of the second marriage lived to be over a hundred. The sons were educated in the public schools of Hampden and at Hampden Academy. Three of the sons were sea captains for a number of years, and the others were farmers and merchants. The family was Methodist in religion.

(VII) William Atwood, son of Benjamin (4) Swett, was born in Hampden, Maine, July 10, 1816, died at Bangor, January 25, 1902. He was educated in the district schools and spent his youth and much of his later life in farming on the homestead. He also had a general store for ten years in Hampden, and then removed to Bangor, where he was in business in company with his brothers, James A. and David W., as narrated above. William A. was active in business until a few years previous to his death, when he retired. He spent his last years in Bangor. He was a Methodist in religion and a Republican in politics. He married Mary Banks Putnam, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, July 16, 1805, died at Bangor, July 1, 1878, daughter of Daniel Putnam, of Chelmsford, Littleton and Framingham, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Israel Putnam, of Bedford and Chelmsford, Massachusetts, a first cousin of General Rufus Putnam, the revolutionary soldier, and founder of Ohio. Deacon Israel Putnam, father of Israel Putnam just mentioned, was of Salem Village and Bedford, a first cousin of General Israel Putnam, and deacon of the first church at Bedford and first constable of that town. Child, Atwell William, born May 3, 1840, mentioned below. May 21, 1890, William A. Swett married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Patten) Kimball, of Hermon, Maine, daughter of William Jr. and Sophronia (Dole) Patten, who still (1908) survives him, living in Bangor.

(VIII) Dr. Atwell William, son of William Atwood Swett, was born at Hampden, Maine, May 3, 1840. He attended the public schools of his native town and Hampden Academy. He was graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in the fall of 1863 and then took post-graduate courses in the Post Graduate Hos-

pital of New York, Jefferson Medical School of Philadelphia and DeMilt Dispensary, New York City, where he was interne. He practiced medicine in Monroe, Maine, until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment in the civil war. His regiment was sent to Washington, D. C., and took part in the battle of Winchester. It was reorganized after this battle and sent to Savannah, Georgia, and later to South Carolina, where it was located until February, 1866. He was then mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant and brevet captain. He at once located at Winterport, Maine, where for a period of nineteen years he practiced medicine. Since 1885 he has practiced in Bangor, ranking among the leaders of his profession in that section of the state. Has been on the medical staff of the Eastern Maine General Hospital since 1893. He has had a very large general practice as a physician and surgeon in both communities. He is a member of the Penobscot County Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, and the American Medical Association of Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of Hancock Lodge, Free Masons, Hampden; of Hancock Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Bucksport, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Department of Maine.

He married, in Hampden, July 22, 1868, Elizabeth Jane Patten, born in Hampden, April 20, 1845, educated in the common schools of Hampden and the Hampden Academy and studied music in Portland, a daughter of John Ellingwood Patten, of Hampden, master ship-builder, and descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," and of the Cushing family of Hingham, Massachusetts, and the Prince family that settled on Prince's Point, Portland, removing thence to Yarmouth, Maine. Children: 1. Frederick George, born at Winterport, September 16, 1869, educated at Bucksport Seminary, Bangor high school and Bowdoin College, class of 1892; 1893 to 1898 was a reporter on the *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, returning then to Bangor as telegraph editor of the *Bangor Daily Commercial*, resigning in September, 1907. Since then has been traveling in Great Britain and the continent, returning in 1908. Is unmarried. 2. Carlotta Mary, born in Winterport, December 4, 1873, educated in the public schools, graduate of Wellesley, class of 1896, and of Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1901; practiced with her father at Bangor until the spring of 1907; married, June 19, 1907, Charles Henry Bunting, then

professor of pathology in the University of Virginia, a fellow student at Johns Hopkins; he is now professor of pathology at University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, where they reside. They have one child, Elizabeth, born October 11, 1908.

The original place of settlement of the earliest immigrants of the name Everett was Kittery (1640). Others of this name lived at Reading and Dedham, Massachusetts, the latter place being a notable seat of the family. The Everetts of this sketch, however, seem to be descended from a later settler from England.

(I) A man named Everett whose baptismal name was probably John accompanied the Allen family, which settled at Gouldsbrough Point in the town of Gouldsbrough. They probably removed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, or the vicinity of that place. Mr. Everett may have come into this country recently, as there is a tradition among the old inhabitants of Gouldsbrough that he was called "the little Englishman." He may have been a drum major, and evidently died quite young while fighting Indians in the west, perhaps in Ohio. At the time of his death his family was in straitened circumstances, as appears from the fact that his children were separated and brought up in different families in the neighborhood of their residence. John Everett married a Miss Allen, of the family with which he went to Gouldsbrough. After her husband's death Mrs. Everett married a Mr. Chilcott, from Iron Bound Island, Mt. Desert, who was the grandfather of James Chilcott, long time editor of the *Ellsworth American*. Mr. Chilcott was living in Sullivan in 1838. The children of John Everett were: John, Henry, Mary and Hannah.

(II) Henry was the second son of John Everett. The date of his death is not known. After the death of his father and the separation of the family, Henry Everett became a member of a family named Moore, who lived at Prospect Harbor, by whom he was brought up. At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Gouldsbrough, August 26, 1793, the following record was made: "Upon the constable's notification, Henry Everett was drawn to serve on the petit jury to be holden at Penobscot on the third Tuesday of September next." April 7, 1794, Henry Everett was elected one of the hogreeves of Gouldsbrough. June 14, 1794, Henry Everett's highway tax was assessed at five shillings.

April, 1794, his tax was two shillings, two and one-half pence; in March the same; November 5, 1795, his state tax was twenty-eight cents, and his town tax and county tax each the same. September 1, 1796, in another district his highway tax was \$1.89; and November 7 of the same year his state and town tax were twenty-eight cents each. It appears from the record of the commitments of highway taxes (1795) that he resided in (Abijah) Cole's Ward, which included territory between Prospect Mill and the country road. In 1828, or the following year, Henry Everett went with Captain Samuel Hadlock, Steve and Obed Clark to St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland, in a vessel called the "Minerva." As nothing was ever heard of the vessel, it is supposed that she was lost with all on board. June 6, 1813, Henry Everett and Sally (Sarah) Cole, born March 1, 1793, were married by Thomas Hill, Esq. Her parents were Abijah and Nancy (Williams) Cole. Abijah Cole was a revolutionary soldier. The children of Henry and Sally were: Henrietta, Timothy, Charlotte, Clement, Eliza Ann and George Henry.

(III) Timothy, eldest son and second child of Henry and Sally (Cole) Everett, was born in Prospect Harbor, Maine, October 30, 1819, and sailed from Portland as captain of the barque "Louise" March 4, 1869. The vessel was lost with all on board. He was a sea captain, and when home resided in Bath from 1845 till 1869. He married, September 4, 1845, at Portland, Sarah Love, born in Portland, February 27, 1825, daughter of John Bradley and Harriet (Bagley) Hudson, of Portland. The children of this union were five, two boys dying in infancy: Ella Marguerita, Annie Hay, Edward Sewall.

(IV) Edward Sewall, third son and fifth child of Timothy and Sarah Love (Hudson) Everett, was born in Bath, November 4, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1871, being then sixteen years of age, he entered the employ of W. F. Phillips & Company of Portland, wholesale dealers in drugs and medicines, and from that time till now he has been with the same establishment, in which firm he was admitted partner. After three years Mr. Phillips' interest in the business was purchased by the other members of the firm and April, 1884, the name of the firm was changed to Cook, Everett & Pennell. Mr. Everett's energies have always been directed to the advancement of the business in which he has been employed; and in all the fifty-two years of his life, thirty-six of which he has been in business, he has never been a member

of a secret society. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never considered his duties to the public required of him anything beyond the casting of his vote and the example of good citizenship. He married, September 3, 1879, Lena Marston Josselyn (see Marston VIII), who was born May 27, 1857, daughter of William Harrison and Mary (Marston) Josselyn, of Phillips. They have one child, Harold Josselyn, born October 12, 1883.

This name is traced in English history to the time of the Conquest. A Marston of noble lineage, the commander of an army corps,

came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066; and for his military services in the Conquest he was granted large estates in Yorkshire, wherein is situated "Marston Moor," the famous battlefield. Edward de Marston and John de Marston are mentioned in English records of the thirteenth century. In 1497, when Sir William Frost was mayor of York, William Marston was one of his two sheriffs. John Marston (1575-1634), a famous dramatic writer, was imprisoned by King James I for satirizing the Scotch people in one of his plays. The original traits of the Hampton Marstons are firmness, faithfulness, piety and perseverance; and even now these are ruling principles in this family of which men of high reputation and great professional attainments are found in many of the states.

(I) Captain William Marston, a native of England, was born about 1592, and tradition makes Yorkshire the county of his birth. He came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1631, with his family and was probably accompanied by his two brothers, Robert and John. He resided in Salem about five years, receiving a grant of land from the general court in 1636, but soon after went to Newbury for a short time, thence in October to Winnecunnet, where he with fifty-four others settled on lands granted them by the general court. They called their place of settlement Hampton (Norfolk county), now in New Hampshire, after the English home of a part of the settlers, and by this name it was incorporated. "Land was granted him as early as June 30, 1640," says one authority, "and it is probable that a house lot had been assigned him earlier." He lived near the present site of the town house. He was a kind-hearted, benevolent and godly man, a Quaker, and suffered persecutions for aiding and harboring his distressed brethren, and was robbed by exorbitant fines. October 14, 1657, William Marston pe-

titioned the court at Hampton for the remission of a fine of fifteen pounds, which had been imposed on him for having in his possession two books which taught Quaker doctrines. He died at Hampton, June 30, 1672, aged about eighty years. Some time before his death he made a will which he subscribed with his mark. The inventory of his estate amounted to £123 10 shillings; and his debts were £20. There are reasons for believing that he had a wife living in 1651, and that she died not many years afterward. At his death he left a widow named Sabina, who was the executrix of his will. She had borne him one child, but it is evident that other children were by a former marriage. His widow married (second) John Redman. His children, the first three born in England, were: Thomas, William, John, Prudence and Tryphena.

(II) Thomas, eldest child of Captain William Marston, was born in England (probably Yorkshire) about May or June, 1617, and came in 1630 to Salem, Massachusetts, with his father, whom he accompanied to Newbury and later to Hampton. He died in the last named town September 28, 1690, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He settled on an estate where his lineal descendant, Jeremiah Marston, lately resided, which had descended to him in a direct line from Thomas through Ephraim, Jeremiah (1), Jeremiah (2). The provincial records show him to have been capable and highly esteemed, and prominent in the town business affairs. Thomas Marston married, in 1647, Mary Eston (Easton or Eastow), a daughter of William Eston. The children born to this union were: Isaac, John, Bethiah, Ephraim, James, Caleb, Mary, Hannah and Sarah.

(III) Ephraim, fourth child and third son of Thomas and Mary (Easton) Marston, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, August 8, 1654 (O. S.), and died of cancer, October 10, 1742. He lived on the homestead devised to him in his father's will. He was a farmer, and had an orchard with a variety of fruits, even at that early day. He was also a brewer, and had his malt house in the meeting house green, nearly opposite his residence. His will and deeds afford evidence of large holdings of real estate. He deeded each of his sons a farm and settled them in life, conveying to Jeremiah the homestead and brewery. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of the town; he was representative to the general court several years; was a government contractor; and his name appears often in provincial documents. He married, February 19,

1677, Abial Sanborn, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mary (Frick) Sanborn. She was born February 25, 1653, and died January 3, 1743. Their children were: Abial, Mary, John, Simon, Phebe, Thomas, Jeremiah, Ephraim and Abial (second). The marriage of the first Abial, the eldest child, so displeased her father that he disowned her for some years; and on the birth of his youngest daughter named her Abial. But later father and daughter were reconciled and in his will he gives his "beloved daughter Abial Green one feather bed or £4 money." This will was "signed and sealed" "in the reign of King George II, 9th year, Jan. 13, 1736, A. D."

(IV) Simon, fourth child and second son of Ephraim and Abial (Sanborn) Marston, was born October 10, 1683, and settled in Hampton. He died May 4, 1735. He was a prosperous farmer, highly respected and a prominent citizen. He married, January 26, 1705, Hannah Carr, daughter of James and Mary (Sears) Carr, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Their children were: Jonathan, Sarah, Daniel, Deborah and Simon.

(V) Captain Daniel, third child and second son of Simon and Hannah (Carr) Marston, was born September 13, 1708. He resided in North Hampton on a farm given him by his father. He was a captain in the English Colonial army during the French war and served in Canada and in Nova Scotia with General Loudon. The record of his death in his family Bible is as follows: "This Bible of Daniel Marston. In the year 1757 in the month of November a Freyda ye eleventh about eight of the clock in ye evening at ——— in the province of the Meassites at the howse of John Taylor as innholder, and buried Sunday at the burying-place of the meeting house, aged fifty yeaies in the month of September the fourteenth." Recorded June 26, 1765. He married (first), January 1, 1732, Anna Wingate, daughter of Colonel John and Mary Wingate, of Hampton; (second) December 31, 1735, Sarah Clough, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. His children, all but the first by the second wife, were: Anna (died young), Simon, Samuel (died young), Daniel, Samuel, Anna, Robey, Meriam, Sarah, Theodore and David. Simon, Samuel, Theodore and David were soldiers in the revolutionary war. Simon was a captain; Samuel died at Ticonderoga.

(VI) Theodore, ninth child and sixth son of Daniel and Sarah (Clough) Marston, was born September 28, 1755, and died May 25, 1830. He was twenty years of age at the outbreak of the revolutionary war in which

he served at various times. Theodore Marston, as shown by the New Hampshire revolutionary records, was a private in Captain Moore's company in Colonel John Stark's regiment, in which he enlisted May 1, 1775; in his brother Captain Simon Marston's company in Colonel Joseph Senter's regiment, which was raised for the defence of Rhode Island the last half of 1777 and into the following year—six months; June 22, 1778, Theodore Marston, of Deerfield, was paid advance wages, bounty and mileage; eleven pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence; September 29, 1781, Theodore Marston enlisted as a private in Captain Joseph Parson's company, Colonel Runnell's regiment of New Hampshire militia, for three years for twenty silver dollars and a month, going in the service of the town of Portsmouth, marching October 4. He settled in Mount Vernon, Maine, where he was a thrifty farmer, pious, honest and eccentric. He always asked the same price for his produce, whether it was higher or lower than the current market price. When seed was scarce he trusted the poor, but would not sell to the rich for money. His daughter Miriam spoke of him as a very stern man who believed in work for all. The family always rose as early as five o'clock in the morning. He married, in 1785, Joanna Ladd. They had: Sarah, Stephen, Theodore, Daniel, Jeremiah (died young), Jeremiah and Meriam.

(VII) Colonel Theodore (2), third child and second son of Theodore (1) and Joanna (Ladd) Marston, was born October 17, 1791, and died in 1862. At nineteen years of age he left home and went to Phillips, where he bought five hundred acres of forest land, upon which he settled, and in the course of time converted into a fine productive farm upon which he built a neat residence and three large barns. Besides farming he dealt in produce.

He was a man of sterling integrity and one of the leaders in town affairs, and for years was a colonel in the militia. He married, in 1812, Polly Soule, who was born in 1787, and died in 1864. Their children were: Daniel, Jeremiah, and Mary, who is next mentioned.

(VIII) Mary, third and youngest child of Colonel Theodore and Polly (Soule) Marston, was born in Phillips, May 22, 1818, and married, May 1, 1839, William Harrison Josselyn, of Phillips. Of this marriage were born six children: Theodore, Geneva, Lewis, Emma, Lena M., and one who died young. Lena M. married, September 3, 1879, Edward Sewall Everett. (See Everett IV.)

Samuel Webb, immigrant ancestor, was born in Redriff, near London, England, December 25, 1696, son of Captain Samuel Webb, who was in the service under the reign of Queen Anne, and who was lost at sea in 1708. He was left an orphan, his mother having died in 1706, two years before his father, and he was "bound out" to learn his trade. His master or guardian did not allow him as much liberty as he desired and in 1713 he ran away, taking passage on a ship for America. Where he went first on reaching this country is uncertain. It is likely that he followed the sea for a time. In an account of him written by his grandson, Seth Webb, it is stated that he landed in Rhode Island and was taken into the family of Mr. McIntyre, a blacksmith, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and there learned his trade. While his name is not found in the town records of Tiverton, there is no reason why it should be there, for he was a minor. The town records contain records of birth, marriage, death, elections to public office, etc. The first public record of him is in Braintree and Weymouth, giving his marriage September 15, 1721, to Susanna, born in Weymouth, January 14, 1702-03, died there December 22, 1724, daughter of John and Susanna (Porter) Randall. He married (second), August 11, 1726, Bethiah (Farrow) Spear, born at Hingham, November 29, 1704, died at Little Isle of Holt, November 30, 1770, daughter of John and Persis (Holbrook) Farrow, of Hingham, and widow of David Spear, of Braintree. These marriages were performed by Rev. Nehemiah Hobart of the Cohasset parish and are recorded in the Weymouth town records. Samuel Webb may have been distantly related to the other Webbs of Braintree and Weymouth. It is a curious coincidence that he should choose for his residence on leaving Rhode Island the same town in which Richard Webb settled as early as 1640, but a mile or so from the home of Christopher Webb, of Braintree. But a thorough search shows that he was not a direct descendant of any of the pioneers of this name. There is no reason to doubt the family record of his birth in England. About 1730 Webb moved away from Weymouth, leaving his sons Samuel and Thomas with their grandfather, John Randall, who was chosen guardian for the son Samuel, March 14, 1736, according to the Suffolk probate records. The history of Deer Isle states that he once lived in the vicinity of Salem, Massachusetts. He was in that part of Falmouth now Westbrook in 1740. The history of Gor-

ham states that he was in Boston in 1744. He moved to what is now Windham in 1745 and settled on home lot No. 23. He was a blacksmith there and the first schoolmaster. He served as a soldier in the Indian wars of 1747-48 and in 1757. He probably moved from Windham to North Yarmouth about 1760, and about 1764 to Little Isle of Holt. After the death of one of his sons in 1784 he moved to Deer Isle, where he died February 15, 1785. In the burying ground of North Weymouth, Massachusetts, is a large granite monument erected by his descendants over the spot where his first wife lies buried, and upon which is the following inscription: "Samuel Webb, son of Samuel Webb, born in London, England, 1696, died in Deer Isle, Maine, Feb. 15, 1785." Other family names are inscribed thereon, including that of his first wife. He and his second wife are buried in the old graveyard at Deer Isle. Children of first wife: 1. Samuel, born July 31, 1722. 2. Thomas, December 21, 1723, died January 31, 1724. 3. Thomas, December 1, 1724. Children of second wife: 4. David, born March 29, 1727. 5. Susannah, March 29, 1729. 6. Ezekiel. 7. Seth, 1732. 8. John. 9. Eli, November 17, 1737, mentioned below. 10. Eliah Adams. 11. Elizabeth, June 14, 1744-45. 12. James. 13. Josiah, January 21, 1745. 14. Elizabeth, March 4, 1746-47.

(II) Eli, son of Samuel Webb, was born November 17, 1737. He went with his father to Windham, where he married, April 20, 1760, Sarah, born in Westbrook, February 5, 1742, died February 28, 1826, daughter of Edward and Anna (Collins) Cloutman. Her father operated the first sawmill at Presumpscot Lower Falls. This mill was burned by the Indians in 1741, and then he moved by boat to Stroudwater, and from there in 1745 to Gorham, and settled above the village. Cloutman was a large and powerful man, and was much feared by the Indians. In the spring of 1746, while sowing wheat in his field, he was set upon by a party of savages, and after a desperate resistance finally overpowered and carried as a captive to Canada. In November he escaped from captivity by digging under the prison walls, but was never afterward heard from. The next year his skeleton was found on the shore of Lake Champlain, where he had perished. Edward Cloutman was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 15, 1714, and married, in Falmouth, now Portland, April 16, 1738, Anna Collins, born January 16, 1718, daughter of Timothy and Sarah Collins of that city. Eli Webb spent his youth in the

midst of Indian troubles and narrowly escaped capture when his brother Seth was shot and taken by the Indians in 1750. Webb Pond in Franklin county was named by Seth and Eli Webb, who were great hunters and often went to that vicinity for game. Eli Webb was a soldier from Windham under Colonel Jedediah Preble in 1758. He was at the attack on Ticonderoga, and was with General Howe, the commander-in-chief, when he was shot, catching him as he fell. He was later a member of the Rogers Rangers, a select body of men employed as scouts under the command of the famous Captain Rogers, of New Hampshire, and saw much hard service while in that command, which lost so many men in skirmishes that it had to be recruited several times. He was also a soldier in the revolution. He settled in Windham, but afterward sold his property there, and in July, 1777, moved to Gorham and was the first of the family at Gambo Falls, his farm being near where the powder mills now are. He died November 26, 1826. Children: 1. Edward, born December 27, 1760, mentioned below. 2. Annie, 1763. 3. Lorana, 1766. 4. Mary, 1768. 5. James, 1770. 6. Ezekiel, 1773. 7. Abraham, 1775. 8. Seth, 1778. 9. Rachel, July 2, 1781.

(III) Edward, son of Eli Webb, was born at Windham, December 27, 1760. He removed to Gorham, where he died November 18, 1846, and was buried in Gorham not far from Newhall. He was a soldier in the revolution under Captain Benjamin Walcott, Colonel Thomas Marshall's regiment, and served three years. He was in the Saratoga campaign and spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, and fought in the battle of Monmouth. He married, May 10, 1787, Sarah, born June 18, 1761, died August 28, 1850, daughter of William Bolton, of Windham. Children: 1. William, born June 16, 1788, died October 5, 1841. 2. Lydia, January 1, 1790. 3. Asa, November 4, 1791. 4. Eli, June 30, 1793, mentioned below. 5. Mary, July 23, 1795, died April 16, 1834. 6. Rachel, February 14, 1797, died March 28, 1822. 7. James, March 7, 1798, died 1881. 8. Thomas, June 14, 1800, died April 17, 1850. 9. Solomon, October 30, 1801. 10. Sarah, January 30, 1803.

(IV) Eli (2), son of Edward Webb, was born in Gorham, June 30, 1793, died in Portland, January 31, 1877. He moved to Portland when a young man and resided there the remainder of his life. For many years he was street commissioner of Portland. He was a staunch Whig and a great admirer of Henry

Clay. He was a prominent figure in the business life of Portland during the early part of the last century. Soon after his marriage he bought the house at 106 State street, which was afterward called the Dean House, and lived there for some years. About 1830 he sold his State street house and later purchased a house on Casco street, where he lived the remainder of his life. He married, in Windham, January 30, 1820, Mary, born July 26, 1795, died May 5, 1861, daughter of John and Abigail (Witham) Cobby. Children: 1. Lucinda, born May 3, 1821. 2. Ellen, March 30, 1823. 3. Nathan, May 7, 1825. 4. Dexter, August 6, 1828. 5. Mason Greenwood, July 24, 1832, mentioned below. 6. George Dexter, May 14, 1835. 7. Charles Davidson, May 17, 1837.

(V) Mason Greenwood, son of Eli (2) Webb, was born in Portland, Maine, July 24, 1832. He was for many years, and until the last six months of his life, engaged in business on Commercial street, Portland, as a wholesale flour dealer, at one time being associated with General Samuel J. Anderson, the firm name being Webb & Anderson. Upon General Anderson's retirement to become president of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, Mr. Webb formed a partnership with C. B. Varney under the firm name of M. G. Webb & Company. This firm was dissolved in 1870, Mr. Webb retiring on account of ill health. The business was continued under the name of C. B. Varney & Company, and is still being carried on at the old stand. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Webb left Portland, hoping to find a more congenial climate in Kansas, but after six months' residence in Fort Scott, Kansas, died there March 28, 1871. He married, in Portland, December 4, 1862, Elizabeth N., born in Norridgewock, Maine, January 11, 1839, daughter of Solomon W. and Mary Ann (Niel) Bates. She still resides in Portland. Children: 1. Richard, born November 19, 1863, mentioned below. 2. Mary, December 28, 1865. 3. Edward Cloutman, October 18, 1867.

(VI) Richard, son of Mason G. Webb, was born in Portland, November 19, 1863. He graduated from Portland high school in 1881 and in 1882 entered Dartmouth College as a sophomore, graduating in the class of 1885. He read law in the office of Holmes & Payson in Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in 1887. He immediately entered into the general practice of his profession, which he has ever since carried on alone. He was for four years a member of the su-

perintending school committee of Portland, from 1889 to 1893. He was assistant county attorney from 1893 to 1897 and a member of the legislature two terms, 1899 and 1901, in his latter term being a member of the house committee on apportionment, and also a member of the judiciary committee. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1908 was a delegate from the first congressional district of Maine to the Republican National convention at Chicago. He is a member of the Cumberland Bar Association and the American Bar Association, Maine Historical Society, Maine Genealogical Society, Loyal Legion, Lincoln Club, Fraternity Club, Cumberland Club, and is president of the First Parish (Unitarian) Society. He married, in Portland, February 15, 1893, Sara Evenina, born in Brooklyn, New York, May 17, 1867, daughter of Louis Drake and Isabel (Brigham) Brinckerhoff. They have no children.

The patronymic assigned to this WEBB article is scattered in every county in Maine. Included among those greatly distinguished have been Judge Nathan Webb, of the United States district court; Hon. Lindley M. Webb, and a first lady in the land in the person of Lucy Webb, who was the wife of President Hayes and was of Massachusetts posterity. It crisscrossed way back in the eighteenth century into the family of Benjamin Franklin, his sister marrying a Webb and came to Maine to reside. The name colloquially meant a weaver. The old couplet ran,

"My wife was a webbe,
And woolen cloth made."

In mediæval records we find the name Elyas le Webbe, hence it has great historical reach. From it comes the Webbers and Websters. Michael Webb, who by his name must have had an Irish mother, was in Bridgton, whilom called Pondicherry, Maine, along in 1794. We do not know the name of his wife unless it may have been the mother of the next subject, Annie Leonard, who was from James Leonard, of Dighton, Massachusetts, the one who received an allotment of land by the King Phillip deed in 1672.

(II) We are assuming, and it by no means is a gratuitous assumption, for Michael Webb was the only male adult bearing the name in Bridgton at the time James Webb was born, whose mother we know was Annie Leonard, was a son of said Michael. James was born in Bridgton, March 19, 1796, and died No-

vember 28, 1825. He was tinsmith by trade and lived in Bucksport, Maine. He married Harriett King Shaw, born July 18, 1800, whose ancestor was an early settler in Portland and was shot by the Indians. They had Annie Leonard, who married Thomas C. Farris, and Jahaziah S.

(III) Jahaziah Shaw, only son of James and Harriett K. (Shaw) Webb, was born in Bucksport, Maine, October 28, 1824. After such schooling as the town afforded, he came to Bangor in young manhood and became a confectioner and baker. Subsequently he engaged in the cooperage business, under the firm name of Farris & Webb, and for forty years this was one of the most substantial and solid firms of Bangor; they were extensive manufacturers of barrels and conducted a general cooperage business. Mr. Webb continued in that business until his death, February 11, 1890. He was a Republican in politics. He married, in 1881, Evelyn Treat, born near Colorado Springs in the territory of Colorado, 1862, but came east when a child, daughter of Miles F. and Nancy (Colburn) Hartford, of Winterport, Maine. Miles F. Hartford was a ship carpenter by trade; his parents conducted farming operations near Unity, Maine. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Webb: Edwin J. S., died at the age of five; Mary Louise, Anna Leonard and Jahaziah S. The three latter named reside with their mother in Bangor, Maine.

The name of Cram is unusual in CRAM this country. It is spelled Cramme in the early records. This family was among those who settled in Maine before the revolution, and though not numerous it is distinguished for the high average of intelligence of its members, who in most instances were among the prominent citizens of the localities they inhabit.

(I) John Cram, twelfth child of Burkart and Barbary Cram, of New Castle-on-Tyne, England, was born there, 1607, emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, 1635, and in 1639 was with the first settlers in Exeter, New Hampshire, being one of the signers of the Combination, soon after the settlement of that town. In 1650 he removed to Hampton, and settled on the south side of Taylor's river (now Hampton Falls), near the site of the Weare monument, and there died, March 5, 1681. On the books at Hampton Falls his death is recorded thus: "Good Old John Cram one Just in his Generation." His wife,

Hester Cram, died at Hampton Falls, May 17, 1677. Their children were: Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Mary and Lydia.

(II) Thomas, third son of John and Hester Cram, was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, died there between the years 1734 and 1738. He married, December 20, 1681, Elizabeth Weare, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 5, 1658, died in Hampton Falls previous to 1722. They were the parents of five children, among whom was Thomas.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Weare) Cram, was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, November 9, 1696, died there in August, 1751. He married Mary Brown, born in Hampton Falls, 1696, died there, March 31, 1756. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was Daniel.

(IV) Daniel, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Brown) Cram, was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, March 28, 1724, died in Standish, Maine, March 13, 1815. He married Sarah Green, born in Hampton Falls, died in Standish. Six children were born to them, among whom was Levi.

(V) Levi, son of Daniel and Sarah (Green) Cram, was born in Standish, Maine, 1776, died in Windham, Maine, March 16, 1816. He married, in Standish, December 20, 1801, Anna Butterfield, born in Standish, November 5, 1781, died in Windham, March 25, 1856. One of their eight children was Andrew.

(VI) Andrew, son of Levi and Anna (Butterfield) Cram, was born in Windham, Maine, April 8, 1809, died in Deering, Maine, May 26, 1884. He was a merchant and farmer in Westbrook and Deering. He married, in Westbrook, December 20, 1831, Caroline Estes, born in Falmouth, Maine, November 13, 1813, died in Deering, February 23, 1872. Children: Orlando B., Algernon S., Melville G., Abby C., married John W. Burrill, of Lynn, Massachusetts; Silas H., Andrew L., Charles F., Amanda E., died unmarried; George E., died in infancy.

(VII) Orlando Bridgman, eldest son of Andrew and Caroline (Estes) Cram, was born in Westbrook, Maine, March 13, 1833, died in Portland, January 1, 1906. He was employed on various railroads in Maine, finally entering the construction service of the Maine Central, where he remained nearly forty-five years, completing his fiftieth year in the railroad service in 1903. In politics he was an Independent. He was a member of Maine Lodge, No. 1, and Machigonne Encampment, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

and Rockamucook Tribe, No. 22, Improved Order of Red Men, of Portland. He married, November 24, 1859, Lucy J., born in Falmouth, Maine, June 5, 1834, daughter of Isaac and Minerva (Shaw) Leighton, of Falmouth. One child, Harry L.

(VIII) Harry Lorenzo, only child of Orlando B. and Lucy J. (Leighton) Cram, was born in Deering, Maine, February 7, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and graduated from the high school in 1888. Soon afterward he took a position in the office of the Maine Central Railroad in Portland, and was in the service of that road until 1899, as a clerk and stenographer in the general freight department. Afterward he was stenographer to Hon. Clarence Hale, and while filling this position read law, and in 1904 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been in active practise in Portland. In politics he is a Republican. In 1906 he was elected to the common council of Portland, and the following year was reelected, and was made president of the board. In 1908 he was elected alderman from Ward 9. He is a member of Deering Lodge, No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons; past sachem of Rockamucook Tribe, No. 22, Improved Order of Red Men; member of Fraternity Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; being elected noble grand for the year 1909; member of Lebanon Commandery, No. 220, Knights of Malta, and of the Economic Club. Mr. Cram is interested in church work, being a member of the Portland Society of the New Jerusalem. Mr. Cram married, in Portland, September 24, 1895, Florence Bertha, born in Portland, April 25, 1870, daughter of James and Margaret J. (Sawyer) Greenhalgh. One child, Edith Greenhalgh, born March 30, 1897.

The Scottish element in American history has been dominant on every battle plain of the Republic. The distinguishing traits of the Scotch are grit and hard-headedness. The motto of one of the clans was "Hold fast, hold firm, and hold long." These qualities of adhesiveness to an ideal are what makes the Scotch people so successful in a land responsive to well-directed industry.

(I) Major William Allan was born in Scotland in 1720, and came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1749, and died there in 1790, a septuagenarian. He was an officer in the British army. The French name of Nova Scotia was Acadia, meaning a pollock, and when the

territory was granted to Sir William Alexander, secretary of state for Scotland, it was called by its present name. Major Allan, taking his young wife and two children, went to this new land of promise, hoping to better his condition. He served as an officer in the French war from 1754 to 1763, and received a large grant of fertile, alluvial land, which the poor, deported Acadians had with much labor banked, in order to protect it from the inroads of the bay. In a few years he became wealthy and prosperous, his labor being performed by the Acadians, who for a time became servants of the conquerors. He was a member of the colonial legislature, and his children became connected by intermarriage with the best families of the province. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and was a man of energy and intelligence. He married Isabelle, daughter of Sir Eustace Maxfield. Children: John, Mary, Elizabeth, William, James, Jean, Winkworth and Isabelle.

(II) Colonel John, eldest son of Major William and Isabelle (Maxfield) Allan, was born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, January 3, 1746, whither his parents had repaired for refuge during the rebellion. The youth was brought by his father to Halifax when three years old. It is intimated that he received his education in Massachusetts, as he was thoroughly educated according to the standard of that time. During the events leading up to the moving of the Acadians, many Bostonian gentlemen went to Nova Scotia on business, and it is thought quite likely that a man of Major Allan's means would be desirous to have his ambitious son well educated, and it was during his residence in Massachusetts that he probably imbibed his liberal notions of self-government, and was how he later was led to side with the colonists in their troubles. The father probably placed John in charge of one of the Massachusetts men who came to Cumberland with General Winslow. His father gave him a part of his large domain in Cumberland county, which was called "Invermary." It was located seven miles from Fort Cumberland, on the Bay Verte road. Besides his own mansion, there were smaller ones for the Acadian peasants who did the work. He was clerk of the sessions, and clerk of the supreme court, and representative to the provincial assembly until his seat was forfeited by non-attendance. John was born amid tumultuous surroundings in old Scotland, and his whole life was pre-eminently a military one, striving for the life of the nation in which he had cast his lot. Mr. Allan

was an outspoken man, and his open expression of sympathy with the Americans brought him direful consequences, and he was driven from his patrimonial estate, seeking an asylum in the United States. He took his final departure from his favorite Cumberland, August 3, 1776, in an open boat, with a few companions, the party encountering a stormy passage along the Bay of Fundy. On the 13th they entered Machias harbor, and were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants thereof. In November he went by boat to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and thence by stage to Boston. He there conversed with the patriot Samuel Adams, and proceeded to New York on horseback, where he had an interview with Washington. His journey was beset with many dangers, as the country was full of Tory soldiers. He was received by congress in session at Baltimore, by whom he was appointed superintendent of the eastern Indians, and colonel of infantry. Having received full instructions from John Hancock, he left for Boston on the 17th of March. Murdock, the historian of the province, says of him: "If the traditions I have heard about John Allan are correct, he could not have been much over *twenty-one years old* in 1775. As he had no New England ancestors, his escapade must be attributed to ambition, romance or *pure zeal for what he thought was just and right*. For the feelings against the crown in Nova Scotia, in 1775, were confined to the Acadian French, who resented their conquest, the Indians who were attached to them by habit and creed, and the settlers who were emigrants from New England."

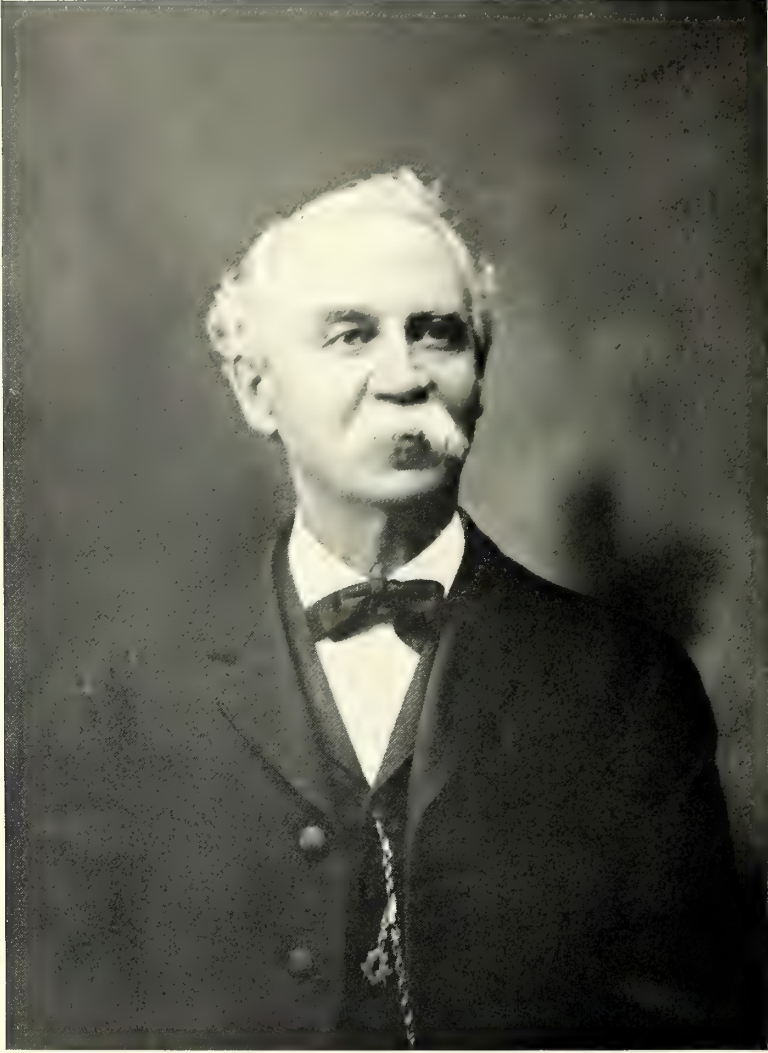
After his departure, Colonel Allan's house in Cumberland was burned by the British, with all its contents. His family, consisting of a wife and five little ones, fled from the scene of devastation with scarcely any clothing, and hid themselves in the woods three days without food. Mrs. Allan crawled up to the smoking ruins of her once happy home, and found some potatoes baked, or rather burned. On these she and her children subsisted till found by her father, Mark Patton, who took them home. His house was surrounded by the British, who demanded the immediate surrender of the rebel's wife. She was carried to Halifax a prisoner, leaving their children with their grandfather. She was taken before the governor, who demanded that she reveal her husband's hiding-place. She absolutely refused for several days, but finally told her persecutors that he had escaped "to a free country." She was confined in durance

vile for eight months, separated from her husband and children. She was small in stature, delicate in constitution, and ill adapted to bear such rough usage. She often was insulted and suffered from the insolence and brutality of her keepers. Colonel Allan organized the expedition up the St. Johns river for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the Indians and making them allies. He fought the battle of Machias, August 13, 1777. He kept a depot of supplies at Machias for the Indians, and the set of books in which he kept the accounts with each tribe are in the archives of Massachusetts. As the supplies were sometimes short, he was obliged to deny the Indians and his life was often in danger. Hardly any situation could be more precarious than having to appease a lot of half-starved Indians and keeping them loyal to our side when the British emissaries were sending them messages and offering them everything they wanted if they would join the Royalists. It is impossible to estimate the importance of Colonel Allan's work in this department and his diplomacy and tact in dealing with the iconoclastic redskins. It averted us much bloodshed, and saved the East from falling into the hands of the British. In the fall of 1780 a famine seemed imminent at Machias, supplies were not forthcoming. Colonel Allan had sent in vain to Boston, his letters to the government were numerous and urgent, and the Indians were threatening to desert. Finally he went to Boston, in the hope to relieve the delicate situation. He left his sons, William and Mark, as hostage. They remained with the Indians a year or more, living on fish and parched corn. They suffered many hardships, and were in a wretched condition when they finally reached civilization, ragged, dirty and covered with vermin. The boys were great favorites with the Indians, learned their language, and always had an attachment for them in after years, and aided them in many ways. The British were very bitter against the colonel, and often sought his life. An attack was made upon him at Machias, in the house now occupied by Obadiah Hill, by an Indian incited by the English. A friendly Indian came into the room where Colonel Allan was seated, and soon another Indian came in, and, advancing toward the colonel, brandished a huge dirk knife. The friendly Indian, who had foreknowledge of the affair, sprang from behind the door and felled the hired assailant. The Indians frequently baffled the English in their attempts to capture him.

In 1784 he began a mercantile business on Allan island, near Lubec. This was not successful, as his generosity of heart led him to trust everybody. In 1792 twenty-two thousand acres of wild land were granted him by the government of Massachusetts, now the town of Whiting, Maine, but the family never realized much from it. The colonel had been greatly impoverished by the war, and felt the pinch of poverty in his declining years. In 1801 congress conveyed to him, on his representation that he had lost ten thousand dollars by joining the American cause, two thousand acres of land in Ohio, where the city of Columbus now stands, but this, like the other grant, proved of little value to the family, owing to its remoteness and they having disposed of it too early. The colonel was interested in the adoption of the federal constitution, and worked assiduously for it, and was particularly concerned in the eastern boundary dispute, always contending that the Magaguadavic was the true St. Croix, and was much dissatisfied with the settlement of the line, believing that the island of Grand Manan should have gone to the United States. In personal appearance he was tall, straight as a gun-barrel, and inclined to portliness in his later years. He had dark-brown hair and blue eyes. His religion was the Sermon on the Mount, carried into practical, every-day life. He died February 7, 1805, nearly a sexagenarian, and was buried under the old elms and spreading chestnut-trees on the island in Lubec harbor on which he had lived, and which bears his name. Over thirty of his descendants served in the Union army during the civil war. Of his great services in holding together the Indians for our side, nobody disputes, and he is among the revolutionary worthies entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen.

(III) Mark, second son of Colonel John and Mary (Patton) Allan, was born in Cumberland, Nova Scotia, March 31, 1770, and died September 22, 1818. As a youth, he shared with his mother many hardships in Nova Scotia, and was a hostage with the Indians during his father's journey to Boston to obtain needed supplies for the starved redskins. He learned their woodland ways and their language, and was ever their friend and counselor. He married Susan Wilder, born in 1774, died in 1852. Children: Susan, Anna, Mary, Lydia, Elizabeth, Jane, John, Theophilus Wilder, Sally, William, Patton, Abigail and Ebenezer.

(IV) Theophilus Wilder, second son of



J. D. Allan

Mark and Susan (Wilder) Allan, was born April 28, 1804, and was a lumber manufacturer. He was of an upright and exemplary character, and was a follower of Thomas Barnes, who first preached Universalism in Maine. He married Martha R. Sargent, of Portland, Maine, born in 1808, died in 1865. Children: Nelson S., Martha Ann, Theophilus, Harriet L., who married the Rev. A. J. Rich, and was mother of Edgar J. Rich, general counsel of the Boston and Maine railroad; John Davis, Susannah, Elizabeth L. and William R.

(V) John Davis, third son of Theophilus W. and Martha R. (Sargent) Allan, was born in Dennysville, Maine, March 11, 1839. His schooling was acquired in his native town and at the academy at Milltown, New Brunswick. He worked for his father in the lumber business as a clerk until 1860. In 1865 he went into the hotel and livery business, and operated stage-lines from Cherryfield to Eastport. In January, 1902, he purchased a tract of land and sawmill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1906. Since 1906 he has been out of active business, and is enjoying a limited leisure at his beautiful home at Dennysville, surrounded by every comfort. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M., of Pembroke; a Republican in politics. He married (first) Margaret S., daughter of John H. Hersey, of Pembroke, Maine, July 15, 1860; she died in 1873. Married (second) in 1874, Emma J., daughter of Levi K. Corthell, of Addison, Maine; she died in December, 1903. Married (third) October 19, 1904, Mrs. Nellie S. Hussey, of California, who was a Dyer before marriage; she was born in Unity, Maine, March 20, 1849; she had one son by her first husband, Ralph H. Hussey, who married Margaret Gordon; resides at Tonopah, Nevada. Children of John Davis and Emma J. (Corthell) Allan: 1. Herbert Hayes, see forward. 2. Fannie Louise, born in September, 1881, died 1897. 3. Walter Maxwell, born in January, 1886.

(VI) Herbert Hayes, eldest son of John Davis and Emma J. (Corthell) Allan, was born in January, 1877, and is known in that part of the state as "the potato king." He married into an old Denneysville family, the Kilbys, his wife's name being Deborah, and they have no children. He was elected to the Maine legislature in 1904-06, as a Democrat, his district being strongly Republican; this was considered a great compliment and attests his popularity in his own town, to whose interests he is actively devoted.

An ancient New England name is found in the early records with the spelling as above given, and also Tilson, the latter predominating among the first generations. In the line herein treated the spelling at the head of this article was adopted in the present generation. The family is supposedly of English or Scotch origin, but nothing appears in the records to show whence it came to this country. It has been identified with the progress and development of New England and of the nation in full proportion to its numerical strength.

(I) Edmund Tilson is first found in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1643, but there is no record of the family name of his wife Joan. His known children were: Mary, Ephraim, Elizabeth and Joan.

(II) Ephraim, elder son of Edmund Tilson, is given in Davis' "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth" as the presumptive father of the next mentioned.

(III) Edmund (2), presumably the son of Ephraim Tilson, resided in Plymouth and was married, in 1691, to Elizabeth Waterman, and their children included John, Edmund, Joanna, Mary, Elizabeth and Ruth. He married, second, in 1707, Hannah Orcut, and they were the parents of Samuel and James. His third wife, Deborah, bore him Stephen and Hannah.

(IV) John, eldest child of Edmund (2) and Elizabeth (Waterman) Tilson, was born 1692 in Plymouth, and had a wife named Joanna. Their children of record were: Joseph, Benjamin, Mary, Joanna, John, Ephraim and Mary.

(V) John (2), youngest son of John (1) and Joanna Tilson, was born 1725, probably in Plympton, and settled in that part of the town which became a portion of Halifax, where he was undoubtedly a farmer, and died March 28, 1790. His intention of marriage was published at Halifax, June 30, 1751, and on the 11th of November, following, the wedding took place, the bride being Mercy Sturtevant. Their children of record were: John, William, Mercy, Perez and Lydia. The youngest son died when a little more than one year old, and there is no record of any other of the name in Halifax, but it is extremely probable that they had another of the same name which failed to get on the records, or may have been born in another town.

(VI) Perez Tilson was a resident of Thomaston, Maine, and the records of that town show that he was born in 1765, in Hali-

fax, Massachusetts. There can be little doubt that he was a son of John and Mercy (Sturtevant) Tilson, as there appears no record of another family in that town at that time. He settled in Thomaston, Maine, in May, 1795, and was actively identified with the church there, and is spoken of in Thomaston as Deacon Perez. He was married (first) February 23, 1797, in Thomaston, to Melinda Fales, whose death does not appear of record. His intention of a second marriage to Mrs. Lucy Holmes was published in Thomaston, October 28, 1831, and no doubt the wedding took place in due time. He died October 5, 1852, at the age of eighty-seven years. His children were: Myra, Melinda F., Perez, Hannah, Colonel Edward C. and Captain Charles.

(VII) Perez (2), eldest son of Perez (1) and Melinda (Fales) Tilson, was born October 21, 1801, in Thomaston, where his life was spent engaged in farming. He was married (first) November 16, 1825, to Ruth W. Sweetland, of Hope, Maine, and married (second) in 1833, Martha Sawyer, of Cape Elizabeth, who died December 5, 1845. He married (third) June 9, 1847, Harriet Collins, of Portland. The children of the second marriage were: Ruth, Joanna F., Perez, Henry and Ethan. By the third marriage were born George C. (died young), John S., George W. and Harriet C.

(VIII) George William Tillson, youngest son of Perez (2) Tilson and his third wife, Harriet (Collins) Tilson, was born December 18, 1852, in Thomaston, Maine, where he passed his boyhood, passing through the public schools, including the high school, of his native town. He graduated from Bowdoin College as a civil engineer in 1877, and for a few years in early life was chiefly engaged in teaching in Maine and Massachusetts. He was subsequently employed as an engineer in sewer work in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1880. In 1881 he planned and superintended the construction of the sewer system of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and before the close of that year went to Omaha, Nebraska, and continued there until 1887, in charge of pavement and sewer construction. He served as city engineer of that city from 1887 to 1892, and from the latter year to 1895 was engaged in engineering and construction work in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. In 1895 he was appointed assistant engineer of the department of public works of Brooklyn, New York, and in 1902 was appointed chief engineer of the bureau of highways. In June, 1907, he was appointed chief engineer of the bureau of

highways, borough of Manhattan, and has since filled that position. That Mr. Tillson is a skilful and successful member of his profession is shown by his association with the leading organizations, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he is a director, and is president of the American Society of Municipal Improvements. He is a member and past president of the Municipal Engineers of the city of New York, also the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, and is president of the Midwood Club of Flatbush, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and also of Zeta Psi. He is the author of "Street Pavements and Paving Materials," a standard work of five hundred pages, published in 1900 by John Wiley & Sons, and is also a frequent contributor to engineering periodicals and societies on street and highway matters.

He was married October 5, 1887, at Lancaster, New Hampshire, to Mary E. Abbott, of that place, a daughter of Isaac E. and Edna (Hill) Abbott, of old New England families. They have a daughter, Madalene Abbott, born September 20, 1888.

John Kilby, of Boston, by wife, KILBY Rebecca (Simpkins) Kilby, had eleven children born in Boston, as follows: 1. Elizabeth, December 15, 1686. 2. John, December 24, 1688. 3. Sarah, March 8, 1691-92. 4. Christopher, December 9, 1693, died young. 5. Richard (q. v.), January 2, 1694-95. 6. William, April 6, 1696-97. 7. Catherine, February 10, 1699-1700. 8. Rebecca, March 30, 1702. 9. Christopher, May 25, 1705. 10. Nicholas, July 28, 1708. 11. Ebenezer, June 25, 1711.

(II) Richard, third son and fifth child of John and Rebecca (Simpkins) Kilby, was born in Boston, January 2, 1694-95. He married, May 14, 1719, Abigail, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Thaxter) Cushing, of Hingham, Massachusetts. She was born in Hingham, January 1, 1699-1700, and after her husband's death she was married, May 10, 1739, to William Stetson. Richard Kilby was a master mariner, and died shortly after returning from Jamaica, West Indies, December 4, 1736. He resided in the second precinct of Hingham and was only thirty-nine years of age when he died. Children, born in Hingham: 1. Catherine, April 26, 1720, married, March 26, 1745, Daniel Lincoln. 2. John, May 14, 1722. 3. William, March 23, 1723-24, died May 20, 1725. 4. William (q. v.), baptized July 17, 1726. 5. Cushing, March 24, 1727-28. 6. Nathaniel Cushing, January

2, 1730-31, died 1732. 7. Sarah, February 17, 1736-37. 8. Abigail, twin of Sarah, died August 14, 1737.

(III) William, third son and fourth child of Richard and Abigail (Cushing) Kilby, was baptized July 17, 1726. His mother was born in Hingham, but he probably settled in Cohasset, where his son William was born in 1763. This is the more probable, as the history of the town of Hingham, published by the town in 1893, gives the date of his baptism, but no account of his life beyond that event.

(IV) William (2), probably eldest son of William (1), and grandson of Richard and Abigail (Cushing) Kilby, was born in Cohasset, Massachusetts, in 1763. He was a blacksmith by trade, and removed to Dennysville, Washington county, district of Maine, in 1787. There he married Mary, daughter of Captain Theophilus and Lydia (Cushing) Wilder, born in Dennysville in 1768, and their children were born in that town. He was clerk of the town for many years, and also served as selectman, town treasurer and postmaster. Children: 1. William, born 1789, married his cousin, Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer C. and Abigail (Ayer) Wilder. 2. Daniel, 1791, married Joanna, daughter of Isaac and Joanna (Hersey) Hobart, born 1799. 3. John, 1793, married Lydia C. Hierd, daughter of Ebenezer C. and Abigail (Ayer) Wilder, born 1797. 4. Mary, 1795, married Aaron, eldest child of Isaac and Joanna (Hersey) Hobart. 5. Theophilus (q. v.), 1797. 6. Sarah, 1799, died 1806. 7. Benjamin, 1801, married (first) Eliza Rice, (second) M. H. Stoddard. 8. Sarah, 1807, died 1827. 9. Lydia C., 1809, married John ———.

(V) Theophilus, fourth son and fifth child of William and Mary (Wilder) Kilby, was born in Dennysville, Maine, in 1797. He married Deborah, born March 24, 1796, daughter of Crocker and Deborah (Jacob) Wilder, of Hingham, Massachusetts, April 27, 1822. Children, born in Dennysville, Washington county, Maine: 1. Charles (q. v.), 1823. 2. Alden, 1824, married (first) Lucy Bugbee. 3. Martha C., 1826, married Edwin Towers. 4. Sarah C., 1830, married Horlich Totman. 5. Francis, 1832. 6. Alfred, 1837, married Adaline (Eastman) Jones. 7. Theophilus, 1841.

(VI) Charles Henry, eldest child of Theophilus and Deborah (Wilder) Kilby, was born in Dennysville, Maine, in 1823. He married Julia E., daughter of Benjamin and Joanna (Foster) Foster, of East Machias, Maine. Joanna Foster was a granddaughter of Colo-

nel Benjamin Foster, niece of Samuel Foster, father of Benjamin, who came to Dennysville, Maine, in 1824. Children of Charles Henry and Deborah (Wilder) Kilby were born in Dennysville, Maine, as follows: 1. Benjamin Foster (q. v.), March 1, 1852. 2. Charles Henry, July 3, 1853, a resident of South Portland, Maine. 3. Emily Ursulla, October 30, 1856, married Howard H. Kilby, of Dennysville. 4. Herbert, July 8, 1860, married Hattie Pike and lives at Eastport, Maine.

(VII) Benjamin Foster, eldest child of Charles Henry and Julia E. (Foster) Kilby, was born in Dennysville, Maine, March 1, 1852. He attended the public schools, worked on a farm and in the mills. He then engaged in the retail boot and shoe business on his own account at Eastport, Maine, which business he carried on for twenty-five years. He was appointed to service in the United States custom house at Eastport, and held his office 1889-94, and in 1894 he became purchasing agent for the Sea Coast Packing Company of that city. In 1898 he resigned from the packing company, to accept from Governor Cobb the office of register of deeds for Washington county to fill a vacancy, and this appointment caused him to remove his residence to Machias. He was elected to the office by the people at the general election of 1906. In 1883 he was elected as representative in the Maine legislature. While a resident of Eastport he was elected a member of the board of trade of that city. His fraternal affiliation with the Masonic fraternity began in Eastport Lodge, No. 7, and he was advanced to the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 10. His religious faith made him a member of the Unitarian church. He was married, December 19, 1877, to Lucy Abigail, daughter of Levi K. and Mary Corthell, of Dennysville, Maine. Children: 1. Edith Lucy, born December 10, 1879, married Charles Carroll Rumery, of Eastport; no children. 2. Marcia Mary, born March 10, 1881, married Dr. Frank C. Jewett, of Eastport, Maine, and has one child, Lucy Clark Jewett. The mother of these children died January 8, 1884, and Mr. Kilby married (second) January 22, 1907, Mary Ellen, daughter of Alexander McFaul, of Pembroke, Maine.

Rankin is the diminutive of RANKIN Randolph, formed as are many other old English surnames. Tradition traces the descent of the family to John, son of a knight, Jacob de Rankine, burgomaster of Ghent, who married a daughter of the house of Keith and became progenitor

of the Rankin family. The name is spelled Rankines, Rankins, Rankings, Rangkings, and is numerous in Scotland, as well as England. A coat-of-arms borne by the Scotch Rankins at Orchardhead, Scotland, as early as 1672: Gules three boars' heads erased argent between a lance issuing out of the dexter base and a Lochaber ax issuing out of the sinister both erect of the second. Crest: A lance argent. Motto: Fortiter et recte. A branch of the Scotch Rankins settled in the Ulster province, in the north of Ireland, and from them many of the American families are descended.

(I) Robert Rankin, progenitor of the family mentioned in this sketch, was born in Perth, Scotland. He married Katherine McClaren.

(II) Moses, son of Robert Rankin, was born in Perth, Scotland, in 1834, and died in Sanford, Maine, in 1900. He married Isabelle Parkhill, at Glasgow, Scotland. She was born August 20, 1837, and is now living in Sanford, Maine. He attended the schools of his native place in Scotland and learned the trade of block-printing in the mills there. He came to this country in 1860, and found employment at his trade in the mills of Lawrence, afterwards working in mills at Matteawan, New York, and Milton, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Mary. 2. Katherine. 3. Thomas T., mentioned below. 4. Margaret. 5. Robert. 6. Darius. 7. George. 8. Willis. 9. Charles. All the children were born in this country.

(III) Thomas T., son of Moses Rankin, was born in Peekskill, New York, May 4, 1865. (The middle initial was added by Mr. Rankin and represents no baptismal or personal name.) He was educated in the public schools of the various towns in which his parents lived during his youth, Matteawan, New York; Milton Mills, New Hampshire; and Sanford, Maine. He was engaged for a time in the meat and provision business in Sanford. He was appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1901 was placed in charge of the York county jail, continuing to hold that responsible position to the present time. Mr. Rankin is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Riverside Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Sanford, and of Fraternal Lodge of Free Masons, of Alfred; of White Rose Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Sanford, and of Fern Chapter, Eastern Star. He is a member also of the Alfred Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, in 1884, Lora B. Jones, daughter of Benjamin Jones, of Kennebunk, Maine.

Children, all born in Sanford: 1. Lillian, November 9, 1886. 2. Harry, August 14, 1888. 3. Ethelyn, December 7, 1890. 4. Everett, October 24, 1892. The two eldest are graduates of the Sanford high school.

Maine loaned to the great state GREEN of Mississippi Sergeant S. Prentiss, one of the most brilliant orators the south ever knew. Dixie repays the obligation by sending us a scion from its leading first families.

(I) The Right Rev. William Mercer Green, D. D., was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, May 2, 1798, and died at Sewanee, Tennessee, February 13, 1887. His father was a wealthy rice-planter in the old North state. His grandmother was of the Quaker faith. He owed much to the discipline and good example of his sainted mother which in after life he was never slow to acknowledge. He was graduated with high honor from the University of North Carolina in the class of 1818, and immediately upon graduating began his theological course. He was ordained deacon in Christ Church, Raleigh, by Bishop R. C. Moore, April 29, 1821, made a priest in St. James, Wilmington, April 20, 1822, and became rector of St. John's, Williamsburg, North Carolina. From there he went to Hillsborough, to become rector at St. Matthew's, which he established. In 1837 he was appointed chaplain and professor of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric at his alma mater. Pennsylvania University conferred the degree of D. D. upon him in 1845. Dr. Green was elected to the bishopric of the diocese of Mississippi in 1849, and was consecrated in St. Andrew's, at Jackson, February 24, 1850. Bishop Green was among the most devoted churchmen, ever laboring zealously for the extension of God's kingdom on earth. After sixty-one years of arduous service in the ministry, thirty-three of which he served the church as bishop, he was compelled by increasing infirmities to relinquish some of his labors and rely on a coadjutor, but for the remaining five years of his life he performed many of his official duties. He was one of the founders of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1860, just as the war was about to deluge the beautiful southland in seas of blood. In 1867 Bishop Green was chosen chancellor of the university. He printed several sermons, notably those on "Baptismal Regeneration" and "Apostolic Succession," but his monumental works were the life of Right Rev. Dr. Ravenscroft, of

North Carolina (1830) and the life of Right Rev. Dr. Otey, of Tennessee. His second wife, who died in 1860, was Charlotte Isabella (Fleming) Green, of Wilmington.

(II) Rev. Stephen H., son of Bishop and Charlotte I. (Fleming) Green, was born at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, October 28, 1849. He was educated at private schools and by private tutors, and was a student at the Berkley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut, graduating therefrom in June, 1871. He was ordained deacon June 25, 1871, at Sewanee, Tennessee, and priest at Jackson, Mississippi, November 2, 1873. His first charge was at Grenada, Mississippi, 1871-77, and the next at Dallas, Texas, 1877-82. On account of the ill health of his family he removed to Elgin, Illinois, where he was rector for sixteen months, when he was called to St. John's Church, St. Louis, of which he had charge for twelve years. His other pastorates were: Annastan, Alabama; Kirkwood, Missouri; Memphis, Tennessee, and his second pastoral charge at Elgin, Illinois. Removing to the seacoast, by reason of sickness, he took charge of St. Saviour's church, Bar Harbor, Maine, May 1, 1903. The name of the church suggests an interesting bit of history of Mt. Desert Island. The Jesuits settled at Pemetic, now Northeast Harbor, Maine, in 1613, seven years before white men landed on the rock at Plymouth. While on a voyage from France they were driven out to sea in a storm, and prayed God to deliver them in his mercy. He heard their prayer, for in the morning the fog cleared away, the stars shone, and the boat-pilot steered them into a harbor which they, in gratitude, named San Saveur, in commemoration of their joyful and providential deliverance. After a few years' stay, during which the mild-mannered La Saussaye gave more attention to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and the curing of souls, neglecting the sterner wants of war, they were attacked, surprised and overwhelmed by a superior force in the command of Samuel Argall, from Virginia. The dispersion of the Jesuits ended French domination on the coast of Maine, but the name of the first Christian mission is perpetuated in the Episcopal church at Bar Harbor. Of this church Mr. Green assumed the rectorship in 1903. In 1878 a small stone chapel was built for the worshipers, and this was enlarged by the addition of the present nave and cancel, and seats comfortably nearly eight hundred. By personal kindness of heart and public spirit, combined with a gracious dignity of manner and a ripe scholar-

ship, Mr. Green is fitted to commend to this people the message from the Master.

Rev. Mr. Green married Cornelia Matilda, daughter of William C. Casey, of Middletown, Connecticut; seven children, two of whom are married and one is studying with a view to entering the ministry.

STANLEY

The Stanley family in England was of noble birth. Sir William Stanley bore a prominent part in the fight at Bosworth Field, which seated the Tudors on the throne of England. For his conspicuous gallantry there he was created earl of Derby, which title now remains in the family. Another distinguished name is Arthur Penryn Stanley, dean of Westminster. The name is derived from two Saxon words, "stone" and "leigh," and denotes a stoney field. It has been spelled "Standley," "Stansley" and "Stanslee." The family has produced many tall men. The first of the name to come to this country sailed on the good ship "Elizabeth and Ann," and was Christopher Stanley, April 29, 1635, who settled in Boston.

(I) The founder of the family in Maine was William Stanley, of Kittery, that state. He married Hannah Pope, October 20, 1714. His will was dated February 23, 1744, and was probated April 6, 1747. He lodged in garrison 23, with nine other families, in 1722. He bought of William Godsoe, May 13, 1719, an acre of land on the York road, and also owned land on Spruce creek.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Hannah (Pope) Stanley, was born October 12, 1715, and married Mary ———. He removed from Kittery to Shapleigh, Maine, in 1774, and settled on what was afterward called Stanley ridge. Their children were John, William, Mary, Dennis and Joseph.

(III) William (3), son of William (2) and Mary Stanley, was born in Shapleigh, Maine, in 1776, the year independence was declared; he was their second son and child and in addition was the first male child born in the town. Uniting in matrimony with Susanna Morrison, December 25, 1797, he removed to Porter, Maine, thence to Hiram, same state, where he built a mill and cleared a farm. He died April 27, 1822, at the comparatively young age of forty-six; his wife survived him until July 16, 1836. Both were buried on his land at South Hiram. To this couple were born Esther, Isaac, William, Jacob, Joseph and John.

(IV) Rev. John, son of William (3) and Susanna (Morrison) Stanley, the sixth child

and fifth son of the union, was born May 28, 1816, in Hiram, Maine. He married Salome Stacy, of Porter, Maine, April 9, 1840, William F. Taylor, Esquire, officiating at the ceremony, and thither he removed. He was a preacher of the Free Baptist denomination supplying at the Porter church. His whole life was devoted to the betterment of mankind and leading souls to the fold. He endeavored to walk in footsteps of the Master, showing the way to others. The blessings of the ministrations of the good man of God "live on" long after he has gone to his reward. Mr. Stanley's labors were coeval with that of the founders and missionaries of the church, David Marks, John Colby and Benjamin Randall. His family consisted of Lewis J., Sarah L., Isaac M., Cyrena F., Hannah J., Preston J., Olive J., Salome V., Randall L., Tobias A.

(V) Preston J., son of Rev. John and Salome (Stacy) Stanley, was born at Porter, Maine, January 24, 1853, and was the sixth of the family. He received his early education in the common schools of Porter, and worked as a day-laborer and as a journeyman cooper. When thirty-five years of age he started in the grocery business in Kezar Falls Village, remained there five years, sold out to George W. Wadleigh, and was employed by Allen Garner in a gents' furnishing and boot and shoe store, and eventually bought out the business. He took his son, Orman L., into the concern in 1897, and then added furniture, and continued to assist in conducting it until his death in 1902. He was a Republican in politics; he was serving as postmaster at the time of his death; had served as town treasurer, town clerk, and on the school committee at Porter. He was a member of Greenlief Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Cornish; Ossipee Lodge, K. of P.; Costello Tribe of Red Men; was a member of the I. O. O. F., and active in the Methodist church. He married, December 2, 1874, Naomi Stacy, of Porter, born 1855. Their children were: Sidney B., now R. F. D. carrier from Kezar Falls; Orman Leroy, Sherman P., Evelyn M., Florence M. and Ina N.

(VI) Orman Leroy, son of Preston J. and Naomi (Stacy) Stanley, was born in Porter, Maine, December 14, 1876, educated in its schools and at North Parsonfield Academy, graduating in 1895. He taught the high school in Porter, and was superintendent of schools of that town. He went into business with his father in 1897, and succeeded him at his death, and has managed it alone since. He was appointed postmaster to succeed his

father, which office he now holds. He is a Republican, and has been chairman of the Republican town committee. He is a member of the present (1909) legislature of Maine, representing the seventy-fourth district, comprising the towns of Porter, Hiram, Brownfield, Fryeburg and Lovell. He is a member of Greenlief Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Cornish, Aurora Chapter, R. A. M., of Cornish, Oriental Commandery, K. T., of Bridgeton, Kora Temple, of Lewiston, of the Ossipee Lodge, K. of P., of which he is a district deputy, and for two years has been deputy grand chancellor of the eighth district, which comprises five towns. He is also a member of Costello Tribe of Red Men and of the Charter Oak Grange, of Porter. He was married November 28, 1900, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Walter H. and Carrie Ridlon, of Kezar Falls. Their children are: Doris M., born May 5, 1902, Mildred, January 16, 1905, and Caroline Naomi, February 18, 1907.

The numerous family of NEWHALL Newhall, variously spelled Newhall, Newall and Newell, is descended from two brothers registered as early settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts, in the year 1630. They were grantees of lots in a division of lands there in 1638. Not one of a large number of wills examined in London appears to furnish a clue to trace their English origin. The earliest references to the name was found in the will of one Thomas Newhall, written in Latin in 1498. Printed history mentions the building of a new hall upon a baronial estate in Norfolk by a man who by so doing obtained the name of Johannis de Nova Aula, otherwise John de Newe-hall. This indicates the probable origin of the surname. The names of the two progenitors of the Lynn family were the brothers, Thomas Newhall and Anthony Newhall.

(I) Thomas Newhall, of Lynn, Massachusetts, died there, May 25, 1674. Wife Mary died September 25, 1665. His will was dated April 1, 1668, and probated June 30, 1674. He bequeathed lands to his sons Thomas and John, and money to his sons-in-law, Richard Haven's children and Thomas Browne's children, and sundry articles to his two daughters, Susanna Haven and Mary Browne. In his inventory are mentioned an old dwelling-house and an old barn, six acres of upland and twelve acres of meadow, besides other estate. Children: 1. Susanna, born about 1624, died in Lynn, February 7, 1682, married Richard Haven, of Lynn, Massachusetts. 2. Thomas,

born about 1630, see forward. 3. John, died before 1718, married (first) 3, 12 mo. (February), 1657, Elizabeth Loughton, who died October 22, 1677, and married (second) July 17, 1679, Sarah Flanders, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. 4. Mary, born about 1637, married Thomas Browne, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

(II) Ensign Thomas, son of Thomas Newhall, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, 1630, died there and was buried April 1, 1678. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Alice Potter, of Salem, Massachusetts; she was buried at Lynn, February 22, 1686-87. He was the first white child born in Lynn. He left an inventory of date 1687, of which he was possessed of property valued at nearly seven hundred pounds. He was an ensign and his homestead was near the center of the town near George Keser's tannery in 1665. In 1679 he purchased sixty acres near the dividing line between Salem and Lynn for a farm with which to portion off his sons. From the fact that among his buildings was a malt-house, it is conjectured that it once formed a part of the farm of the first Thomas Newhall, his father having an estate containing with other buildings a malt-house. Children: 1. Thomas, born 18, 9 mo., 1653, died July 3, 1728, at Malden, Massachusetts; married, November, 1764, Rebecca Green, of Malden, who died May 25, 1726. 2. John, 14, 12 mo., 1655, died January 20, 1738, married, June 18, 1677, Esther Bartram, of Lynn, who died September 28, 1728. 3. Joseph, September 22, 1658, see forward. 4. Nathaniel, March 17, 1660, died December 23, 1695, married Elizabeth ———, who married (second) intention dated January 8, 1696-97, John Ingersoll. 5. Elizabeth, March 21, 1662, drowned in April, 1665. 6. Elisha, November 3, 1665, buried last of February, 1686-87. 7. Elizabeth, October 22, 1667. 8. Mary, February 18, 1669. 9. Samuel, January 19, 1672, died before January 2, 1718-19; married Abigail Lyndsey, of Lynn. 10. Rebecca, July 17, 1675, married, May 22, 1697, Ebenezer Parker, of Reading, Massachusetts.

(III) Ensign Joseph, son of Ensign Thomas Newhall, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, September 22, 1658, died January 29, 1705-06. Married Susanna, born March 26, 1659, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Farrar, of Lynn, Massachusetts; she married (second), intention dated September 26, 1713, Benjamin Simonds, of Woburn. His name appeared often upon the records of holding some positions of honor or trust. He served as representative at the general court in 1705-06. He

"perished in a snowstorm, January 29, 1705-06," Boston News Letter No. 95, while he was on the road from Boston to Lynn during his term at the general court. Administration on his estate was granted July 10, 1706, in which are named his widow Susanna, his sons Thomas and Joseph, Elisha, Ephraim, Daniel, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Samuel, and daughters Jemima, Susanna and Sarah. Like his father, he was called Ensign. His homestead, a farm of thirty-four acres, was situated in the northerly part of Lynn, on the Salem (now Peabody) line. He had also another farm of one hundred and seventy acres in the present town of Lynnfield and called the Pond farm. Children: 1. Jemima, born December 31, 1678, married, June 9, 1698, Benjamin Very, of Salem, Massachusetts. 2. Thomas, January 6, 1680, died November 30, 1738, married (first) December 9, 1707, Mary Newhall of Lynn; married (second) December 12, 1717, Elizabeth Bancroft, of Lynn. 3. Joseph, February 6, 1683-84, died April 27, 1742; married, November 26, 1713, Elizabeth Potter. 4. Elisha, November 20, 1686, died in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, March 19, 1773; married, February 27, 1710-11, Jane Breed, of Lynn, who died March 22, 1773. 5. Ephraim, February 20, 1688-89, married, December 12, 1716, Abigail Denmark, of Lynn. 6. Daniel, February 5, 1690-91, died November, 1752; married, intention dated November 20, 1713, Mary Breed, of Lynn, who died January 1, 1775. 7. Ebenezer, June 3, 1693, died June 22, 1766; married, intention dated November 8, 1718, Elizabeth Breed, who died at Lynnfield, Massachusetts, February 7, 1770. 8. Susanna, December 19, 1695, married, July 16, 1717, Joseph Breed, of Lynn. 9. Benjamin, April 5, 1698, died June 5, 1763; married, January 1, 1721, Elizabeth Fowle, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who died at Lynn, January 28, 1760. 10. Samuel, March 9, 1700-01, see forward. 11. Sarah, July 11, 1704, married, January 3, 1722-23, Thomas Burrage, of Lynn.

(IV) Samuel, son of Ensign Joseph Newhall, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, March 9, 1700-01, died there, August, 1770. Married, December 8, 1724, Kezia Breed, who died October 9, 1748, Lynn Records, October 9, 1749, Quaker Records, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Hood) Breed, of Lynn, Massachusetts. He was adopted in his youth by an uncle named Thomas Farrar, who in his will bequeathed the bulk of his estate to him and another kinsman named Richard Hood. The will of Samuel, dated July 28, 1768, and

proved October 1, 1770, mentions his three sons, Pharoah, Abijah and Daniel, daughters Anna Estes, Elizabeth Newhall, Sarah Newhall, Lydia Johnson, Abigail Purinton, Rebecca Chase, and Ruth Newhall, and also his brother, Elisha Newhall. Children: 1. Anna, born October 27, 1725, married, September 16, 1746, Matthew Estes. 2. Elizabeth, March 7, 1727-28. 3. Sarah, August 20, 1730. 4. Lydia, January 14, 1732-33, married, October 15, 1753, Nehemiah Johnson. 5. Pharaoh, February 15, 1733-34, died September 15, 1821; married, April 24, 1764, Theodate Breed, of Lynn, who died at Lynn, September 10, 1810. 6. Abijah, February 15, 1736-37, see forward. 7. Abigail, March 4, 1738-39, married, January 15, 1760, Samuel Purinton, of Danvers, Massachusetts. 8. Daniel, February 4, 1740-41, died November 15, 1793; married (first) April 25, 1769, Hannah Estes, who died November 27, 1781; married (second) May 20, 1789, Elizabeth Dodge, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died his widow at Lynn, February, 1822. 9. Rebecca, October 28, 1743, married, April 24, 1764, Abner Chase, of Salem, Massachusetts. 10. Ruth, October 12, 1746, married, October 14, 1772, John Bassett, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

(V) Abijah, son of Samuel Newhall, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, February 15, 1736-37, died there August 30, 1819. Married (first) April 29, 1760, Abigail, born September 13, 1737, died July 9, 1792, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Hood) Bassett, of Lynn, Massachusetts; married (second), Alice —; she died his widow, January 7, 1820. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His will, dated March 18, 1809, calls him a cordwainer, and mentions wife Alice and children Daniel, Abijah, Lydia, Content, Keziah and Alice, and his son-in-law, Pelatiah Purinton. The will was proved February 15, 1820. His homestead appears to have been in that part of Lynn called Wood End. In 1771 he bought another lot of five acres, a portion of which, with a house on it, was sold after his death by his heirs. Children: 1. Daniel, born August 3, 1761, married, March 24, 1790, Mary Shillaber, and removed to Henniker, New Hampshire. 2. Lydia, February 10, 1763, died December 3, 1840; married, September 21, 1791, Enoch Mower, of Lynn, Massachusetts. 3. Keziah, August 8, 1865, married, September 17, 1794, Pelatiah Purinton, of Lynn, Massachusetts. 4. Content, September 2, 1767, married Abel Houghton; they were of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1820. 5. Rebecca, August 7, 1769, married, October 10, 1774,

Stephen Nichols, of Lynn, Massachusetts. 6. Alice, February 15, 1772, married (first) July 20, 1796, Thomas Butman; married (second) Nathan G. Chase. 7. Abigail, February 20, 1776. 8. Abijah, see forward. 9. Stephen, April 21, 1780, died August 16, 1781.

(VI) Abijah (2), son of Abijah (1) Newhall, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, January 1, 1779, died at Vassalborough, Maine, October 6, 1860. Married, September 25, 1804, Lucy, born at Vassalborough, Maine, October 8, 1785, died September 24, 1863, daughter of Remington and Anstrus (Gardiner) Hobby. He located early in life at Vassalborough, Kennebec county, Maine, and was a farmer and a tanner. Children: 1. Cynthia Hobby, born July 17, 1805, married, October 16, 1827, Captain Jabez Lewis, of Vassalborough, Maine. 2. Daniel, October 3, 1809, married, January 31, 1838, Clara Hoyt. 3. Henry Chase, February 6, 1814, see forward.

(VII) Henry Chase, son of Abijah (2) Newhall, was born at Vassalborough, Maine, February 6, 1814, died at Portland, Maine, February 18, 1877. Married, February 6, 1837, Lydia Howland, born at Vassalborough, Maine, April 25, 1817, died at Fairfield, Maine, May 31, 1898, daughter of George and — (Howland) Getchell. He was first a tanner, second he was engaged in the mercantile business, and thirdly in the lumber industry. Children: 1. George Henry, born March 18, 1838, see forward. 2. Charles Edward, March 18, 1842, died May 28, 1844. 3. Lucy Howland, October 6, 1843, died July 7, 1868; married, June 28, 1866, William Bodfish Dickey.

(VIII) George Henry, son of Henry Chase Newhall, was born at Canaan, Somerset county, Maine, March 18, 1838, died at Fairfield, Maine, May 2, 1890. Married (first) August 7, 1860, Mary A. Tobey, who died January 9, 1873; married (second) March 30, 1874, Louise E., daughter of Eben S. and Melinda B. (Lawrence) Page. He came to Fairfield in 1851, when his parents removed there from Canaan. He received a common-school education and devoted his energies to business. He was associated for some time with his father, in the employ of the firm of Newhall & Gibson. After his father's death he became a member of the firm of Lawrence, Phillips & Company, lumber manufacturers, and continued so to the end of his life. He was a Universalist in religious faith. A Democrat in politics. Not ambitious for official honors, but public spirited and interested in the general welfare. He was highly respected as a citizen and successful as a business man.

Child by first wife: 1. Edward F., born October 5, 1861, died August 9, 1868. Children by second wife: 2. Mary L., born at Chicago, Illinois, July 21, 1876, is a graduate of Curn Classical Institute, at Waterville, Maine, and of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, in 1899. 3. Henry C., born at Fairfield, Maine, February 14, 1882; after receiving his education in the common schools of Fairfield, and at the Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, he entered the employ of his father in the lumber business, at Shawmut, Maine. In company with Mr. G. Hume, he is extensively engaged as a lumber manufacturer in the town of Fairfield. He is a member of Siloam Chapter, St. Omar Commandery, and Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine.

The name Farnham is among FARNHAM the earliest in Massachusetts and has been conspicuous in the settlement and development of New England, especially at Concord and vicinity, in New Hampshire and at Rumford, in Maine. While most of its bearers have been tillers of the soil, they have ever been identified with the work of the church and other moral agencies, and still adhere to the standards of their Puritan ancestors. Many of those in Maine spell the name Farnham, but the New Hampshire branch uses the spelling Farnum. It is found in various forms among the New England records.

(I) Ralph Farnham was born in 1603, and sailed from Southampton, England, with his wife Alice, in the brig "James," arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, June 5, 1635, after a voyage of fifty-eight days. He was among the proprietors of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. His wife was born about 1606, and they brought with them four children, a daughter being born of them here. Their names were as follows: Mary, born 1626; Thomas, 1631; Ralph, 1633; Ephraim and Sarah.

(II) Ralph (2), born 1633, son of Ralph (1) and Alice Farnham, is said by tradition (which is open to question) to have been a native of Wales. He settled in Andover, Massachusetts, where he was a grand jurymen in 1679, and was the ancestor of a numerous posterity. He was married October 26, 1658, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Holt, another pioneer of Andover. She was born March 30, 1636, in Newbury, Massachusetts. He died January 8, 1692, in Andover. His children were: Sarah, Ralph, John, Henry, Hannah, Thomas, Ephraim and James.

(III) John, son of Ralph (2) and Elizabeth (Holt) Farnham, was born April 16, 1664, in Andover, where he resided and died in 1729, having survived his wife about twelve years. By occupation he was a wheelwright, and he was a deacon of the church. He was married April 10, 1684, to Elizabeth Barker, born January 20, 1663, a daughter of Nathan and Mary Barker. One of his daughters was involved in a witchcraft excitement.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Barker) Farnham, born February 13, 1684, died in 1762. He was a farmer and a wheelwright, residing all his life in Andover, where he was, like his father, a deacon in the church. He was married February 26, 1710, to Joanna Barker, born July 17, 1687, a daughter of Captain John and Mary Stevens Barker. She survived her husband about twenty-three years, dying in 1785.

(V) Captain John (3), son of John (2) and Joanna (Barker) Farnham, born April 1, 1711, died October 21, 1786, in Andover. He was married in 1738 to Sarah Frye, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Osgood) Frye. She was born March 25, 1720, and died in 1816. They were the parents of twelve sons and one daughter, namely: Nathan, John, Daniel, Isaac, Jedediah (died young), Samuel, James, Peter, Sarah, Simeon, Nathaniel and Enoch. The daughter became the wife of Brooks Emery and they were the founders of a distinguished family.

(VI) Simeon, tenth son of Captain John (3) and Sarah (Frye) Farnham, was born October 9, 1756, in Andover, Massachusetts, and settled in Gorham, Maine, as early as 1786. He was a tanner by trade, and owned a lot of land subsequently occupied by what is known as the Hinckley tan-yard. About 1805 he built on the westerly end of his lot a large, three-story brick house, which was destroyed by fire in 1871, being used at that time as a hotel. His last days were spent in Newburg, Maine. He served as a soldier of the revolution, and resided in Andover until his removal to Gorham. He was married May 26, 1787, to Elizabeth Johnson, of Andover, and they were the parents of Simeon, John, Elizabeth, Roxana, Charles, Henry B., Frederick and Edward. A descendant of his, Captain John Farnum, was in quite recent years postmaster at Gorham.

(VII) Henry Bowman, fourth son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Johnson) Farnham, born April 1, 1798, in Gorham, died November 30, 1879, in Bangor, Maine. For some years he was a merchant in Winthrop, Maine;

was for a short period engaged in the lumber business at Scituate and removed to Bangor in 1832. He served as city Marshall of Bangor, and was a deputy sheriff of Penobscot county. He was among the early opponents of the spread of slavery in this country, and acted during its existence with the Free Soil party, later joining the Republican party. He was married June 11, 1823, to Harriett May, born April 25, 1805, in Winthrop, daughter of the Rev. John and Esther (Tupper) May, who came from Massachusetts; Rev. John May was a Congregational minister. Harriett (May) Farnham died September 28, 1894, in Buffalo, New York. Three of their children died in infancy. The others were: 1. William H., born March 24, 1826, died July 27, 1872. 2. Harriett, became the wife of Henry M. Kent, of Buffalo, New York. 3. Elizabeth T., became the wife of John Wilder May, who was a judge of the courts in Boston. 4. Augustus B., see forward. 5. Laura M., became the wife of Mayor Sidney W. Thaxter, of Portland.

(VIII) Augustus B., second son of Henry B. and Harriett (May) Farnham, was born March 10, 1839, in Bangor. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. His first active occupation was that of bookkeeper, being employed by Stetson & Company, dealers in lumber and navigators, with headquarters in Bangor. He was thus engaged when the civil war broke out, and he enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, going out as first lieutenant. He was subsequently promoted to captain of the same company. This was a short-term organization and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Soon after that Captain Farnham organized a company which became a part of the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, and was mustered in August 14, 1862. He became major of this regiment, and was afterward promoted to lieutenant-colonel and participated in the following campaigns and battles: The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and Five Forks. At the last engagement, just before the surrender of General Lee, Colonel Farnham was wounded in the left lung, April 1, 1865. For meritorious conduct on the field he was brevetted colonel and was mustered out in 1865, returning to Bangor. He was soon appointed deputy collector of customs, in which capacity he served several years, and served ten years as postmaster of Bangor; appointed February 27, 1871, under Grant; February 27, 1875, under Grant; February 27, 1879, under Hayes; 1883, under Arthur; July

29, 1890, under Harrison. Following this, he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in partnership with J. A. Boardman. This connection continued seven years, at the end of which period the business was sold out. At this time Augustus B. Farnham was elected president of the Kenduskeag National Bank, of Bangor; which position he held until the bank went out of business, being reorganized as a trust company. In December, 1901, he was appointed adjutant-general of the state, and has continuously held that office until the present time, retaining his residence at Bangor, with office in the state-house at Augusta. Mr. Farnham is an active and valued member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-third degree, and has affiliated with Saint Andrew's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Moriah Chapter, Royal Ancient Masters; Saint John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Bangor, and with the Maine Consistory. He is a past grand master of the State Grand Lodge; past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the state; past commander of the State Commandery, Grand Army of the Republic, and president of the Melitia Club, of Bangor.

Mr. Farnham married (first) January 12, 1871, Ardelia B. Clark, born December 8, 1846, daughter of Edwin and Mary (McRuer) Clark, of Bangor. By this union there were two children: 1. Mary McRuer, born July 5, 1872, married William Lincoln Smith, of Concord, Massachusetts, and has two children: Philip Loring, born March 13, 1906, and Elizabeth Farnham. 2. Ardelia Clark, born June 25, 1874, died August 14, 1874. Mrs. Farnham died July 18, 1874. Mr. Farnham married (second) March 27, 1878, Laura Wood, born April 24, 1864, daughter of Henry A. and Mary M. (Horton) Wood, of Providence, Rhode Island. By this union one child, Henry A., born December 30, 1878, educated in the public schools and Orchard Lake Military Academy, of Michigan, now a journalist, connected with the *New York World*.

There are strong indications LEDYARD that this family was of Welsh origin. The home of the family in Wales was Lloydyard, and, to quote one authority, "it is hardly to be questioned that they were a branch of the Llwyds (or Lloyds) who traced their ancestry to the early Britons who fought with Arthur against the Saxon Kings." The name Lidiard, of county Somerset, England, is given in Domesday

Book. Lidigār and hāmlets in England and Scotland bear the names Ledgard, Ledgiard and Ledead. A branch was seated at Lediard-Tregoz, county Wills, England, who bore arms said to be almost identical with those of the Welsh family. One of the Ledyard descendants who visited Willshire found a kinsman, John Ledyard Phillips, of Melksham, whose arms were the same as those borne in this country: Ermine on a chevron or, five mullets gules. Crest: a demi-lion rampant argent, holding in the dexter paw a mullet gules. Motto: *Per crucem ad stellas*. These arms were seen by a grandson of the emigrant, John Ledyard, "the traveller," on a carriage in Bristol, England, and recognized as the same borne by his grandfather. It is said that there is a connection between the St. John and Ledyard families, which may be only a tradition. Henry St. John, Baron of Lidiard-Tregoz, county Wills, England, was created Lord Bolingbroke. It is stated that "he died childless in 1751"; but in the contests over the estate which followed, the attorney-general proved that St. John had a son John "who was lost," and in the opinion of some writers this "missing heir" was John Ledyard, who came to America. Certain circumstances may tend to bear out this belief, but, on the other hand, the following statements seem to shed a surer light on the parentage of the emigrant. A merchant of Bristol, England, John Ledyard, married, in 1665, Elizabeth Hilliard, of Bradford, county Wills, and had two sons, Ebenezer and John. The taller married, in 1690, Sarah Windham, of Bradford, and their son John married Sarah Allen. Ebenezer, mentioned above, married a Miss Yarborough. A lady of this name was known as the mother of John Ledyard, the emigrant, and he was known to have written letters from Groton, Connecticut, 1739-41, to John Ledyard, of Bristol, whom he addressed as "cousin." The letters indicated familiar intimacy and there were complaints that "after his arrival in New England no letters have reached him from his relatives in London." Lacking any further proof, it seems natural to conclude that the American ancestor John was the son of Ebenezer and his wife, Miss Yarborough, and that he wrote the said letters to his cousin John, of Bristol (who married Sarah Allen), and was the son of his father's brother John. It should be noted also that the emigrant perpetuated his probable father's name, Ebenezer, in his own family and that the Yarborough name appeared in the family of his noted son, Colonel William Ledyard.

(I) John Ledyard, American ancestor, was probably the son of Ebenezer and ——— (Yarborough) Ledyard, of Bristol, England, where he was born in 1700. The date of his arrival in this country is not given, but at an early age he was engaged as teacher of a Latin school at Southold, Long Island. In a few years, 1727-30, he moved to Groton, Connecticut, and later to Hartford. His name was on the public records of Connecticut in 1732 and he became very active and prominent in the affairs of Hartford. He was representative to the general court, 1753 and 1769, and was prominent in securing the protection and education of the native Indians; also in the movements which resulted later in the founding of Dartmouth College. He is described as a man of great distinction, influence and literary culture. He married (first) Deborah, daughter of Judge Benjamin Youngs, and great-granddaughter of Rev. John Youngs, of Southold, Long Island; she belonged to one of the most prominent families of that place. She died 1748-49, and Mr. Ledyard married (second) Mary, widow of John Ellery, and daughter of John and Mary (Stanley) Austin. She was the granddaughter of Nathaniel Stanley, of Hartford. John Ledyard's will was probated September 6, 1771 (*Magazine of American History*, Vol. VII., p. 188). He died in Hartford, September 3, 1771, and was buried on the old Centre burial-ground. The inscription on his grave-stone reads: "Sacred to the memory of John Ledyard Esq., who departed his life on the 3rd of September A. D. 1771 aged 71 years. The memory of the just is blessed." Children of John and Deborah were: 1. John (Capt.), born in Groton, 1730, died March, 1762; married Abigail, daughter of Roger Hempold, and had six children. 2. Youngs (Capt.), married Amelia Avery, of Groton, and had seven children. 3. Deborah. 4. Mary. 5. Ebenezer.

(II) Ebenezer, third son of John and Deborah (Youngs) Ledyard, was born in Groton in 1736, died there September 29, 1811. He was presumably named for his grandfather in England. He appears to have been prominent in town affairs, and in 1775 had charge of the construction of Fort Griswold, at Groton, where his brother, the commander and noted hero of the place, Colonel William Ledyard, met with a tragic death. Ebenezer was held as hostage for the wounded captured by the British at the surrender of the fort, and on their return he was taken by them to New York. He married (first) Mary Latham, of Groton, born January 6, 1739, died February

15, 1779. The gravestone inscription at the Ledyard cemetery, Groton, reads: "Mrs. Mary the amiable wife of Ebenezer Ledyard Esq." He died, as above mentioned, at seventy-five years of age. He married (second) Elizabeth Gardiner, of Stonington, Connecticut, who had three children: Jonathan, Henry G. and Guy Carlston Ledyard. Children of Ebenezer and Mary were: 1. Ebenezer Jr., born 1760, died at Groton, November 17, 1776. 2. Jonathan. 3. David. 4. Gurdon, born 1769, died 1770. 5. Gurdon 2nd. 6. William Pitt. 7. Austin. 8. Nathaniel. 9. Benjamin, born in Groton, August 28, 1778, died April 15, 1788. 10. Joseph, his twin brother, died September 5, 1778.

(III) William Pitt, sixth son of Ebenezer and Mary (Latham) Ledyard, was born in Groton in 1774, and died in Bath, Maine, where he removed, August 24, 1812, aged thirty-eight years. He married Mercy, daughter of Captain Asa Palmer, of Stonington. An old day-book or blotter kept by the captain contained an itemized account given in the currency of the time, of one hundred or more articles included in the grandmother's dowry. This book of quaint interest is now in possession of the family of James C. Ledyard. The children of William Pitt and Mercy were: Harriet, Julia A., William P., Mercy, Caroline.

(IV) Harriet, daughter of William Pitt and Mercy (Palmer) Ledyard, married, January 20, 1827, Orrin D. Crommett, born at Waterville, Maine, June 10, 1796, and died there 1845. He was the son of James Crommett, a lumberman, of Kennebec county, until after the embargo act, when he met with heavy losses. His wife was a Miss Delano, daughter of Peleg Delano, of Sidney, Maine. Orrin D. was one of three sons. He followed the business of millwright and owner at Waterville during his active years and was fairly successful. He died about 1840, and his widow in 1851 removed to Bath, Maine.

(V) James Crommett, son of Orrin D. and Harriet (Ledyard) Crommett, was born in Waterville, December 30, 1833. He was but seven years of age at the time of his father's death, and when he was eighteen he removed with his mother to Bath. On reaching twenty-one years of age, by a special act of the legislature he assumed the name Ledyard. He first engaged in business as clerk with his uncle, William P. Ledyard, after establishing a furniture business, which he gave up in the early seventies to attend to other interests. He gave largely of his time and ability to the city of Bath, having served in both branches

of the city government. In 1882 Mr. Ledyard was unanimously elected mayor, which office he ably filled for two years. He was identified with the school committee and was chairman of the committee which built the Morse high school, rendering the city invaluable service and securing an edifice second to none in the state for educational uses. He was a member of the Maine legislature in 1899, and was for many years connected with the Bath Savings Institution as director and president. He was also president of the Lincoln National Bank and a director of the Eastern Steamboat Company, and was president of the board of managers of the Old Ladies Home. He was a member of Solar Lodge, F. and A. M., also of Montgomery and St. Bernard Royal Arch Chapter, and a deacon of the Central Congregational church. He died in Bath, September 26, 1907. The following is from an obituary of the Bath paper. "Mr. Ledyard was beloved and respected by the entire community and his death comes as a great loss not only to his immediate family, but to all who knew him and to this city which he has so long and so faithfully served." Mr. Ledyard married, March 24, 1863, Mary Jane, daughter of Charles and Elvira (Weeks) Owen, who died September 23, 1904. Children: William, of Boston, James P., Owen J., of Bath, and Harriet C. Five other children died in infancy.

The old Ledyard house at Hartford, built by the ancestor John, or, as he was called, Judge John Ledyard (who died 1771), was on the northeast corner of Arch and Prospect streets. It was a two-story, heavy-timbered frame house, with a plain, straight roof. The frontage was 50-60 feet and the depth 35-40 feet. There was a wide hall and long, straight staircase; the rooms were large and lofty. Two chimneys were in the body of the house between the rooms. There were two windows on the west and three on the east side of the front door. The doors were without porches. An L was constructed for a kitchen and well-room and joined by the main building. Large cedar-trees were on each side of the front door, and about thirty feet from the house on the west side a row of elm-trees. To adapt the building to two families, in 1830 a brick kitchen was erected and connected with the northwest corner. In the rear a one and one-half story house (probably originally the negro servants' quarters) was occupied by colored people for many years, till torn down, 1835-40. It was not included in the Ledyard property. Ledyard house, one of the finest



J. C. Lydard

residences in the town, was torn down 1865-70, but most of the fine elm-trees remain.

The surname Stanhope is STANHOPE of local origin. The first record of this ancient, knightly and noble family is of Walter de Stanhope, county Durham, whose son Richard died in 1338. The name is taken from the town of Stanhope, near Darlington, county Durham, the ancient residence of the family. Lord Stanhope wrote a history of the family, entitled "Notices of the Stanhopes" (8 vo., 1855). The pedigree is traced to 1216 in some of the English branches. Of this family are the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Stanhope and the Earl of Harrington. There are many coats-of-arms, some of ancient date. Among the oldest is: Sable a bend between six crosses crosslet argent. These arms were placed in the chapel of Baliol College, Oxford, in 1574. We find the name in early records spelled Stanape and Stanup.

(I) Ensign Jonathan Stanhope, immigrant ancestor, settled early in Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he died October 22, 1702, aged seventy years. Therefore he was born in 1632, doubtless in England. He married, at Charlestown, April 16, 1656, Susanna Ayer. He married (second) Abigail ———, who died at Sudbury, his widow, September 17, 1722. Children, born at Sudbury: 1. Jonathan, February 2, 1657, married, May 11, 1674, Sarah Griffin; children: i. Isaac, born June 27, 1675; ii. Jonathan, November 5, died November 19, 1681. 2. Sarah, March 25, 1658. 3. Hannah, married, April 1, 1686, Stephen Jennings. 4. Joseph, September 13, 1662, mentioned below. 5. Jemima, June 5, 1665. 6. Mary, January 29, 1667, married William Wesson. 7. Rebecca, October 29, 1670. 8. Jemima, married, October 15, 1689, Thomas Rutter.

(II) Joseph, son of Ensign Jonathan (I) Stanhope, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1662. He married, January 1, 1684-85, Hannah Bradish, who died July 20, 1727, daughter of Joseph Bradish. Children, born at Sudbury: 1. Susanna, September 1, 1685, married, September 27, 1727, William Simson. 2. Jonathan, January 25, 1686-87, mentioned below. 3. Jemima, married, May 27, 1717, John Walker. 4. Isaac, died December 30, 1729. 5. Joseph.

(III) Jonathan (2), son of Joseph (I) Stanhope, was born January 25, 1686-87, at Sudbury. He married Abigail ———. A Jonathan married, October 21, 1733, Bath-

sheba Walker, thought to be his second wife. Children of first wife: 1. Joseph, born November 15, 1715, mentioned below. 2. Anna, November 4, 1717, married, in Marlborough, November 17, 1737, Jonathan Whipple. 3. Samuel, April 23, 1719, settled at Bolton, Massachusetts; married, in Framingham, November 6, 1755, Elizabeth Angier; children: i. Samuel, born October 15, 1756, married, February 26, 1778, Mary Goodnow; he was a soldier in the revolution from Bolton, Captain Benjamin Hastings' company, Colonel John Whitcomb's regiment; ii. Elizabeth, January 16, 1758, married, May 29, 1777, William Walker; iii. Peter, November 29, 1759, revolutionary soldier from Bolton, married, November 30, 1775, Elizabeth Parmenter; iv. Asahel, October 1, 1761; v. Jonas, March 31, 1764; vi. Dinah, July 23, 1766; vii. Anne, September 8, 1768; viii. Azubah, November 25, 1770. 4. Abigail, November 23, 1720.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of Jonathan (2) Stanhope, was born in Sudbury, November 15, 1715. The family of Joseph seems to have moved to Maine about 1760. Joseph Stanhope signed a petition to settle Rev. Peter Thacher Smith at New Marblehead, or Windham, Maine, April 12, 1762. He was then an inhabitant of the town. No earlier record is found. No later record than 1757 is found at Sudbury. The family was small. We have given the entire family practically down to the time Joseph located in Maine. No other family of the name is to be found in Massachusetts or New England before the revolution. Joseph married (first) at Sudbury, January 24, 1739-40, Keziah Parmenter; (second) January 31, 1755, Sarah How. Children of first wife: 1. Mercy, born June 22, 1745. 2. Abigail, May 30, 1748. 3. Keziah, November 28, 1752. Children of second wife: 4. Isaac. 5. Joseph, May 27, 1757, soldier in the revolution from Deerfield, Massachusetts.

(V) Isaac, son of Joseph (2) Stanhope, was born at Sudbury, October 15, 1755. Soldier in the revolution from Packersfield, Massachusetts (Maine) in Captain Ezra Town's regiment, Colonel James Read's regiment, aged nineteen, height five feet five inches, complexion brown, eyes light, farmer by occupation, birthplace Sudbury, enlisted May 13, 1775.

(VI) Warren, son or nephew of Isaac Stanhope, was born in 1800; settled in Robinson and Orrington, Maine, died in 1868. He married Mary Butler, of Calais, Maine, born 1791, died 1880. Children: 1. William, born in Orrington, mentioned below. 2. Warren.

3. Curtis, a physician. 4. James M., died of disease while a soldier of the civil war. 5. John, died in Bradford. 6. Mary B.

(VII) William, son of Warren Stanhope, was born in Orrington, Maine, about 1825, died in Bradford, Maine. He was educated in the public schools in his native town, and followed farming during his active life at Bradford, Maine. He was deacon in Free Will Baptist church. A Republican in politics. He married Sarah Howard, born in Bangor, Maine, died 1874, at Bradford. Children: 1. William H., soldier in the civil war; at Drury's Bluff he was wounded, and was in hospital three months; died in Andersonville Prison. 2. Frances E., married Llewelyn A. Lucas. 3. Abbie S., married William G. Larrabee. 4. Henry Brevet, mentioned below. By a subsequent marriage, there is a son, Wesley, now residing in South Lincoln, Maine.

(VIII) Henry Brevet, son of William and Sarah (Howard) Stanhope, was born in Bradford, Maine, January 5, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. When but seventeen years of age, in September, 1861, he enlisted in the civil war, in Company E, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, and served through the war, being mustered out February 2, 1866, with the rank of sergeant of the same company. He went through the Peninsula Campaign from Yorktown to Harrison's Landing, and contracted the typhoid fever there. He was away from the regiment for a while, in Florida, and from there went back to Morris Island, and while there was in Battery Chatfield about two months, on the upper end of the island, shelling Fort Sumpter. He re-enlisted January 4, and got a thirty-day furlough home. He was back with the regiment in Virginia again in April, in the Army of the James, under General Benjamin F. Butler, Tenth Army Corps; was wounded in May, but got back to finish the campaign of '64-'65 at Appomattox in the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, First Division, Third Brigade. He took part in many engagements and saw hard service in some of the notable campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was in Boston, Massachusetts, a few years, being there at the time of the big fire, in '72, and was on special police in the city at the time of the first jubilee there. Upon leaving the service he went to Michigan, to work in the lumbering industry of that section, and for three years was watchman in a sawmill at East Saginaw, Michigan. He subsequently engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1884 he returned to Foxcroft, Maine, and

since then has been engaged in farming in that town most of the time. In 1904, owing to failing health, he sold his farm, and now lives in the village of Foxcroft, where he purchased a home, and is retired from active business. He is a well known and highly respected citizen. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Charles D. Jamison Post, No. 110, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bradford Center, Maine. He was formerly commander of C. S. Doudy Post, of Dover, and Charles P. Chandler Post, G. A. R., of Foxcroft.

Henry B. Stanhope married, in Dexter, Maine, by the Rev. Thomas M. Davies, March 29, 1874, Emma H. Pratt, born December 16, 1849, daughter of Seth C. Pratt, born September 2, 1807, died June 2, 1880, and Mary (Herring) Pratt, born February 2, 1813, died November 22, 1895. Robert and Polly (Wagg) Herring were the parents of Mary (Herring) Pratt, and they lived at New Gloucester, Maine. Children of Seth C. and Mary (Herring) Pratt: Cynthia J., Rev. George W., Rev. Henry O., Emma H. (Mrs. Stanhope) and George W., who died young. Joel Pratt, father of Seth C. Pratt, was born in Massachusetts, in 1776; married Sarah Jones; children: Reuben, Nelson, Lawson, Seth C., mentioned above, Esther, Marilla, Joel Jr. and Sarah Jones Pratt. Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope have no children.

There were numerous immigrants of this name from England during the colonial period, but the founder of the family treated of below was probably the first to arrive in this country.

(I) Deacon John Willis, a Puritan of great respectability and considerable distinction, arrived in New England during or prior to 1637, and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he entered with spirit into the management of the early public affairs of the town. He sold his property to William Pabodie in 1657, removing to Bridgewater as one of the original proprietors. He was one of the organizers of the town government, holding various town offices, was appointed to solemnize marriages and administer oaths, served as representative to the general court for a period of twenty-five years, and was the first deacon of the church in Bridgewater. His will was dated 1692 and proven the following year. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Hodgkins) Palmer, widow of William Palmer, and had children: Deacon John, Nathaniel, Joseph, Comfort, Benjamin, Hannah, Elizabeth and Sarah.

(II) Deacon John (2), eldest son of Deacon John (1) and Elizabeth (Hodgkins) (Palmer) Willis, married Experience Byram, of Bridgewater; died in 1712; had children: John, Experience, Samuel, Mary, Nathaniel.

(III) Nathaniel, son of Deacon John (2) and Experience (Byram) Willis, according to tradition, was born about 1700, in Taunton, Massachusetts; married and had two children: Lemuel and another son.

(IV) Lemuel, son of Nathaniel Willis, born about 1740, died 1780; married Lydia Hodges, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, 1741, died at Windham, Vermont, 1810; had one child, Lemuel.

(V) Lemuel (2), son of Lemuel (1) and Lydia (Hodges) Willis, born June 29, 1771, in Taunton, died in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, May 12, 1849; married Fanny Cobb, born February 24, 1780, in Hallowell, Maine; had children: Lemuel, Fanny C., John H.

(VI) Rev. Lemuel (3), son of Lemuel (2) and Fanny (Cobb) Willis, was born in Windham, Vermont, April 24, 1802, and died in Warner, New Hampshire, July 23, 1878. After pursuing the regular course of study at the Chesterfield Academy, New Hampshire, he devoted himself to theology, and, entering the ministry of the Universalist church, held pastorates in Lebanon, New Hampshire; Troy, New York; Salem, Lynn, Cambridgeport and Haverhill, Massachusetts; Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and other places. He was a pleasing speaker, noted for his clear and forcible sermons and his ministry extended throughout a period of fifty years. He was married (first) to Almada R., daughter of Edward and ——— (Witherill) Simmons; she was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, January 25, 1803, and died September 23, 1846. Their children were: 1. Lemuel Murray, see forward. 2. Otis W., born August 24, 1829. 3. Algernon, July 28, 1833. 4. Mary L., January 13, 1836, died August 20, 1869; she married Philip C. Bean, of Warner, New Hampshire, and had a son, L. Willis Bean, who is now an employe of the United States government in customs at Portland, Maine. 5. Harlon Simmons, July 18, 1843, who has a son, Arthur L., who is the deputy secretary of state of the state of New Hampshire. Rev. Lemuel married (second) Abigail P. George, of Warner, New Hampshire.

(VII) Dr. Lemuel Murray, eldest child of Rev. Lemuel (3) and Almada R. (Simmons) Willis, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, Jan-

uary 17, 1893. During his youth he made good use of his time in the study of the classics, and books on philosophy, language and science were his constant companions during the time when he was directed in his studies by his proficient and painstaking father. Upon the completion of his classical course, and when he had obtained some knowledge of his professional work, he entered Dartmouth Medical College and was graduated Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1847. He taught school and practiced medicine in Eliot, Maine, 1848-49, and during the latter year made the trip to California with other gold-seekers. Returning to Eliot, a wiser if not a richer man, he resumed the practice of medicine, remaining there until the spring of 1858, when he removed to Canton, Massachusetts, from thence to Chelsea, and soon after to Charlestown. He was made assistant-surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in July, 1862, and accompanied the regiment to New Orleans, where it was stationed under the general directions of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gulf. He was then stationed with the regiment at Ship Island and Fort Pike, where his care for and fatherly attention to the needs of those entrusted to his ministrations won well-deserved praise, and was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865. He returned to Charlestown, again taking up the practice of medicine, and lived in that town during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the leading medical societies of Massachusetts, held the rank of Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and was the founder and first president of the Boston Microscopical Society. He was a thorough musician, an expert performer on the piano and violin and possessed of rare artistic tastes. His love for books made him a discerning collector of French, German and Latin, as well as English classics and the philosophical and scientific treasures of literature in the tongue in which they first appeared were his particular delight. He contributed original and translated scientific and medical articles of merit to various magazines and to the proceedings of learned societies, as well as articles having a bearing on his professional and research work. He married (first) in Eliot, Maine, July 15, 1849, Paulina H., who died March 23, 1858, a daughter of John and Mary (Staples) Fogg. They had one child: John Lemuel Murray, see forward. Dr. Willis married (second) February 25, 1865, Abbie A., who died in Malden, November 21, 1903,

and was a daughter of Eben and Priscilla (Hutchins) Neal, of Lynn, Massachusetts. By this second marriage Dr. Willis had children: Harold N., who became a resident of Arlington, Massachusetts, and Edith G., who married Frank Rideout, and made her home in Saugus, Massachusetts.

(VIII) John Lemuel Murray, only child of Dr. Lemuel Murray and Paulina H. (Fogg) Willis, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, February 11, 1856. He remained in Eliot, Maine, after the death of his mother, and was graduated from the public schools and academy of the town, and also from the Berwick Academy. He selected as his profession that of his father, and was graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College as Doctor of Medicine in 1877, and was at once appointed house surgeon of the Maine General Hospital. After a service of one year he took a post-graduate course in the Medical School connected with the New York University, then settled as a physician and surgeon in Eliot, Maine, and made his home in the old homestead of John Fogg, which had been in the possession of his mother's family since 1699. The house was built in 1737 and the homestead is located on the Old Road in Eliot. The building is beautifully shaded by two stately elms that rise high above the two-storied house and give an air of colonial grandeur to the entire landscape. Dr. Willis was early connected with the public school system of Eliot as a teacher and subsequently as superintendent of schools and a trustee of Berwick Academy. He is a member and has served as president of the York County Medical Society; is a member and has served as vice-president of the Maine Medical Society; has served as chairman of the Maine Medical Board of Registration and is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Strafford County Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held high official positions. He is also a member of the Maine Historical Society and of the Warwick Club, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was an active factor in advancing the interests of the William Fogg Library, made possible by the benefaction of Dr. John S. H. Fogg, of Boston, who was a native of Eliot, and who provided for the erection and maintenance of a free public library to the memory of his father, the in-

stitution to bear the well-remembered name of William Fogg. The gift included his library of choice books, appraised at the time of his death at ten thousand dollars. This institution now stands on the very acres that were a part of William Fogg's homestead and Dr. Fogg's birthplace. The town appointed Dr. Willis as its trustee and he has charge of the building. His private library includes over four thousand volumes, collected by his father and himself, both enthusiastic and discriminating book-lovers and collectors. On June 25, 1902, Dr. Willis was presented by his townsmen with a silver loving-cup just as he had rounded out twenty-five years of practice among them. He edited "Old Eliot," a valuable historical, biographical and genealogical quarterly magazine, now in its ninth year, and he is president of the Eliot Historical Society.

He married, October 1, 1879, Carrie Estelle, daughter of Freeman C. and Ellen J. (Cooper) Ham; they have children: Elizabeth Gail, born October 18, 1884, and Harlon Parker, born April 30, 1891.

Charles Gardiner, son of McCULLY Charles McCully, of Trenton, New Jersey, and Jane Emma (Lawrence) McCully, of New York City, was born in New York, December 29, 1832. In his early childhood the family removed to Oswego, New York, where he passed through the first stage of education in the public schools. He was prepared for college in the celebrated academy at Homer, New York, then under the direction of Samuel B. Woolworth, afterward chancellor of the University of the State. He matriculated at Yale College in 1850, and was graduated A. B. in 1853. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and in the commencement appointments was in the rank next after the valedictorian and the salutatorian. The class numbered one hundred and four members, among whom were Andrew Dickson White, first president of Cornell University and United States ambassador to Germany, Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet, Wayne MacVeagh, attorney-general of the United States and ambassador to Italy, Hiram Bingham, the missionary-educator, and so many others who have gained high distinction that it is often designated "the famous class of '53." After three years spent in teaching in Mississippi, Mr. McCully entered the Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, and was graduated in the class of 1859. His first

charge was that of the Congregational church, at Milltown, New Brunswick, where he was ordained July 17, 1860. He remained in this place until 1866, having rendered in 1865 a term of service in the Christian Commission of the civil war. From 1866 to the early part of 1876 he was pastor of the Congregational church at Hallowell, Maine. Thence he was called to the pastorate of the church in Calais, and continued in it until his resignation in April, 1908, a service of thirty-two years. Having declined the request of the church to prolong the relation he was made pastor emeritus. Mr. McCully has been the moderator of the general conference of the Congregational churches of Maine and on two occasions has given the annual sermon before that body. He was a state delegate to the International Congregational Council held in Boston, 1899, and again to that of Edinburgh, in 1908. He is one of the oldest trustees in years of service of the Bangor Theological Seminary and has served on important committees in the interest of the institution. He has endeared himself to the people of Calais beyond the circle of his own church, and has taken a conspicuous and influential part in all movements relating to the welfare of the community. During many years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Free Library and Reading-Room, and has given much time and labor to the oversight of it. The library is housed in a building which was erected in 1894 at a cost of ten thousand dollars, the joint gift of Frederick Augustus Pike (1817-1886), of Calais, and Freeman H. Todd, of St. Stephen. The library enjoys a liberal endowment provided by James Shephard Pike, associate editor of the *New York Tribune*, 1850-60, United States minister to the Netherlands 1861-66. A peculiar feature of the endowment is the interdiction by the testator of the purchase from the fund of any novel which has not been published more than ten years. Mr. McCully was married December 25, 1867, to Frances, daughter of George Marks and Mary Bridges (Toppliff) Porter. Their children were: 1. Emma Lawrence, born January 21, 1873. 2. Mary Porter, January 17, 1874, died March 17, 1899. Mrs. McCully is a descendant of John Porter, the immigrant in the following line.

PORTER John Porter, of Hingham and Salem (Danvers), a tanner by trade and occupation, was born in England in 1595. He came probably from Dorsetshire to the Massachusetts Bay Colony,

probably landed in Boston and going to Dorchester. He was among those who came from Dorchester to Hingham in 1635, and during his short stay in that town he owned land at "Otis Hill," "Over the Delaware," at "Lyford's Licking Meadows," "Crooked Meadows," "Plaine Neck," "Weir Neck," and at "Turkey Meadows." His residence was on East street, on lands granted to him in 1637, and now a part of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society grounds. He was constable in 1641 and a deputy in the general court of elections held in Boston, May 29, 1664, and in the same year he removed from Hingham to that part of Salem afterwards known as Danvers, and May 5, 1644, Mary Porter (supposed to have been his wife) joined the Salem church, but his own name does not appear on the church records until 1649. He sold his house and lands in Hingham to Nathaniel Baker in 1648. He had already purchased a farm in Salem of the Rev. Samuel Sharp, May 10, 1643, for one hundred and ten pounds, and he paid the first installment of fifty pounds May 20, 1643, the second of thirty pounds May 1, 1644, the third of thirty pounds, May 1, 1645, he did not pay until January 20, 1652. On June 29, 1648, he bought of Simon Bradstreet, of Boston, one-third of a farm of one hundred and eighty acres and the same day bought of William and Richard Haynes, of Salem, the other two-thirds of Bishop's farm. In 1650 he bought five hundred acres of land of Emanuel Downing, of Salem, which farm he gave to his son Joseph (q. v.) as a marriage portion in 1663. At the time of his death he was the largest landholder in Salem Village, his lands being included in what became the townships of Danvers, Salem, Windham, Topsfield and Beverly. He was deputy from Salem to the general court of elections held in Boston, April 29, 1668. He died in Salem Village (now Danvers), September 6, 1676, and his widow Mary, who probably came with him from England, was said by Perley Derby, of Salem, eminent authority, to have been living in 1685. The children of John and Mary Porter, the immigrants, were: 1. John, a mariner, unmarried, who may have been born in England, and who died March 16, 1684. 2. Samuel, mariner, owned a large farm near Windham, married Hannah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Dodge, of Beverly, and they had one child, John, born 1658. He died in 1660 and his widow married, December 2, 1661, Thomas Woodbury, of Beverly, and died January 2, 1689, aged forty-five years.

She had by her second marriage nine children. 3. Joseph (q. v.), baptized September 9, 1638. 4. Benjamin, baptized in Hingham, November, 1639; died unmarried January 7, 1722-23. 5. Israel, baptized in Hingham, February 12, 1643, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Ann Hathorn, and died in November, 1706. 6. Mary, born in Salem Village, married Lieutenant Thomas Gardner, April 22, 1669. 7. Jonathan, baptized in Salem, March 12, 1647-48, died before 1676. 8. Sarah, baptized in Salem, June 3, 1649, married Daniel Andrews.

(II) Joseph, third son of John and Mary Porter, was baptized at Hingham, Massachusetts, September 9, 1638, by Rev. Peter Hobart. He removed with his father and the others of the family to Salem Village in 1644, and on his marriage with Anne, daughter of Major William and Ann Hathorn, on January 27, 1664, he received from his father as a marriage portion the five-hundred-acre farm of Emanuel Downing in Salem, and on September 17, 1678, he bought of Hilliard Varen Jr. forty poles of land in Salem. On October 24, 1686, he added to his estate by purchase twenty acres of land on the south side of the Ipswich river, in Topsfield, and adjoining lands of his brother, Benjamin, which he purchased from Sarah, widow of Joseph Williams, and her son Daniel. He purchased, on June 5, 1704, from Ben Maraton, of Salem, one hundred rods of land on the road leading along North river. He died in Salem Village, December 12, 1714, having already buried his wife. The children of Joseph and Anne (Hathorn) Porter, all born in Salem Village, were: 1. Joseph, October 30, 1665, died before maturity. 2. Anna, September 5, 1667, married Dr. Samuel Wallis. 3. Samuel, August 4, 1669, married Love Howe, had three children and died before 1750. 4. Nathaniel, March 8, 1670-71, married Eleanor Doman, who had nine children and died probably in 1756. 5. Mary, December 18, 1672, married William Dodge, of Beverly, and had two children. 6. William (q. v.), August 30, 1674. 7. Eliezer, May 23, 1676, died probably before 1714. 8. Abigail, twin of Eliezer, married Samuel Symonds, of Boxford, January 8, 1698. 9. Hepsibah, April 11, 1678, married Joseph Andrews, June 7, 1711. 10. Joseph, April, 1681, married Mary —; had three children and died in 1713. 11. Ruth, baptized September, 1682, married Jesse Dorman. 12. Mehitable, baptized September, 1682, married Thomas Cummings, of Boxford, March 20, 1705.

(III) Deacon William, fourth son and sixth child of Joseph and Anne (Hathorn) Porter, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, August 30, 1674, removed from Topsfield to Norton between 1720 and 1730, and there purchased land of Joseph Elliott, February 8, 1732. He married Phoebe Dorman, December 25, 1706, according to the Topsfield records, and he died in Newton, May 7, 1732, and his widow Phoebe died in Braintree, June 21, 1736, aged fifty-five years. The children of William and Phoebe (Dorman) Porter were born in Topsfield as follows: 1. Ruth, August 28, 1707. 2. Judith, July 6, 1710, married a Mr. Hewins. 3. Benjamin, February 4, 1712, married, June 1, 1738, Dorothy Curtis. 4. Seth, February 15, 1714, married, March 27, 1746, Abigail Herrick. 5. Anne, February 21, 1716, married Deacon Peter Thayer, of Braintree and Petersboro, New Hampshire, had twelve children, all born in Braintree. 6. Phoebe, June 18, 1718, died July 3, 1718. 7. Jonathan (q. v.), December 11, 1720. 8. Jabez, February 1, 1723.

(IV) Dr. Jonathan, seventh child and third son of Deacon William and Phoebe (Dorman) Porter, was born in Topsfield, December 11, 1720, or according to Topsfield records July 17 of that year. He studied medicine and was a practicing physician and surgeon in Braintree and Malden. He was married September 14, 1742, to Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Copeland) Hayden, of Braintree. Hannah Hayden was born December 4, 1724, died at Malden, January 20, 1811. Dr. Jonathan Porter died in Malden, January 1, 1783. Their twelve children, of whom eight were born in Braintree and the others in Malden, were: 1. William, September 19, 1743, married ——— Lamb and died in Boston, September 28, 1813. 2. Jonathan, March 12, 1745, married in Medford, 1773, Phoebe Abbott, of Andover, and died in Medford, November 4, 1817. 3. Hannah, April 4, 1748, died in Malden, August 17, 1785. 4. Sarah, February 4, 1750, died in Malden, September 31, 1775. 5. John, December 28, 1751, died in Malden, August 9, 1798. 6. Jabez, September 26, 1753, died in South Carolina in 1796. 7. Phoebe, March 4, 1756, died in Malden. 8. Polly, April 17, 1758, died in Malden, July 12, 1762. 9. Samuel, September 30, 1761, died in South Carolina. 10. Polly, September 27, 1762, died in Salem, February, 1838. 11. Joseph (q. v.), September 3, 1764. 12. Benjamin, March 16, 1767, died in South Carolina.

(V) Joseph, eleventh child and sixth son of

Dr. Jonathan and Hannah (Hayden) Porter, was born in Malden, September 3, 1764, where he was brought up and educated. In 1786 he went to Robbinston, Maine, as private secretary to Edward H. Robbins, Esq., of Massachusetts, lieutenant and governor of the Commonwealth, 1802-06. He removed to Calais, Maine, and engaged in trade at Ferry Point, establishing the first general store in the place. In 1785 he removed his business to St. Stephen, New Brunswick, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life and where he died June 19, 1822. He was married September 18, 1793, to Betsey, daughter of Major Nehemiah Marks, of the British army, who had been granted lands at St. Stephen by the British government for military service. Betsey Marks was born in Derby, Connecticut, September 18, 1774, was one of a family of twelve children, and she died in St. Stephen, January 4, 1870, having by her marriage with Joseph Porter become the mother of ten children, nine born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, as follows: 1. William, born in Calais, Maine, February 2, 1795, died in St. Stephen, May 30, 1861. 2. Betsey Ann, May 17, 1796, married James P. Bixby, of New Hampshire. 3. Hannah Hayden, February 2, 1798, married Jonathan Williams, of Massachusetts, died January 17, 1828. 4. John, August 20, 1802, married (first) Louisa McAllister; (second) Ann Whitney; and died in Boston, in February, 1852. 5. George Marks (q. v.), June 24, 1804. 6. Mary, July 12, 1806, married Parker Bixby, of Litchfield, New Hampshire. 7. Eliza, twin of Mary, married Joseph Stuart and died in St. Stephen, March 4, 1828. 8. Joanna Brewer, September 13, 1808, married David Upton, of St. Stephen. 9. Joseph Nehemiah, October 19, 1811, married Janette Grant, of St. Stephen. He died in New York, February 23, 1852. 10. James, March 18, 1816, married Anna Maria Christie, of St. Stephen. He died December 8, 1859.

(VI) George Marks, third son and fifth child of Joseph and Betsey (Marks) Porter, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, June 24, 1804. He was brought up in St. Stephen, where he attended school, worked in his father's store and became his successor. His father having been a citizen of the United States, he, as his son, had a right to transact business on the Maine side of the St. Croix river as well as on the New Brunswick side without interference from the revenue collectors, and he had storehouses at both St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and Calais, Maine,

from which points he carried on an extensive business in lumber. He sent ship-loads of "deals" to the ports of the British empire and to foreign ports of Europe. He also carried on ship yards at Calais, where he built crafts of all kinds and he was as well a dealer in general merchandise up to the time of his retirement some ten years before his death, which occurred in 1894. He was married March 19, 1829, to Mary Bridges Topliff, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. His wife was born in Dorchester, August 26, 1809, and died in St. Stephen, Maine, October 17, 1846. The children of George Marks and Mary Bridges (Topliff) Porter were born in St. Stephen as follows: 1. Charlotte, married Dr. Amos Wilder; she died October, 1906, aged seventy-seven years. 2. George Henry, October 6, 1831, died when an infant. 3. Anna Maria, August 23, 1833, died in 1903. 4. Mary Ellen, July 29, 1835, died in 1860. 5. Frances (q. v.), August 25, 1837. 6. Joseph N., July 5, 1839. 7. Charles Henry, June 14, 1841, died in 1889. 8. George Marks, December 26, 1844. After the death of the mother of these children in 1846, Mr. Porter married as his second wife Ellen Ann Housley.

(VII) Frances, daughter of George Marks and Mary Bridges (Topliff) Porter, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, August 25, 1837, and was married December 25, 1867, to Rev. Charles Gardiner McCully, of New York City.

There were a number of early immigrants of this name who established themselves in various parts of New England, and the posterity of each is quite numerous. In common with all who bear the name on this side of the ocean, the Scarboro Knights, about to be referred to, are of English origin, and their ancestry in the mother country can be traced to a remote period. As pioneers they rendered a good account of themselves, and their descendants represent the highest type of American citizenship.

(I) John Knight, a native of Scarboro, became an early settler in Westbrook, locating at what was afterward known as Knight's Hill, and he not only cleared his farm from the wilderness, but devoted much time and energy to the improvement of his land, which he finally brought to a high state of fertility. He married Abigail Ford, of Westbrook, and both he and his wife lived to an advanced age. Their children were: Nathaniel, James, Henry, Sarah, Jane, Eunice and Zebulon.

(II) James, second child of John and Abigail (Ford) Knight, was born on Knight's Hill, August 28, 1812. In early manhood he engaged in general farming on his own account, acquiring possession of a good farm in Scarboro, and he tilled the soil industriously for the remainder of his life, realizing a comfortable prosperity as the result of his labors. In politics he supported the Democratic party, and in his religious faith he was a Free Will Baptist. His death occurred May 7, 1883, at the age of seventy years. He married Mary E. Redlon, who was born in Buxton, February 26, 1823, fifth daughter of Amos and Sally (Emery) Redlon (see separate article). She became the mother of twelve children: 1. Joseph E. 2. Sarah A., who became the wife of Hiram Gustin and has four children. 3. Turner H. 4. Zebulon. 5. Delia F., became Mrs. Floyd. 6. Frank A. 7. Eliza E., became Mrs. Merrill. 8. M. Etta, who also married a Merrill. 9. Nathaniel C. 10. Walter L. 11. William. 12. George W.

(III) Frank Amos, sixth child of James and Mary E. (Redlon) Knight, was born in Scarboro, August 5, 1849. His education was acquired in the public schools of Scarboro and Saco. While still a lad he became a farm assistant, receiving for his labor the munificent sum of five dollars per month and his board. Possessing a robust constitution, together with the necessary physical strength, he began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade at the age of fifteen with Leander B. Libby, remaining with the latter for some time, and he completed his trade under the direction of A. J. Allen in North Berwick, where he went to reside in 1867. In 1868 he became associated with Mr. Allen under the firm name of Allen & Knight, and some two years later he purchased his partner's interest. After carrying on a prosperous general blacksmithing business alone for several years he entered into partnership with his brother, Nathaniel C., under the firm name of Knight Brothers, and that concern continued in existence until Frank A. Knight relinquished the trade for other pursuits. He had previously engaged in farming as a side speculation, making a specialty of raising cattle, and for the past ten years has conducted jointly with Oliver Merrill Jr. the "Ontio" at Ogunquit. In politics Mr. Knight is a Republican, and has rendered able public services in various capacities. For three years he was a member of the board of selectmen, served as deputy sheriff for six years, was representative to the state legislature in 1878, being with the exception of one the youngest

member of the lower house, and for the past ten years has served with marked ability as postmaster at North Berwick, to which office he was originally appointed by President McKinley. He was made a Master Mason in St. John's lodge at South Berwick in 1873, from which he was demitted to become a charter member of Yorkshire Lodge at North Berwick, and has occupied all of the important chairs in that body. He also affiliated with Eagle Lodge, No. 47, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Columbian Encampment and Ray of Hope Lodge of Rebeccas, all of North Berwick.

On October 31, 1869, Mr. Knight married Clara I. Johnson, daughter of William W. and Achsah Johnson, of North Berwick. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have five children: 1. Bertha E., born June 23, 1872, assistant to her father in the postoffice. 2. Frank Floyd, born October 29, 1875. 3. Grace A., born August 20, 1877, clerk in the postoffice. 4. Nathaniel Hobbs, born September 24, 1883. 5. Clara M., born November 28, 1889. Nathaniel H. is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1907. Frank F., who was for three years connected with the North Berwick postoffice, is now in the railway mail service between Boston and Portland.

G. T. Ridlon in his admirable REDLON "History of the Ancient Ryedales," presents a catalogue of the different variations to which the original name has been subjected, the number being no less than sixty. Prominent among these are: Riddell, Riddle, Ridley, Ridlon and Redlon. The original, Ryedale, means a valley planted with rye. The parent stock were among the Scandinavian conquerors of Normandy, and one of their descendants, Galfridus Ridel, who appears in the Roll of Battle Abby as "Monsieur Ridel," received from William the Conqueror large landed estates in England as a reward for his services in the conquest.

(I) Magnus Redlon, founder in America of the York county Redlons, was born at Shetland, on the north coast of Scotland, in 1698; emigrated to New England in 1717, settling in York, Maine, and there purchased twenty-two acres of land. He subsequently resided in Biddeford, Scarboro and Saco, owning and occupying in the latter place a large tract of land containing a dwelling house, situated on Rendezvous Point, where he died in 1772. He was one of the original members of the First Church in Saco. He was a hunter, a fisherman and a noted Indian fighter. Among his

neighbors he was known as "the little Scotchman," and the savages called him the "white scout with yellow hair." In 1720 he married Mrs. Susanna Austin (nee Young), presumably born in Scotland, November 23, 1701, daughter of Matthew Young and widow of Ichabod Austin. She died in 1730 and he subsequently married for his second wife Massie, daughter of Abraham Townsend. The children of this first union were: Susanna, who died in infancy; Ebenezer, John, Matthias and Daniel; those of his second marriage were: Abraham, Jeremiah and Jacob.

(II) Ebenezer, second child and eldest son of Magnus and Susanna (Young-Austin) Redlon, was born in York, February 13, 1723. In 1751, or shortly afterward, he settled in Narraganset No. 1, now Buxton. February 28, 1777, he enlisted in Captain Daniel Lane's company of Colonel Ichabod Alden's regiment for service in the revolutionary war and died from exhaustion while in the army May 5, of the same year. His burial place is unknown. August 8, 1751, he married his cousin, Sarah Young, of either York or Pepperellborough (now Saco). She survived him many years. They were the parents of eight children: David, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Susan, Sarah, Jeremiah, Anna and Moses.

(III) Ebenezer (2), second child of Ebenezer (1) and Sarah (Young) Redlon, was born in Narraganset No. 1, November 4, 1737. He was also a revolutionary soldier, first as a member of Captain John Lane's company and later in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment under Colonel Thomas Nixon, serving at Boston, Cambridge, in Connecticut, on Long Island, at Ticonderoga and West Point under General Alexander McDougall. In the record of accounts of Captain Lane's company he is called Ebenezer Ridley, and is charged with one "shirt." He resided in Buxton and was a shoemaker. Eccentric, outspoken and honest, he took special delight in exposing hypocrisy whenever an opportunity presented itself, and on one occasion, when at a gathering of farmers in a country store, all mentioned some disease as an excuse for drinking grog, Ebenezer stepped up to the counter and said, "Nothing ails me, but I want a glass of grog because I love it." February 17, 1780, he married Sarah Hancock, daughter of Isaac Hancock, of Buxton, and she survived him, dying in that town December 26, 1856, aged one hundred years. She was the mother of eleven children: Isaac Hancock, Amos, Mary, Joanna, Mercy, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, Lucy, Rev. Ebenezer, Selecta, and

she had at the time of her death two hundred and seventy-three descendants.

(IV) Amos, second child of Ebenezer (2) and Sarah (Hancock) Redlon, was born in Buxton, December 10, 1783, died there March 25, 1860. He followed the shoemaker's trade in connection with farming and was highly respected for his various commendable qualities. He was first married October 28, 1802, to Sally Emery, daughter of Benjamin and Mercy (Moulton) Emery, of Buxton. She died February 24, 1823, and on November 17, 1825, he married for his second wife Elizabeth Berry, also of Buxton. He was the father of fifteen children, eleven by his first union and four by his second, namely: Benjamin, Sally, Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Nathaniel, Jonathan, Mary, Miranda, Cyrus, Rev. Amos, Almira, Mary E., Apphia, Eliza, Nathaniel, Olive.

(V) Mary E., youngest child of Amos and Sally (Emery) Redlon, was born in Buxton, February 26, 1823. She became the wife of James Knight, of Scarboro (see Knight).

PARKER This name has borne no inconspicuous part in the settlement and development of New England, and is now found in all parts of the country. Not all of its bearers have been traced to a common origin, but most are known to have descended from the Puritan Fathers of the New England colonies. The name has been honored in all generations, has been especially well known in military annals, and those who bear it in this region have held up its prestige. It has been associated with civil reforms, as well as active in military operations.

(I) Joseph Parker came from Rumsey, county Hants, England, and sailed from Southampton in the ship "Confidence," in 1638, age twenty-four, settling first at Newbury and then in Andover, Massachusetts. He was a tanner and owned a corn mill, and was one of the organizers of the church at Andover in 1645. The given name of his wife was Mary, who was hanged for witchcraft in Salem in 1692. In the trial she was accused by Mercy Wardwell and William Barker of joining with them to afflict one Timothy Swan. It was alleged that several persons in the presence of the court were restored by the touch of her hand. On such suppositional evidence she was convicted and hanged. By the means of this ancient and eminent delusion, sanctioned as it was by those high in authority and prominent for piety and learning, many inno-

cent people were hurried out of existence by a species of religious fanaticism, for no offence or crime, by a series of foul, impetuous and inconsiderate judicial murders which equaled in enormity but not in extent the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the butcheries of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries; the damnation of which has left a blot on the ermine and on the cloth and on the fair name of the noble old commonwealth, unmollified by the mellifluous influences of time. Her sons in a petition to the general court said: "Whereas our honoured mother was Imprisoned and upon her Tryal was condemned for supposed witchcraft upon such evidence, as is now generally thought to be insufficient and suffered the Pains of Death at Salem in the year 1692. We being well satisfied not only of her innocence of that crime that she was condemned for but of her piety, humbly desire that the attainder may be taken off so that her name that has suffered may be restored." The sons also show in their petition that after their mother's execution, an officer sent by the sheriff came to Andover to seize her estate. The sons told him she left no estate. Whereupon he seized their cattle, corn and hay, and threatened that their whole belongings should be sold unless they could make a settlement with the sheriff. The sons were obliged to journey to Salem and expend money to save their own from confiscation. In their memorial to the general court they claim restitution for eight pounds. "Considering my great age and infirmity," Joseph made his will November 4, 1678, and anticipated his death by one day. His property was appraised at five hundred and forty-six pounds, the dwelling at sixty-eight and the old corn mill on the Cochichowick twenty pounds, quite an estate for those times. He appointed "my loving brother Nathan, my loving friend Left John Abbott, my loving friend Henry Ingalls & my loving friend Ensyne Thomas Chandler" overseers of his estate. His children were: Joseph, Stephen, Samuel, Mary, Sarah, Ruth and John.

(II) Joseph (2), eldest son of Joseph (1) and Mary Parker, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, and received as his portion of the patrimonial property the corn mill on the Cochichowick. He was a housewright and kept the village ordinary. He made his will in 1684, also the year of his death. His worldly holdings amounted to four hundred and two pounds. He married Elizabeth, widow of Obadiah Bridges, and had a son Joseph.

(III) Joseph (3), only child of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Bridges) Parker, succeeded

his father in keeping the Andover hostelry. Innholders in those early times were usually the leading men of the town. Here the traveler on horseback during the midday heat drew rein to inquire the way, to bait, and partake of inner refreshments. Here the benighted stranger, some member of the general court, wending his homeward way at the close of the session, sought the radiant glow of its fireplace and the rest of its comfortable beds to be early astir in the morning. Here the village loungers met to exchange news and gossip. Here the marriage intentions and the jury drawings were posted and here was on file the tory Boston News Letter, perhaps the only copy that came to the settlement, for the Parkers were good loyal people up to the troubles with the mother country. Among his guests moved mine host Parker, a hail fellow well met, beloved by all, respected by all and welcoming all with a true-hearted hospitality. He represented Andover in the general court in 1730-35-39. His sons were James and Peter.

(IV) Captain Peter (1), son of Joseph (3) Parker, lived in Andover and was in the French-Indian wars. His boys were named Peter Robert and Nathan.

(V) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) Parker, was born in Andover, January 8, 1741, and in 1765 the records show that he took up his abode in that part of Hancock county, Maine, near Fire Falls on the Union river. The early name of the little plantation was No. 5, but it underwent the usual evolutionary process in nomenclature and blossomed into a full-fledged township by the appellation of Newport, which it subsequently forsook for that of Blue Hill. He married Phebe Marble, in 1766. Mrs. Parker was born July 29, 1744, and died October 1, 1805. Children: Phebe, Serena, Peter, Hansell, Susannah, Marble, Mary, Isaac, Chandler, Joannah and Almira Ellis.

(VI) Peter (3), eldest son of Peter (2) and Phebe (Marble) Parker, was born October 17, 1769, and married Sally Darling. Children: Jonathan Darling, Sukey, Reuben, Delia and Amasa. Jonathan Darling, Mrs. Peter Parker's father, was a soldier at the siege and fall of Louisburg in 1759.

(VII) Judge Jonathan Darling, first son of Peter (3) and Sally (Darling) Parker, was born in Blue Hill, November 24, 1797. He was a good mathematical student and became a land surveyor. He was very accurate and in his day run out a good many of the farms in his vicinity, and he was frequently called into service whenever land titles were in ques-



Edwin C. Parker

tion, for he knew the bounds and check-lines of about every place. He was a trial justice. He married Sabina Wakefield, from Steuben, Maine. Children: Charles E., Rebecca S., Benjamin W., Delia, Nancy M., Delia A., Sarah L. and Edwin C., hereinafter mentioned. The father of these children died in November, 1880, at Mount Desert.

(VIII) Edwin C., youngest son of Jonathan D. and Sabina (Wakefield) Parker, was born in Steuben, January 15, 1839, died November 6, 1907. His education was such as was acquired by a country boy in Maine in the forties, supplemented by the assistance of his father at home, who was a fine arithmetician, and instilled a love for the study into the mind of his boy. Up to 1870 Mr. Parker was the village blacksmith at Steuben, relinquishing his residence there as well as his business in 1870, going from thence to Bar Harbor. Mr. Parker, with excellent foresight, recognized the possibilities of the rapid growth of Mount Desert and its adaptability both on account of its accessible position and its attractive surroundings for a tourist center, and early became a purchaser of desirable building sites and held them for the rise, and it was this good judgment on his part that made him a wealthy man. An Independent in religion, a Republican in politics, he was unobtrusive in both and fair to the man who disagreed with him. Mr. Parker, then just entering upon man's estate, responded to the call of Abraham Lincoln and offered himself and his life if necessary that the dear old flag might still float above us. He enlisted in the Forty-fifth Maine Heavy Artillery, under Major General John G. Foster, in the Department of the Carolinas. Private Parker served at Kingston, at Whitehall, at Dover Cross Roads, at Batchelder's Creek, at Goldsboro, and at Gun Swamp. He was also at New Berne and at Marshall City on garrison duty. After three weary, long years he came back again, but the hard, toilsome marches, the bivouac at night in the pestilential swamp with a starry blanket, the want of proper nourishment and clothing probably shortened his days. He was an Ancient Free and Accepted Mason, and past master of his home lodge; he had been accorded the rites of the council and initiated into the capitular degree and raised to a Knight Templar and was a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He was made an Odd Fellow at Bar Harbor. He belonged to Bay View Grange, Eastern Star, the James M. Parker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he

was a past commander, and was senior vice-commander of the Department of Maine.

Mr. Parker married (first) Sarah Irene Lyman. One child, Alonzo W., married Addie Cushman, of Steuben; children: Irene Lyman and Edwin Campbell. He married (second), November 5, 1872, Olivia Jane Young, of Eden, Maine, and she survives to mourn his loss, which is shared in by the community in which he lived and by which he was greatly respected.

Roger Sumner was a husbandman of Bicester, Oxfordshire, England. He married there November 2, 1601, Joane Franklin. He died there December 3, 1608, and his widow married (second), January 10, 1611, Marcus Brian. Roger Sumner had a brother William, who died at Bicester in 1597. Only child of Roger and Joane Sumner: William, mentioned below.

(II) William, son of Roger Sumner, was born at Bicester, England, in 1605, and married there October 22, 1625, Mary West. He came to New England in 1636 and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman May 17, 1637, and became a prominent man in the province. He was selectman there in 1637 and for more than twenty years. From 1663 to 1680 he was one of the feoffes of the school land, and from 1663 to 1671 was a commissioner to end small causes. In 1663 he was chosen clerk of the train band. He was deputy to the general court in 1658, '66 to '70, '72, '78 to '81, and '83 to '86. His wife died at Dorchester, June 7, 1676, and he died December 9, 1688. Children: 1. William, mentioned below. 2. Joane, born at Bicester, married Aaron Way, of Dorchester, Boston and Rumney Marsh. 3. Roger, born at Bicester, 1632. 4. George, born at Bicester, 1634. 5. Samuel, born at Dorchester, May 18, 1638. 6. Increase, born at Dorchester, February 23, 1643.

(III) William (2), son of William (1) Sumner, was born at Bicester, England, and was a mariner. He came to New England with his parents and settled first in Dorchester. He removed to Boston, where he died in February, 1675. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Clement, of Dorchester. She died before 1687. Children, the two first born in Dorchester, the others at Boston: 1. Elizabeth, born 1652, married, 1670, Joshua Henshaw; died 1728. 2. Mary, 1654, married, January 19, 1672, Nicholas Howe; married

(second) John Trow; died February 16, 1706. 3. William, February 9, 1656. 4. Hannah, June 10, 1659, married John Goffe. 5. Sarah, February 14, 1662, married (first) ——— Turell; (second) Joseph Weeks; died February 12, 1736. 6. Experience, September 22, 1664, married Thomas Gould. 7. Ebenezer, October 30, 1666, lost in the expedition to Canada. 8. Deliverance, March 18, 1669, married, May, 1689, Ebenezer Weeks. 9. Clement, September 6, 1671, mentioned below. 10. Mercy, January, 1675, died young.

(IV) Clement, son of William (2) Sumner, was born at Boston, September 6, 1671, and resided at Boston. He married, May 18, 1698, Margaret Harris. Children, born at Boston: 1. William, March 18, 1699. 2. Ebenezer, September 1, 1701. 3. Margaret, December 7, 1702, died same day. 4. Margaret, July 18, 1705, married, May 19, 1726, William Jepson; died December 29, 1783. 5. Elizabeth, October 8, 1707, married, October 20, 1726, John Bennett. 6. Samuel, August 31, 1709, mentioned below. 7. Benjamin, May 28, 1711.

(V) Samuel, son of Clement Sumner, was born at Boston, August 31, 1709, died January 26, 1784. He resided at Boston. He married, May 16, 1734, at Charlestown, Abigail, died October, 1772, daughter of Samuel Frothingham, of Charlestown. Children, born in Boston: 1. Abigail, 1735, died young. 2. Abigail, August 24, 1736, died June, 1794. 3. Samuel, 1738, died young. 4. Samuel, November 3, 1739, married, September 13, 1762, Ann Rand. 5. Ebenezer, March, 1742, mentioned below. 6. William, 1744. 7. John. 8. Susanna, married, September 26, 1771, Zachary Dunnell; married (second) ——— Perkins.

(VI) Ebenezer, son of Samuel Sumner, was born in Boston, March, 1742, died December 27, 1823. He lived at Newburyport. He married there January 29, 1772, Elizabeth Tappan, who died January 21, 1817. Children, born at Newburyport: 1. Samuel, November 27, 1772. 2. Ebenezer, June 16, 1774. 3. Michael, February 23, 1776, died August 27, 1777. 4. Elizabeth, November 21, 1777, married Eben Noyes; died June 27, 1809. 5. Michael, January 1, 1780. 6. John, October 29, 1781. 7. Joseph, May 26, 1783, mentioned below. 8. Abigail, May 25, 1785, married, 1809, Alexander Baker. 9. Sarah, January 6, 1787, died March, 1816. 10. Esther, November 25, 1789, married, June 4, 1810, Jacob Merrill; died July 25, 1850. 11. William, July 7, 1791, lost at sea 1815. 12. Mary, May 13,

1795, married, November 16, 1815, John Ordway Webster Brown, of Newbury.

(VII) Joseph, son of Ebenezer Sumner, was born at Newburyport, May 26, 1783, died September 21, 1861. He removed from Newburyport to Lubec, Maine, in 1811. He was a merchant. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Maine militia November 12, 1812, and was stationed for a time in the war of 1812 at Eastport and Castine, Maine. His command on one occasion marched all the way from Maine to New York state. He was representative to the Maine legislature in 1828. He married, March 18, 1818, Sarah Wiggin, born 1784 in Newmarket, New Hampshire, died September 21, 1861. Children, born at Lubec: 1. Joseph Warren, January 3, 1819. 2. William Hunt Tyler, January 13, 1822. 3. Sarah Jane, August 31, 1824, married, December 21, 1848, Taft Comstock, of Lubec. 4. Chauncey Whittlesey, May 13, 1826. 5. Salome Sears, August 19, 1828. 6. Elizabeth Tappan, November 10, 1830. 7. Alexander Baker, February 19, 1833, mentioned below. 8. George Wiggin, April 3, 1835, died December 30, 1858. 9. Solomon Thayer, March 14, 1839.

(VIII) Alexander Baker, son of Joseph Sumner, was born at Lubec, Maine, February 19, 1833. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. When a young man he was clerk in the general store of Simeon Ryerson, whose daughter he subsequently married. He enlisted as a private August 14, 1862, in Sixth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, was commissioned second lieutenant soon after, and served to the end of the civil war. He was promoted first lieutenant and later captain of his company. His regiment was in the Sixth Army Corps. He took part in the battle of Antietam and at the engagement at Mary's Heights, near Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, and at Rappahannock, where his regiment suffered severe losses. When the term of their enlistment expired, in June, 1864, the remnants of the Sixth Maine Regiment was incorporated with the Fifth and Seventh Maine regiments, and Colonel Sumner was given a commission as major in a new regiment called the First Maine Veteran Volunteer Regiment. He was all through the severe fighting in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia under General Philip H. Sheridan and others. General David A. Russell was in command during the campaign about Winchester, Virginia. Colonel Sumner was mustered out of the service in 1865 with the rank

of lieutenant colonel by brevet. He returned to Lubec and was admitted to partnership by his former employer. The firm conducted a general store and acted as shipping agents for a number of vessels. Later, when Mr. Ryerson died, Colonel Sumner continued the business under the firm name of A. B. Sumner & Company. He has been in active business now for a period of more than forty years. His firm deals extensively in hardware, grain, coal and wood.

He is a prominent Republican, having joined the Republican party at its organization and voted for Fremont in 1856 and for the Republican ticket at every subsequent election. He was town treasurer of Lubec two years, town clerk three years, selectman of Lubec for a number of years, state senator in 1877-78. He served on important committees and proved to be a legislator of sound judgment. He was a member of Governor Joseph Bodwell's council in 1887-88. He was one of the delegates-at-large from the state of Maine to the Republican National convention at Chicago when Benjamin Harrison was nominated for president. He is a member of William H. Brown Post, No. 138, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lubec, Maine, and was the first commander, serving for two years. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 37, Free Masons, of which he was secretary for several years. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and is now (1908) the only living field officer of the civil war east of Bangor in the state of Maine. He is a member of the Lubec board of trade. His family attends the Congregational church, but Colonel Sumner has no denominational preference in religion. He is a stockholder in the new Lubec Trust and Banking Company. Colonel Sumner has taken a leading part in public affairs for nearly half a century. Perhaps more than any other man in his section of the state he enjoys the public confidence and respect. Of strict integrity in business, of sterling character, a brave and tried soldier, an efficient public servant, a public-spirited and useful citizen, Colonel Sumner deserves well the high place he has held so long in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

He married, October 8, 1866, Sarah A., of Lubec, born November 23, 1841, daughter of Simeon Ryerson, who was born June 26, 1814, in Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Her mother, Sarah (Lamson) Ryerson, was born in Boston, December 14, 1814. Her sister Harriet married Dr. A. T. Clarke, of Cannon City, Colorado; her sister, Clara Ryerson, never married.

This name is not a common one and is difficult to locate. One branch of the Files family were of Canterbury, Kent, England. The circumstances of the arrival of the American ancestor of the following line were such that unless private family letters or documents exist of the earliest generations, it would be hopeless to try to prove relationship with the English branch.

(1) William Files, emigrant and progenitor of the Maine family, was born in England, 1728. Having a stepfather he ran away from home at nine years of age, and hid in the hold of a sailing vessel. The captain discovered him and finally landed him on Cape Cod, selling him for the price of his passage. The boy worked until he had settled the debt. In 1756 he married Joanna (Gordon) Moore, of Cape Cod, and moved to York, Maine, and thence to Gorham. Eventually he accumulated a large property. He bought of John Freeman at Gorham thirty-eight acres of land, part of the two hundred granted by the proprietors to the two sons of Captain Phinney, Edmund and Stephen. He made a clearing and built a log cabin where he lived for some time, but later erected a two-story house, afterward occupied by his great-grandson, David F. Files. William Files was in the English army at Cape William Henry on Lake George and, with another, was captured by the Indians, but they made their escape through superior strength, and when pursued hid themselves in a hollow log, and although the Indians tried to smoke them out, they finally concluded they were wrong in supposing they were hidden, and left them to make a second escape, though a month's hardships in the woods nearly cost them their lives, and they returned home hardly recognizable and almost in rags. William was a member of the Regiment of Rangers and was known as "William the old Ranger." He was one of the oldest members of the Congregational church of Gorham and a man of the strictest honor and integrity. It is told of him that he was "so careful never to be in debt that he was never known to have paid but twenty cents interest." He died March 21, 1823, aged ninety-five, and his wife died January, 1816, aged seventy-five. Their children were: 1. Ebenezer, born in York, Maine, February 24, 1758, married Molly Elder (int.) April 8, 1780. 2. Samuel, born in York, August 4, 1759, married Esther Thomas. 3. William, born in Gorham (and those that follow), August 15, 1761, married, December 30, 1784, Hannah Sturgis and (second) Mary

McKenney. 4. Robert, born February 13, 1764, married (int.) December 10, 1808, Ruth Woodman, of Minot, who died September 13, 1809; he married (second) Sally Winslip. 5. George, February 2, 1766, married, October 10, 1789, Temperance, daughter of Jonathan and Temperance (Gorham) Sturgis. 6. Joseph, December 11, 1767, married (int.) December 22, 1798, Anna Haskell. 7. Polly, July 2, 1771, married, November 14, 1819, Daniel Small, of Raymond. 8. Joanna, May 11, 1774, died young. 9. Elizabeth, July 29, 1799, married, January 3, 1804, Rev. Joseph Higgins, of Thorndike.

(II) Samuel, second son of William and Joanna Gordon (Moore) Files, was born in York, Maine, where his parents lived but a few years. He married, September 28, 1780, Esther, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Pickering) Thomas, and sister of Ebenezer Scott Thomas, a revolutionary soldier. Her grandfather was Joseph, son of Thomas Thomas, an early inhabitant of Falmouth Neck, Maine, where he was granted land in 1716. Samuel Files and wife lived on his father's farm between West Gorham and Fort Hill. He died April 7, 1835, and his widow died March 1, 1844, aged eighty-one. They had ten children: 1. Samuel, born August, 1781, married Katie Linnell and (second) Sarah Bryant. 2. Thomas, 1783, married, June 11, 1807, Statira, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah P. (Stuart) Phinney, of Standish, and granddaughter of Captain John Phinney, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, and Falmouth, Maine. 3. Joseph, born 1785, married, January 22, 1810, Peggy Westcott and (second) Sally Morton, went to Thorndike. 4. Robert, 1787, married, April 21, 1818, Patience Phinney and (second) Ann B. Thomes. 5. Abigail, 1789, married Luther Libby, of Scarboro, and (second) Rev. Sargent Shaw. She died May 27, 1880. 6. Eunice, born 1791, married David Thompson, of Thorndike. 7. George, 1793, married Anna Shaw; went to Thorndike. 8. Ebenezer S., 1795, married Patience Phinney, May 14, 1818. 9. Stephen, February, 1800, married Eunice B. Freeman. 10. Sally, 1802, married, January 23, 1843, Luther Libby.

(III) Stephen, youngest son of Samuel and Esther (Thomas) Files, was born in Gorham, Maine, February, 1800. He lived on the homestead farm at West Gorham. He married, October 21, 1827, Eunice B., daughter of David and Bethiah (Bangs) Freeman, who was born February 4, 1808. She was the great-granddaughter of Major John Freeman, who was prominent in Plymouth Colony and

a soldier of King Philip's war. Her grandparents were Nathaniel and Mary (Chase) Freeman, of Standish, Maine. Stephen Files died April 14, 1882, and his widow died July 6, 1885. They had five children: 1. David F., born March 3, 1830. 2. Hannah B., November 16, 1832, married Charles S. D. Prince, March 28, 1850; children: Edward, Henry, Nellie Thompson and Stephen Files Prince; all died young. 3. Charles, 1842, died April 21, 1843. 4. Susan A., November 19, 1844, married Paul R. Seavey, of Bangor. Children: Mary, born October 4, 1873, married Hiland L. Fairbanks, December 10, 1902. Haller David, born October 3, 1876, married Charlotte Davis, June 27, 1905.

(IV) David F., eldest son of Stephen and Eunice B. (Freeman) Files, was born in Gorham, March 3, 1830, and married (first), January 1, 1857, Fannie Curtis; (second) Morgia Eastman. He followed the occupation of farmer and was an express messenger. The old home farm is still in possession of this branch of the family (1908). No children by the first marriage. Children of David F. and Morgia (Eastman) Files: 1. Hannah Prince, born March 29, 1862, died August, 1863. 2. Charles Eben, September 6, 1863, married, December, 1908, ——. 3. Carrie Whipple, July 3, 1865, unmarried. 4. Jane Eastman, May 5, 1867, unmarried. 5. Harry Prince, July 3, 1869, married Inez G. Doane, October 28, 1906. 6. Stephen Clifton, May 12, 1871, married Bertha M. Sands, February 27, 1901. 7. Nettie Seavey, August 24, 1873, unmarried. 8. William Rolf, mentioned below. 9. Katharine, April 28, 1876, married Oliver Dow Smith, September 6, 1899.

(V) William Rolf, son of David F. and Morgia (Eastman) Files, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 11, 1875. He was educated at the public schools of Gorham and the University of Maine, class '98. He followed the profession of mechanical engineer in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, finally locating with the Rhode Island Supply & Engineering Company at Providence, Rhode Island. In politics he is a Republican; is unmarried. He is a member of the Maine Society of New York, and is a member of Raritan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 61, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and Lafayette Chapter, No. 26, Rahway, New Jersey.

— This is said to be a common name among the English Quakers and is found upon the "Rolls of Persecuted Quakers"

1659-86. Branches of the family were scattered through five of the English counties. Philip Williamson, of Cambridgeshire, was imprisoned in 1659 for nearly a year for testifying against the corruption of the times. In 1660 was driven from his own hired house and 1669-72 was imprisoned for non-payment of tithes. For this last course Thomas Williamson, of county Bedford, was imprisoned, also Ellen Williamson, of Cheshire. Thomas, George W., Patrick and Hugh Williamson, of county Durham, were also fined or put in prison for various causes, and John Williamson, of Lincolnshire, was subjected to a fine by the court. Besides these English branches, the name was known in Holland, and Willem Willemsen, born in that country in 1637, was the progenitor of one branch in America. The ancestor of the Williamsons who settled in Maine, however, is not clearly identified, nor is the locality known of his English home.

(I) Timothy Williamson, emigrant ancestor, was entered on the town records of Marshfield, Massachusetts, June 24, 1649, and also in 1657 as "Tymothie Williamson," purchaser of lands in that town. He is supposed by some to be the son of the "Master" George Williamson, who according to history accompanied Miles Standish in his first interview with Massasoit, March 22, 1621. He lived near the meeting house, "which he was appointed to keep warm and clean." June 3, 1656, he was propounded as freeman of Plymouth Colony and admitted a year later. At the town meeting at Marshfield, May, 1655, he was appointed surveyor; in 1656 constable and in 1659 pound keeper. At the general court held May 4, 1673-74 "Libertie was granted by the court unto Timothy Williamson to keep an ordinary at Marshfield for the entertainment of strangers, for lodging, victualing and the drawing and selling of beer." Timothy Williamson married, June 6, 1653, Mary, the daughter (probably) of Arthur Howland, of Marshfield. He died in King Philip's war, and was buried August 6, 1676. He left a will and the inventory of his estate was about fifty pounds. After his death his widow continued his business at inn-keeping, and married (second), January 22, 1679, Robert Stanford, of Marshfield, and died 1690. The children of Timothy and Mary were: 1. Mary, born July 7, 1654, married, March 9, 1678-79, Josiah Slawson. 2. Timothy, February 26, 1655, buried September 18, 1682. 3. John November 21, 1657. 4. Caleb, March, 1661-62, married, May 3, 1687, Mary Cobb. 5. Experience, married, April 25, 1684, Joseph Taylor. 6. Na-

than, married Mary ———; lived at Marshfield. 7. Martha, May 1, 1670. 8. Abigail, August 10, 1672. 9. George.

(II) George, youngest son of Timothy and Mary (Howland) Williamson, was born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, May 2, 1675. He married a Miss Crisp and moved from Marshfield, residing for a time at each of the following towns: Duxbury, Rochester, Truro, Eastham and Middleboro. Their children: 1. Thankful, May 10, 1702. 2. Hepzibah, April 29, 1705. 3. Beulah, November 29, 1706. 4. Mary, September 10, 1708. 5. George, October 1, 1710. 6. Deborah, April, 1713. 7. Caleb.

(III) Caleb, youngest son of George and ——— (Crisp) Williamson, was born in 1714. The church records of Truro give the baptismal date August 28, 1714, and he doubtless was born there in July as elsewhere recorded. His wife was Sarah Ransom. They settled in Middleboro and had six sons and three daughters, but two of the sons, George and Caleb, left issue: George, born 1754, was a revolutionary soldier. He moved to Canterbury, Connecticut, thence to Amherst, Massachusetts, and finally to Bangor, Maine, where he died 1822. He married Mary Foster, of Connecticut, and had four sons and four daughters. Honorable William D., judge of probate, Maine, and historian of that state was one of their sons. Caleb, probably younger brother of George.

(IV) Caleb (2), second son of Caleb (1) and Mary (Foster) Williamson, was born at Harwich, Massachusetts, in 1755-56. No record of his family has been obtained. Among his children was a son Nathan.

(V) Nathan, son of Caleb (2) Williamson, was born probably in Maine. He married, and among children was Ebenezer.

(VI) Ebenezer, son of Nathan Williamson, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, November 10, 1791, died October 4, 1873, at Shipton, Quebec. Married Eliza Willey.

(VII) Stephen Edward, eldest son of Ebenezer and Eliza (Willey) Williamson, was born August 30, 1834, in Danville, Quebec. He was educated at the public schools there and the private school of M. C. Forest. Mr. Williamson first settled at Milan, New Hampshire, and his present home is in Berlin, New Hampshire. He is a carpenter and contractor. He married, at Milan, September 30, 1855, Ellen Eleanor, daughter of Hiram E. and Lucy A. (Capen) Ellingwood, of Bethel, who was born October 2, 1839. In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Williamson celebrated their golden wed-

ding. They had three children: Walter D., M. D.; Charles P., married Addie L. York; and Cassius C., A. B., Bowdoin College, 1898, married, October 8, 1908, Kathryn Van Horn, lives in Lewistown, Montana.

(VIII) Walter Darwin, M. D., eldest son of Stephen E. and Ellen E. (Ellingwood) Williamson, was born March 11, 1863, in Milan, New Hampshire. In his youth he entered the public schools in New Hampshire and the North Bridgeton, Maine, Academy. In 1885 he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont and was graduated in the class of 1888. After a post-graduate course at the Medical School of New York City, he returned to Milan and followed his profession for six months, when he removed to Gorham, New Hampshire, and established a practice there which he continued from 1889 until 1901. Soon after he removed to Portland, Maine, where he built up a lucrative practice and continues to reside. Dr. Williamson is a member of the State and County Medical societies and of the American Medical Society; F. A. M., Gorham, New Hampshire Lodge, and has all degrees through the Scottish and York Rites to the thirty-second; I. O. O. F. in New Hampshire and K. of P., New Hampshire. He is a Republican but not specially active in city politics. Dr. Williamson married, February 15, 1890, Hattie Maria, daughter of Dennis Bond and Ellen E. (Hamlin) York, who was born at Milan, December 16, 1864. Her mother was a descendant of the late Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. Dr. and Mrs. Williamson have an only child, Eleanor Ellen, born at Gorham, August 30, 1894.

Robert Goodell, immigrant ancestor of most of this surname in New England, was born in England in 1604. He sailed from Ipswich, England, April 30, 1634, with wife Katherine, aged twenty-eight, son Abraham, aged two, and Isaac, aged six months, in the ship "Elizabeth," and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. He was a farmer or planter and as early as 1636 became a proprietor of the town. He deeded land in 1668 to his daughter, Hannah Killum, and with wife sold the land adjoining. His will was dated October 12, 1682, and proved June 27, 1683, bequeathing to his wife, to daughter Elizabeth Bennett and grandchild John Smith. Children: 1. Mary, born 1629, married John Pease. 2. Abraham, 1631, died young. 3. Isaac, 1633, married, January 25, 1668, Patience Cook; died at Salem in 1679; left son John. 4. Zachariah,

1639, mentioned below. 5. Infant, baptized 1640. 6. Jacob, baptized January 9, 1642, died 1676 unmarried. 7. Hannah, baptized August 6, 1645, married Lot Killum. 8. Elizabeth, married (first) John Smith; (second) William Bennett.

(II) Zachariah, son of Robert Goodell, was born in 1639. He married, June 30, 1666, Elizabeth Beauchamps, daughter of Edward of Salem. Children, born at Salem: 1. Zachariah, February 9, 1667. 2. Samuel, December, 1669. 3. Joseph, September 23, 1672. 4. Mary, November 27, 1674. 5. Thomas, December 30, 1676. 6. Abraham, November 7, 1678. 7. John, August 10, 1681. 8. Benjamin (twin), July 4, 1687. 9. Sarah (twin), July 4, 1687. 10. David, March 1, 1689-90.

(III) Daniel Goodell, descendant of Robert Goodell, the immigrant, was born in 1766 at Prospect, Maine, and died in 1855. He married Mercy Harding, born 1771, died 1843. Among their children was Sears, mentioned below.

(IV) Sears, son of Daniel (I) Goodell, was born in Prospect, Maine, September 17, 1799, died May 6, 1875. He was educated in his native town, and followed farming for an occupation. He married, in Prospect, June 17, 1817, Hannah B. Smith, born December 17, 1797. Children, born at Prospect: 1. Daniel Smith, mentioned below. 2. William L., born December 29, 1820, lost at sea, December 30, 1842. 3. George, November 1, 1824, lost at sea, August 23, 1841. 4. Margaret, August 8, 1826, died May 18, 1878. 5. Sarah P., April 6, 1829, died March 15, 1906; resided in Prospect.

(V) Captain Daniel Smith, son of Sears Goodell, was born in Prospect, Waldo county, Maine, November 12, 1818, died March 29, 1904. He attended the district schools of his native town during the brief sessions before he was fourteen. At that age he went to sea and followed the life of a mariner continuously afterward for some forty years or more. In 1838 he had become a master mariner and sailed to all parts of the world, generally owning a share in the vessel that he commanded. His two brothers were lost at sea. He was enterprising and energetic, making many profitable voyages, and being well and favorably known in the shipping world. He owned shares in other vessels besides the one he commanded. In 1855 he settled his family at Searsport, and in 1874 bought the Cole place, where his family has since lived. Captain Goodell was appointed deputy collector of customs at Searsport by President Abraham Lincoln and

served twelve years. He was consular agent for the Spanish government at Searsport for a time. He was a prominent Republican in politics. In 1840 he cast his vote for Harrison. He was selectman of the town of Searsport after he retired and for a number of years was a justice of the peace. He married, May 15, 1841, Mary Grant, of Prospect. Children: 1. Alexene L., born May 20, 1845, married Harvey D. Hadlock, a lawyer of Boston; children: Inez and Deming Hadlock. 2. Daniel S. Jr., February 16, 1853, married Minnie L. Murray, of Sacramento, California; resides at New York City; has led a maritime life. 3. Mary A., January 29, 1848, died aged twelve years. 4. William Heagan, November 12, 1854, mentioned below. 5. Susan B., September 6, 1861, married Fred A. Davis, M. D., of Boston; son, Arnold B. Davis.

(VI) Captain William Heagan, son of Captain Daniel Smith Goodell, was born in Searsport, Maine, November 12, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Bucksport Academy. He went to sea in his youth and followed it until 1889, when he retired. He rounded Cape Horn and also the Cape of Good Hope before he was twenty-one as master. He first commanded a ship on the voyage to Hamburg, Germany, from Valparaiso, South America. During the fifteen years in which he was master mariner he commanded the ships "Robert Porter," "Goodell," "Governor Robie" and others, making voyages from time to time to China, Japan, the Philippines, San Francisco and South America, as well as to England and various European ports. Since 1889 he has been retired, living at his home in Searsport, Maine. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Neptune Lodge of Free Masons, Glasgow, Scotland; of the Thetis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Glasgow, of which King Edward was grand master while he was Prince of Wales. He married, October 19, 1905, Elizabeth Blanche, born May 30, 1873, daughter of F. E. Whitcomb, of Searsport. They have one child, William Heagan Jr., born October 19, 1907.

The origin and early ancestry of
MINER the Miner family in England is given thus: Edward III of England, going to war against the French, marched through "Somersetshire, came to Mendippe hills, where lived Henry Miner, who with all carefulness and loyalty, having convened his domestic and menial servants armed with battle axes proffered himself and them to

his master's service making up a complete hundred." For this service he was granted the coat-of-arms: Gules a fesse between three plates argent.

(I) Henry Miner, mentioned above, died in 1359. Children: Henry, Edward, Thomas, George.

(II) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) Miner, married Henrietta, daughter of Edward Hicks, of Gloucester. Children: 1. William. 2. Henry, who served in 1384 under Richard III.

(III) William, son of Henry (2) Miner, married ——— Hobbs, of Wiltshire. Children: 1. Thomas. 2. George, lived in Shropshire.

(IV) Thomas, son of William Miner, lived in Herefordshire in 1399; married ———, daughter of Cotton Gresslap, Staffordshire. Children: Lodovic, George, Mary.

(V) Lodovic, son of Thomas Miner, married Anna, daughter of Thomas Dyer, of Staughton, Huntingdonshire. Children: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. George (twin), born 1458. 3. Arthur (twin), born 1458, served the house of Austria.

(VI) Thomas (2), son of Lodovic Miner, was born in 1436. He married Bridget, daughter of Sir George Hervie, of St. Martin's, county Middlesex; died 1480, leaving two children to the tutorage of their mother Bridget, but she resigned to her father and turned to monastic life in Datford.

(VII) William (2), son of Thomas (2) Miner, married Isabella Harcope de Folibay and lived to revenge the death of the two young princes slain in the Tower by their uncle Richard III. Children: William, George, Thomas, Robert, Nathaniel, John and four others. John and Nathaniel went to Ireland in 1541, when Henry VIII was proclaimed king of Ireland. Nathaniel married ——— Fitzmaurice, nee Catherlough, in Leinster, Ireland. John married Joselina O'Brien or O'Bryan of Innis, in county Clare.

(VIII) William (3), son of William (2) Miner, was buried at Chew Magna, February 23, 1585. Children: Clement, Elizabeth.

(IX) Clement, son of William (3) Miner, died March 31, 1640, at Chew Magna. Children: 1. Clement, married Sarah Pope. 2. Thomas, settled in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1683. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Mary. (This pedigree was prepared while the American ancestor was living.)

(X) Clement (2), son of Clement (1) Miner, married Sarah, daughter of John Pope, of Norton, Small Reward, Somerset, England.

Clement is buried at Burslington, Somersetshire. Children: William, Israel, married Elizabeth Jones.

(XI) William (4), son of Clement (2) Miner, married Sarah Batting, of Clifton, Gloucester. Children: William, Sarah, who resided in Christmas street, London, in 1683.

(I) Silvanus Miner, who was doubtless descended from the progenitor mentioned above, the lineage not being traced for want of records, lived in New Brunswick. He was a farmer and blacksmith by trade. He married Ruth Stiles, whose father was a native of England, coming to New Brunswick about 1800. Among their children were Nathan, John, George, James, William, Harvey, Ruth, Jane, Lucy, and three others who died in infancy.

(II) Nathan, son of Silvanus Miner, was born in New Brunswick. He was a farmer, living at Mount Whatley, New Brunswick, where he died February 10, 1908. He married Celia, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hoegg) Carter. Her father was a native of England, coming first to New England and thence to New Brunswick; her mother was daughter Clara of the same English family as General Lord Roberts of the British army. Children of Nathan and Celia (Carter) Miner: 1. Albert H., born November 25, 1870, manager of the Woodworking Company at Amherst, Nova Scotia. 2. Walter Nathan, mentioned below. 3. Bertha A., April 10, 1875, married Thomas W. Keillor; she died in 1905. 4. Amelia R., February 10, 1878, married Edgar Embree, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. 5. Lloyd G., June 8, 1881, lives at Mount Whatley, a farmer; married Ardella West, of Boston, Massachusetts. 6. Pearl L., December 11, 1884, married William T. Keillor.

(III) Dr. Walter Nathan, son of Nathan Miner, was born at Mount Whatley, New Brunswick, July 13, 1872. He attended the public schools of his native town and the Normal school at Frederickton, New Brunswick. He taught school for three years after graduating from the normal school. While teaching at Rockport and Frederickton he began the study of medicine. He then entered the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898 with the degree of M. D. He was attached to the Medical General Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, for one year, and had four months of service in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in the same city. He went abroad to study and took post-graduate courses at the Polyclinic Hos-

pital in London. He has had experience also in New York and Boston hospitals. He began the general practice of medicine at Calais, Maine, in May, 1898, and has been very successful. He is a member of the Provincial Medical Society of New Brunswick; Washington County Medical Society; is surgeon of the Washington County Railroad Company; member of Saint Croix Lodge, No. 46, Free Masons; of Calais Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; of Hugh de Payen Commandery, Knights Templar; of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America; Calais Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is vice-president of the Calais board of trade. In politics he is a Republican, and has represented ward four in the board of aldermen of Calais for two years. He is medical examiner for the Union Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine; of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of New Jersey; of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, Boston; of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company and of the Travelers' Life Insurance Company. In religion he is a Baptist.

He married, April 29, 1903, Estella, born April 8, 1874, daughter of James Edward and Martha (Amos) Delahay, of San Francisco, California. Children: 1. Edward Nathan, born May 31, 1906, died in infancy. 2. John Prescott, May 6, 1907.

The exact origin of the name COLCORD is not readily determined, but it is found in England spelled in various ways: Colquitt, Colcott, Colcut, Calcord and Colcord. There is some evidence that the family of the American ancestors were located in county Norfolk, England. The first of the name in the country were two brothers, Edward and Gideon.

(I) Edward, emigrant, came to New England 1631, and is recorded as planter, Salem, Massachusetts, 1637, and Dover, New Hampshire, 1643. He witnessed the "Wheelwright Deed" 1638. According to a "deposition," he was fifty-six years of age in 1673, and therefore born in England about 1617. His wife's name was probably Anne Page, as Robert Page (who settled early in Salem, Massachusetts, and moved to New Hampshire) mentioned in a deed his "brother Edward Colcord" and "his wife Ann," for whom he made effort to secure claims in 1654 and again in 1679. This Robert Page was from Ormsby, county Norfolk (or York), England. Edward Colcord was very active, evidently rather in advance of his time; stirring up strife with the "proprietors" and frequently engaging in

controversies and lawsuits, thus acquiring unpopularity except in his own very respectable circle of friends, by whom he was well liked and respected. He went to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1645, where he died February 10, 1681-82. On one occasion he mentioned his "brother Deacon Robert Page," who had shown much kindness to his "wife Anne" and family and assisted in some settlement of the estate at Hampton. Children of Edward and Anne were: 1. Jonathan, born about 1640, died August 3, 1661. 2. Hannah, 1643, married Thomas Dearborn, and died July 17, 1720. 3. Sarah, 1646, married John Hobbs. 4. Mary, October 4, 1649, married Benjamin Fifield and died at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, 1741. 5. Edward, February 2, 1652. 6. Samuel, 1655, married Mary ———. 7. Mehitabel, 1658, married Nathaniel Stevens, of Dover. 8. Shuah, May 2, 1664, married Tristan Coffin. 9. Abigail, July 23, 1667.

(II) Edward (2), second son of Edward (1) and Anne (Page) Colcord, was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, February 2, 1652. It is said he was "killed by Indians June 13, 1677." He had two sons, Gideon and Edward (3), who settled in Newmarket, New Hampshire. The name of his wife is not learned. He died "very much regretted." Inventory of estate, dated 1677. (Perhaps 1697.)

(III) Edward (3), son of Edward (2) Colcord, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire. He married Jane, daughter of Tristan and Deborah (Colcord) Coffin, of Kittery, Maine. Her father had inherited property at Dover, New Hampshire. He was captain of a troop of horse commissioned November 6, 1732. He left by will, 1761, "to daughter Jane Colcott all lands in Rochester (Me.) and also 200 pounds." Edward (3) Colcord resided in Newmarket, New Hampshire. He was called "Edward Jr." All the Colcords of Maine are said to be descended from this Edward and his brother Gideon. Children of Edward (3) and Jane were: 1. Gideon of Newmarket. 2. Nathaniel, of Hallowell, Maine. 3. Josiah, of Parsonfield, Maine. 4. Joab, of Parsonfield. 5. Jeremiah, of Tuftonboro. 6. Benjamin, of Northend. 7. Eunice.

(IV) Josiah, third son of Edward (3) and Jane (Coffin) Colcord, was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, April 10, 1755. It is possible that this Josiah of the fourth generation was previously married and had a son David, born 1775-76; from the fact that Josiah had a son, John S. Colcord, and that David's son William gave his son the same name, re-

corded in the same manner "John S.," it would seem that there must be a close relationship.

(V) David, eldest son of Josiah and Mary (Shepherd) Colcord, was born about 1775-76. He married Eunice Parsons, and their children were: 1. David Jr., married (first) Rebecca Smart and (second) Rebecca Ellis Harriman and had seven children: i. Elizabeth, married William J. Dodge; ii. David, married Martha West; iii. Mark, married Rebecca T. Marden; iv. James, married Eliza Cummingham; v. Joshua, unmarried; vi. Wilson, married Katharine Black; vii. Amanda, married William L. Young. 2. Benjamin, married Abigail Park and had four children: i. Benjamin (2), married Abiah Blanchard; ii. Matilda, married Augustus Webber; iii. Amelia, married Nathan H. Griffin; iv. John, married Betsey Curtis. 3. Chase, married Abigail Lampher and had seven children: i. Abigail, married Ezekiel Mosman; ii. Emily, married Alpheus Fields; iii. Chase (2); iv. Mary Ann, married Mr. White; v. Eunice; vi. Elizabeth; vii. Jonathan, married Hannah Smart. 4. William, see below. 5. John, married Amelia Landau Park, and had three children: i. Elmira J., married James W. Mosman; ii. Mary Ann; iii. John Green Pendleton, married Nancy Pendleton. 6. Eunice, married Captain Augustus Lampher and had five children: i. Augustus (2), married Elizabeth Towle; ii. Elisha, married Maria Savery; iii. William, married Abigail Turner; iv. Abigail, married Thomas True; v. Eunice, married John Mason. 7. Polly, married Josiah Towle and had eight children: i. Josiah (2), married ——— Snow; ii. Margaret, married A. T. C. Dodge; iii. Isabell, married Levi Trundy; iv. David; v. Ann, married Henry Sparrow; vi. Mary Jane, married ——— Gardner; vii. Abigail, married Thomas Piper; viii. Henry Palmer.

(VI) William, fourth son of David and Eunice (Parsons) Colcord, married Sally Jane Ames, who died in December, 1858. William Colcord met his death by drowning, in June, 1826, in Penobscot bay. Their children were: 1. Mary Jane, married Benjamin Batchelder. 2. Sally, married Marshall Dutch. 3. John S., married Sarah Howe, living 1908, aged ninety-four. 4. William David, married Eleanor Hichborn. 5. Josiah Ames, married Martha J. Berry. The mother married (second), in 1830, Jonathan Staples.

(VII) Josiah Ames, youngest son of William and Sally J. (Ames) Colcord, was born January 22, 1818, in Prospect, Maine (now Stockton Springs). He was a ship owner and captain and for many years was engaged in

ship building on the Penobscot river. He died June 30, 1876, while on a voyage, of yellow fever, at Havana, Cuba. He was an active Democrat, "an old Jeffersonian," and it was his ambition to see the election of a Democrat to the presidency, but this was not realized. Captain Colcord married, December 24, 1840, Martha Jane, daughter of Captain John Berry, of Prospect, who was born November 8, 1818, in Prospect, and died January 2, 1894, in Stockton. Their children were: 1. Melvin E., born November 7, 1844, see below. 2. Emery B., residing in Rockland, Maine. 3. Pauline, married C. C. Roberts, of Stockton, and is now deceased. 4. Clara E., deceased. 5. Frederick D., a resident of Brooklyn, New York. 6. Frank Augustus, mentioned below.

(VIII) Melvin Edgar, eldest son of Josiah Ames and Martha Jane (Berry) Colcord, was born at Prospect, Maine, November 7, 1844. He married, at Stockton, March 31, 1866, Roxanna Larabee Cleaves, born September 14, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Stockton and has followed the sea in command of vessels for forty years. Captain Colcord retired in 1905 and resides in Stockton Springs, Maine. He had six children: Marietta, Lizzie B., Evelyn L., Edgar M., Arthur B., Ethel M.

(VIII) Frank Augustus, youngest son of Josiah Ames and Martha Jane (Berry) Colcord, was born at Stockton Springs, June 7, 1856. He was educated at the public schools of Stockton Springs and the Maine Seminary, Bucksport, and Pittsfield Methodist Seminary. He went to sea from 1869 to 1880, when he settled in New York City, leaving the shipping to engage in the clothing business at 42 South street, in partnership with his brother, Frederick D. Colcord. In 1899 he purchased his brother's interest and is now sole proprietor. The trade is principally in fitting out seagoing people. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and adheres to old-time Democratic ideas in political matters. He married, August 16, 1880, Hattie Louise, daughter of Jackson and Sarah E. (Sullivan) Rich, of Stockton Springs. She was born January 16, 1860, in Machias, Maine. Children: 1. Clifford F., in business with his father. 2. Howard F., salesman, New York City. 3. Walter R., a junior at Cornell University. 4. Louise. 5. Sarah.

From time out of mind the
GORDON Scotch have been noted as a
patriotic and valorous nation—
and in the forefront of the Scotch clans in

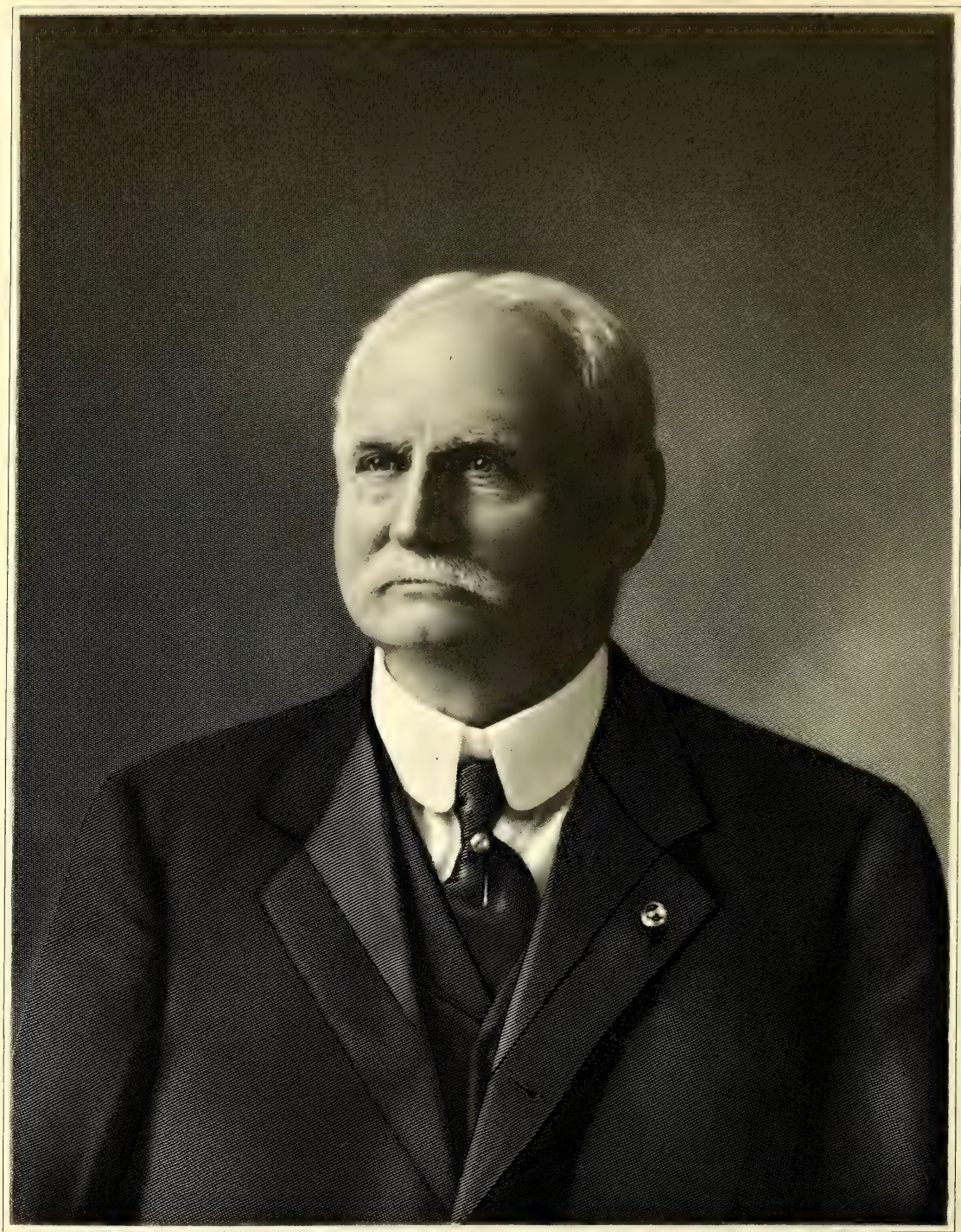
war and in peace have stood the Gordons. Some of them coming to this land of greater wealth and grander opportunities, rendered yeoman service to the commonwealths in which they became adopted citizens, and raised families whose members have taken active and useful parts in maintaining the integrity and promoting the prosperity of the nation.

(I) John Gordon, said to have been a son of the Duke of that name, according to family tradition, married Grace Toy, who was not his equal in rank, and for that act was cast off by his family and went to Ireland, where, after a residence of some time, he died. His widow, accompanied by three sons, one of whom was Henry, migrated to America about 1740, and settled in Andover, Massachusetts.

(II) Henry, son of John and Grace (Toy) Gordon, was born in Ireland, was left to the sole care of his mother when a child, by the death of his father, accompanied her to America, and when General Joseph Frye received a grant of a township of land and settled in Maine, and founded Fryeburg in the wilds of what was then a part of Massachusetts, Henry Gordon, a friend and neighbor, accompanied him. Henry Gordon married in Andover, and children were born to him there, among whom were Henry and two daughters who married sons of General Frye. Another daughter married a son of Judge Simon Frye.

(III) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) Gordon, was born in Massachusetts, removed with his parents and the other members of their family to Fryeburg, and spent his life there in the employments incident to the time and place.

(IV) Stephen, eldest son of Henry (2) Gordon, was born in Fryeburg, October 10, 1794. He was a farmer, as almost every man was obliged to be in those days, and also did considerable at lumbering in that region which then was covered with some of the finest timber within many miles of the coast. He lived to the age of sixty-nine, and died in Fryeburg, March, 1863. He married Lydia Bufington Chase, born in Fryeburg, July 10, 1801, died in Fryeburg, December, 1864, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Spring) Chase. Thomas Chase was a son of Dr. Josiah and Mehitable (Frye) Chase, who was a surgeon in the French and Indian war and served with General Joseph Frye and married his daughter, Mehitable Frye. He practised medicine in Canterbury, New Hampshire, for some years, but moved to Fryeburg, being the second physician in that town, and died there.



S. Gordon

His son, Thomas, married Mary Spring, daughter of Jedediah Spring, of Fryeburg. He was the fourth Thomas Chase from Aquilla Chase, and was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, and died in Fryeburg, Maine. The children of Stephen and Lydia B. (Chase) Gordon were: Seth Chase, Marshall, William, Samuel Chase, Stephen, and Hannah Stackpole.

(V) Dr. Seth Chase, eldest son and first child of Stephen and Lydia B. (Chase) Gordon, was born in Fryeburg, August 17, 1830. He grew up on his father's farm and attended the district school and Fryeburg Academy, where he fitted for college. For several winters he taught school in country districts in Fryeburg and adjoining towns. He also taught one year in Evansville, Indiana. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Ira Towle, of Fryeburg. After spending two years in Dr. Towle's office, he took one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical School, and then entered the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, where he attended one term, and graduated with the class of 1855. He began practice in the town of Gorham, Maine, at Little Falls, in the village of South Windham, where he remained until 1861. In December of that year he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and served with that command in the Department of the Gulf in the Nineteenth Army Corps, in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, until October, 1863, when he was made surgeon of the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry (white), which was stationed in the Department of the Gulf. During a part of his term of service he acted as surgeon of the District of La Fourche, on the staff of General Cameron, and was mustered out July 12, 1865, having served nearly four years. Returning to Maine, he settled in Portland, October 1, 1865, and has since resided in that city. His four years' experience in surgery in the war gave him training that fitted him to take a leading place in surgical circles, which he has ever since maintained. In 1874 he was appointed surgeon of the Maine General Hospital, and is still one of its staff, after a service of thirty-four years. He is consulting surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, was lecturer on diseases of women in the Portland School of Medical Instruction. He has served as president of the Maine Medical Association, vice-president of the American Medical Association, and president of the section of obstetrics and diseases of women of the same association. He is a fellow of the

American and of the British Gynecological Society, also of the Boston Gynecological Society and the Detroit Academy of Medicine. Was president of the American Gynecological Society in 1902. He has written much for medical journals and read numerous papers before medical societies, both of this country and of Europe, on surgical subjects. His opinion as an expert in matters surgical and medical has often been required in court, where it has always been a matter of professional pride with him to give his opinions as he formed them from an understanding of the facts, without regard to the effect they might have on either party to the suit. His place in his profession is a prominent and honorable one, and his services and ability have brought him many honors. His attainments and widely extended practice, a practice which for years has covered the state, and much of New England, has made him one of the most useful citizens of the commonwealth. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat of the old school—three of his fundamental tenets being: Sound currency, tariff for revenue only, and the largest personal liberty consistent with the safety of the community. He has served one year in the Portland common council, and three years as a member of the school committee. His service in these positions was rendered, not in accordance with his wishes, but in performance of what he believed to be his duty to the state. From 1896 to 1900 he was a member of the National Democratic committee of Maine. In 1905 he received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of LL. D. The same year he delivered the course in gynecology in Dartmouth Medical School. In religious belief he is a Unitarian, and to the church of that faith he gives with such measures as its needs require.

In 1858 Dr. Gordon became a member of Harmony Lodge, Gorham, Maine, Free and Accepted Masons. Since that time he has advanced in the Masonic Order through the following organizations: Eagle Royal Arch Chapter, of Westbrook; Portland Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander; and was also grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of Maine, and commander of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The only club of which he is a member is the Cumberland, of which he was president four years. While never an active politician, he has always been ready to aid in support of the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated above, and much

against his inclination was the candidate of his party for representative to congress in 1902 in the first congressional district of Maine. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Maine Historical Society, Portland Natural History Society, Portland Art Club, director in the Associated Charities, and president of the board of trustees of Fryeburg Academy, in which institution he has for many years taken much interest. He has never married.

Peter, being one of the twelve PERKINS Apostles, his name was a favorite one for centuries among Christians. It assumed the form of Pierre in France, whence it found its way into England, and there took the diminutive form of Perkin. This gradually and naturally became Perkins, and, in time, was bestowed upon or assumed by one as a surname. Many of the name were among the early settlers of New England, and their descendants have borne honorable part in the development of modern civilization in the Western Hemisphere.

(I) John Perkins was born in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, in 1590. On December 1, 1630, he set sail from Bristol in the "Lyon," William Pierce, master, with his wife (Judith Gater), five children and about a dozen other companions. They reached Nantasket, February 5, 1631, and settled in Boston. He was the first of that name to come to New England, and was one of the twelve who accompanied John Winthrop Jr. to settle in Ipswich, where he was made freeman May 18, 1631. By another authority he did not move until 1633. On April 3, 1632, "It was ordered" by the general court "that noe pson wtsoever shall shoot at fowle upon Pullen Poynnte or Noddles Illeland; but that the sd places shal be reserved for John Perkins to take fowle with nets." Also, November 7, 1632, John and three others were "appointed by the Court to sett downe the bounds betwixte Dochester and Rocksbury." He at once took a prominent stand among the colonists, and in 1636 and for many years afterwards represented Ipswich in the general high court. In 1645 he was appraiser and signed the inventory of the estate of Sarah Dillingham. In 1648 and 1652 he served on the grand jury. In March, 1650, "being above the age of sixty he was freed from ordinary training of the court." He made his will (probate office, Salem, Massachusetts), March 28, 1654, and died a few months later, aged sixty-four. His children were: Judith, wife

of William Sergeant; John; Thomas; Elizabeth, second wife of William Sergeant; Mary, married Thomas Bradbury; Jacob and Lydia. The last became the wife of Henry Bennett, of Ipswich.

(II) Thomas, second son of John and Judith (Gater) Perkins, was born about 1616 in England, and resided in Ipswich and Topsfield, Massachusetts. He was made freeman, 1648, in the former town, and removed to the latter about 1660, dying there May 7, 1686. His will was made December 11, preceding, and proved on September 10, following his death. He owned Sagamore Hill, in Ipswich, which was probably granted to him by the town. This has an elevation of one hundred and seventy feet in height, surrounded by salt marshes. He exchanged this with his brother John, for a house and lot in the town. He was a deacon of the church in Ipswich and served as selectman in Topsfield in 1676 and tithingman in 1677-78, and was often on committees in the church and town in settling various matters. The land records show that he bought and sold much property, and he left a fine estate upon his death. He was married in Topsfield, about 1640, to Phoebe, daughter of Zaccheus Gould, of Topsfield. She was born in 1620, and was baptized September 20, 1620, in Hemel Hempstead, England, and was living at the time his will was made. Their children were: John, Phoebe, Zaccheus, Martha, Mary, Elisha, Judith, Thomas and Timothy.

(III) John (2), eldest child of Deacon Thomas and Phoebe (Gould) Perkins, was born in 1641 in Ipswich, and resided in Topsfield, where he died May 19, 1668. He married, November 28, 1666, Deborah Browning. Their only child was Thomas, born 1667-68. He disappears from the Topsfield records after 1685, and there can be little doubt that he is the one next mentioned.

(IV) Thomas (2) Perkins appears soon after attaining his majority in Greenland, New Hampshire, which was then a part of Portsmouth, residing near the line of Dover and Exeter. In February, 1706, he purchased an estate there for one hundred pounds sterling, consisting of fifty acres of marsh and meadowland, and resided thereon until 1722. In February of the last-named year he sold his property for four hundred and fifty pounds sterling, his wife Mary signing the deed, and immediately thereafter they settled in Old Arundel, now Kennebunkport, Maine. Previous to his removal he had acquired considerable land there, lying between the Kenne-





Geo. C. Jenkins

bunk river and a line running from Backcove, through Great Pond to the sea. This land had been previously mortgaged to Francis Johnson, and there was a contest over its possession. The dispute was submitted to arbitrators who charged fourteen-fifteenths of the land to Captain Perkins, the remainder going to Stephen Harding, who had purchased it from Johnson. Captain Perkins erected a garrison house near Butler's Rocks, and either he or his son was a sentinel in Sergeant Allison Brown's company of Indian-fighters, at Arundel, from October 15, 1723, to June 14, 1724, and a sergeant in Lieutenant Brown's company from May 29 to November 19, 1725. His wife was a daughter of John Banfield, of Portsmouth. In 1738 Thomas Perkins and wife transferred to their son John, of Boston, coaster, their right in the estate of John Banfield, late of Portsmouth. Captain Perkins died about 1741. His children born before he settled in Kennebunkport were: John, Thomas, Lemuel, Samuel, George, Alverson, Zachcheus, Mary and Chasey.

(V) Thomas (3), second son of Thomas (2) and Mary Perkins, was born about 1700 and died in Kennebunkport, February 22, 1752. He was a property owner and an influential citizen, and tradition says he was an official surveyor. He commanded a company on the surrender of Louisburg to Sir William Pepperrell, in 1745, and two years later was wrecked in an expedition to Annapolis, Nova Scotia. From March 28, 1748, to June 7, 1749, he was captain of a company of sentinels doing guard-duty to prevent a surprise by the Indians at Arundel. Some of his sons were perhaps of the same company. He married Lydia, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Littlefield) Harding, of Kennebunkport, who survived him. Notwithstanding this marriage, the contest for property previously mentioned caused an estrangement between the families. Captain Perkins died before April 7, 1752, when administration of his estate was granted to his son Abner. In this document Thomas Perkins is called "gentleman." His children were: Eliphalet, Abner, John, Thomas, George, James and Mary.

(VI) Abner, second son of Thomas (3) and Lydia (Harding) Perkins, was born probably between 1724 and 1730, in Kennebunkport, and died there in 1811. He was a tiller of the soil, and in 1748 served as scout in Captain Jonathan Bean's company, his name appearing on the rolls from May 5 to November 24 of that year. In the following year he was a corporal in the company commanded by his

father and was clerk of the company. In 1757 he was a member of Captain John Fairfield's Arundel company, and during the revolution was a member of the town's committee of safety for the year 1777. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Andrews) Robinson, of the same town. Samuel Robinson came from Rowley, Massachusetts, about 1730. Abner Perkins' wife was not named in his will, and was probably deceased at the time of its execution, April 30, 1802. This was admitted to probate June 17, 1811. Their children mentioned in the will were: Daniel, Abner, Jonathan, Stephen, Jacob, Ann and Sarah.

(VII) Stephen, fourth son of Abner and Sarah (Robinson) Perkins, was born July 25, 1765, in Kennebunkport, and died there August 31, 1833. He was a farmer. He married, April 22, 1790, Alice Stone, of the same town, daughter of Colonel Jonathan (2) and Phoebe (Downing) Stone, and granddaughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Lovet) Stone, who came to Kennebunkport from Beverly, Massachusetts, about 1735. Abner Perkins' elder brother and his sister Ann also married children of Colonel Jonathan (2) Stone. Alice Stone was born June 29, 1769, and died January 14, 1850. Her children were: William, Ann, Ivory, Alice, Stephen, Jonathan, Silas, Phoebe, Clement and Abner.

(VIII) Clement, sixth son of Stephen and Alice (Stone) Perkins, was born March 23, 1807, in Kennebunkport, and made his home there until his death, March 4, 1884. Like many in Maine, of his time in the locality, he went to sea for many years in early life and subsequently settled upon a farm. He was married in 1837 to Mrs. Lucinda (Fairfield) Emery, daughter of Captain William and Mary (King) Fairfield, and widow of Captain Isaac Emery, of Kennebunkport (see Fairfield VI). Their children were: George Clement, William L., Ernestine L., David King and Caroline Amelia.

(IX) George Clement, eldest child of Clement and Lucinda (Fairfield) Perkins, was born August 23, 1839, in Kennebunkport, where he remained until his thirteenth year in attendance on the public schools. He then shipped on board a sailing vessel to New Orleans, and continued at sea on ships engaged in the European trade. In 1855 he shipped before the mast on the sailing vessel "Galatea," bound for San Francisco, where he arrived in the autumn of that year. The exceptional opportunities afforded in the new Pacific colony induced him to retire from the sea, and he settled down to business in an in-

terior town in California. He has been interested in many lines of industry, such as farming, merchandising, banking, mining, manufacture, whale-fishery and the steamship transportations. With the natural intelligence and honor of the New England type, he soon took an active part in the conduct of local affairs, and in 1869 was elected a member of the state senate and occupied that position for eight years. From 1879 to 1883 he was governor of the state of California, and was appointed United States senator, to fill an unexpired term in 1893. He has been four times elected to that position and his present term will expire in March, 1915. He has taken an active part in the commercial and social life of his home state and has served as president of the Merchant's Exchange of San Francisco and of the San Francisco Art Association. He is a director of the California Academy of Sciences and several other scientific, benevolent and fraternal organizations. His present residence is at Oakland. On account of distinguished services rendered during the civil war, he was elected a member of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His activity in the fraternal work of the Masonic order led to his election in 1875 as grand master of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of California, having previously served through the various subordinate positions of grand junior warden, grand warden and deputy grand master. In 1883 he was elected grand commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of California, and in the same year was elected grand junior warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America. In all of his elections to his present honorable position, he was chosen upon the first ballot, and his distinguished services as a member of the national legislature has fully justified the choice of the people of California, as represented by a Republican majority. On the occasion of the last choice, his election was made uniformly on motion of a Democratic member of the legislature. At the time of his second, third and fourth elections, he was attending to his official duties at the national capitol.

Senator Perkins was married at Maysville, California, May 3, 1864, to Ruth Amelia Parker, daughter of Edward Parker, an English excise officer who came to California when the daughter was a child of eight years. He died in Oroville, in 1861, and his widow subsequently married William Hesse. She died May 20, 1881, in San Francisco, leaving

her daughter as sole legatee, and naming Senator Perkins as executor of her will. Mrs. Perkins was born August 21, 1843, in Cork, Ireland, and was christened in the Episcopal church of that city when one year old. Their children: Fanny I., wife of J. E. Adams; George E.; Susan C. (Mrs. William H. Schmidt); Fred K.; Milton G.; Ruth M.; and Grace Pansy (wife of Cleveland H. Baker, district-attorney of Tonapah, state of Nevada).

(For preceding generations see John Perkins I.)

(II) Jacob, third son of John PERKINS and Judith (Gater) Perkins, was born in England in 1624.

He was chosen sergeant of the Ipswich military company in 1664, and was afterwards known as Sergeant Jacob Perkins. By his father's will he came into possession of the homestead and lands upon his mother's death. At this place there is a well still known as "Jacob's well." He was a farmer and his name frequently appears in the records of conveyances of farming lands. He died in Ipswich, January 27, 1699-1700, aged seventy-six years. He married (first) Elizabeth (Lovell) about 1648. By her he had nine children. She died February 12, 1685, aged fifty-six. Jacob afterwards married Damaris Robinson, a widow, who survived him.

(III) Jacob (2), second son of Jacob (1) and Elizabeth Perkins, was born August 3, 1662, and died November, 1705. His father Jacob gave him a deed of land (to which a Thomas Lovell was witness, March 7, 1687). December 27, 1684, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Sparks. They had three children. She died April 10, 1692. He married (second) January 5, 1693, Sarah Treadwell, who was executrix of his will. By her he had five children.

(IV) Jacob (3), first child of Jacob (2) and Elizabeth Perkins, was born February 15, 1685. He went to Cape Neddick, now York, Maine, to reside, and there died. He married (first) Lydia Stover, and had by her three children. He married (second) October 17, 1717, Anna, daughter of Josiah Littlefield, and had by her eight children, three of whom were Elisha, Josiah and Newman.

(V) Josiah, sixth son of Jacob (3) Perkins, and fifth child of Anna, his wife, was born about 1740, and was a farmer in Wells, Maine. He married Susan Allen, who bore him ten children, two of whom were Jonathan and Jacob.

(VI) Jonathan, third son of Josiah and

Susan (Allen) Perkins, born in 1734, at Wells, was a farmer in that town. He removed thence to Conway, New Hampshire, where the births of his last six children are recorded. The first eight were born in Maine. He was married in 1752, at age of eighteen years, to his cousin Lydia, daughter of Newman and Sarah (Sawyer) Perkins, who was born in 1738, and was therefore but fourteen years old at the time of the marriage. She was considered the handsomest bride married in the church at Dover, New Hampshire, and in her old age she resided at Windsor, Maine. At the age of ninety years she read a page in the testament without glasses and died at the age of ninety-six years, at the home of her son Ephraim, in Freedom, Maine. Among their children were: Rebecca, who lived to be one hundred and four years old; Hannah, Martha, Abigail, lived to be over seventy years; Samuel, John, Joseph and Ephraim.

(VII) Ephraim, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Perkins) Perkins, was born in July, 1787, in Conway, New Hampshire, and for seven years was a sailor upon the sea, visiting many West Indian, South American and European ports, rounding Cape Horn and cruising in the Indian Ocean. He brought home many beautiful and interesting curios, gathered in these voyages. After his marriage he lived at Freedom, Maine, and died in that place November 18, 1850, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a man of medium height, with black hair and eyes, and was called fine looking. He was married in 1815 at China, Maine, to Mary, eldest of the fourteen children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hilton) McCurdy. She was born in August, 1797, and died in November, 1860, at Princeton, Minnesota. She was of medium height, with brown hair and handsome blue eyes. They were the parents of seven children: Rebeckah Ann, Henry Franklin, two who died in infancy, Ephraim, Eliza Jane and Aurelia Frances.

(VIII) Aurelia Frances, youngest child of Ephraim and Mary (McCurdy) Perkins, was born April 6, 1832, in Freedom, Maine, and married, February 14, 1858, William Edward Maddocks, of Ellsworth, Maine (See Maddocks VIII), whom she survives. As a young woman she was called very handsome, having brown hair and eyes and being of medium stature. Her reminiscences of early life are interesting, including, as she observed, the making of the tallow dip and the subsequent use of the fish-oil lamp, articles known to but few people now living. She is among those who were sent as children to borrow

fire from the neighbors, before the days of lucifer matches. She has been awarded prizes at various fairs for the hand-stitching executed by her, taught in the days before the use of the sewing-machine was general. With her own hands she spun from cotton, which had been brought from the West Indies by her brother, the thread woven by her mother into towels for home use. At the age of seventeen she wove in one day six yards of cloth, which was considered a large amount for a woman to execute in the time. At the age of eighteen she began teaching school, and also taught painting, having inherited an artistic talent, probably from a remote ancestor named William Hilton, who is buried in Westminster Abbey. At the age of eighteen years she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1857 went west with her widowed mother and brother, intending to teach. There she met and married Mr. Maddocks, as above related, they being the first couple married in Benton county, now Mills, Saco county, Iowa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Richard Walker, D. D., who composed for the occasion the poem which here follows:

A GOOD WIFE.

To be alone, says God's decree,
Man is unblessed, from pleasure free—
Who can to him life's solace be?

A good wife.

Who can console the careworn heart,
Shield from pain of adverse dart,
And to the brow a smile impart?

A good wife.

Who can illumine the vale of woe,
Dry the tears that mournfully flow,
And give the eye affection's glow?

A good wife.

Who can make earth's bitt' rest cup sweet,
The heart in tender tone to greet,
The ills that in it strangely meet?

A good wife.

Who can increase the sunny light,
Of propitious rays—the soul's delight—
Dispell the gloom of sorrow's night?

A good wife.

Who can heighten each lovely tone,
Quick suppress the sorrowing moan,
And raise the note of joy alone?

A good wife.

Who can give the kind, loving heart,
Angelic tempers sweet impart,
And teach proud man love's ruling art?

A good wife.

Who can the breast with zeal inspire,
Allay the rising of fierce ire,
Give the nuptial bliss that all desire?

A good wife.

Who'll cheer when youthful joys decay,
Support in life's declining day,
And every anxious fear allay?

A good wife.

Who'll kindly watch life's ebbing sand,
And near death's bed attentive stand,
To close the eye with silken hand?

A good wife.

Who'll bitterly weep when I'm dead,
Sigh for the same old dusty bed,
On which to rest her aching head?
A good wife.

Who'll joyful look beyond the sky,
And long to see my tearless eye,
Where husband and wife can ne'er die?
A good wife.

Then let me have the kind, good wife,
To cheer me through this vale of strife,
And live with me through endless life,
Prays every man.

Widowed at the age of thirty-one, she has shown herself a woman of remarkable executive ability, managing the estate of her deceased husband with rare skill and success. Her home is now in La Crosse, Wisconsin, with her only daughter, elsewhere mentioned.

Thomas McCurdy, the father of Mary, wife of Ephraim Perkins, was born about 1774, in Bristol, Massachusetts, and resided at China, Maine, engaging in the practice of law at Augusta. He enlisted February 8, 1813, as a member of Captain John Smith's company, Fourth United States Infantry. He received a gunshot wound through the right hand while on guard at Champlain, New York, in June, 1814, and was discharged at Plattsburg, November 5, following. His eldest son John, then a lad of eighteen years, accompanied his father as a soldier, died during that service, and was buried on the shore of Lake Champlain. Thomas McCurdy was active in the Prohibition movement in Maine. He died in 1863, at the age of eighty-three years. He was tall and distinguished looking, with a very pleasing manner, having brown hair and blue eyes.

Rev. William Perkins and his
PERKINS brother John, who were of
Gloucester, England, came to
America in the ship "Lyon," in 1631. They
located in Ipswich in 1633 and the Rev. William
subsequently removed to Topsfield. John
remained in Ipswich, establishing his residence
on what was afterward known as Perkins
Island. He was prominent among the early
settlers of the town, holding public offices,
and served as deputy to the general court.
He died prior to 1655. The Christian name
of his wife was Judith. John, Thomas, Elizabeth,
Mary, Lydia and Jacob were his children.
His daughter Mary, who became the wife
of Thomas Bradbury, of Salisbury, Massachusetts,
was in her old age tried for witchcraft and
convicted, but escaped punishment. John Perkins,
son of John of Ipswich, settled in York, Maine,
and Jacob Perkins, who was born there about
1696, was probably his son. Descendants of the
York Perkinses settled in

Wells, and the locality known as Perkinstown
was named for the family.

(I) Isaac Perkins, a descendant of John,
of Ipswich, through the latter's son John, of
York, resided in Perkinstown subsequent to
the revolutionary war. He reared a family,
but the maiden name of his wife or a list of
his children is not at hand.

(II) Japhet, son of Isaac Perkins, was born
in Perkinstown, June 26, 1794. He married
Sally West and was the father of Gilman,
Isaac, Mary Ann, Jane, Lewis Wentworth,
Abigail, Melinda and Eliza.

(III) Lewis Wentworth, second son and
fifth child of Japhet and Sally (West) Perkins,
was born in Perkinstown, December 7, 1827.
He was a capable and industrious farmer, who
took a profound interest in the general welfare
of his fellowmen, and his untimely death,
which occurred July, 1863, deprived the community
of one of its most useful members. Politically
he acted with the Democratic party. In his religious
faith he was a Baptist. He married Huldah A.
Perkins, who was born in Perkinstown, June 12,
1830, daughter of William and Olive (Chadbourne)
Perkins. She survived her husband twenty-nine
years, dying July 10, 1892. Of this union were
born four children: Melvina E., Otis L., Addie A.
and George William.

(IV) George William, youngest child of
Lewis W. and Huldah A. (Perkins) Perkins,
was born in Perkinstown, December 13, 1860.
Bereft of his father's guidance at the tender
age of two years, he was left wholly to the care
of his mother, whose benign influence and devotion
to his future welfare did much toward moulding
his character and otherwise preparing him for the
battle of life. After the conclusion of his studies
at the North Berwick high school he went to
Peabody, Massachusetts, and was employed there
for a short time. Returning to North Berwick,
he became an operative in the finishing department
of the North Berwick Company's woolen-mill, but
was later transferred to the counting-room as a
clerk, and still later was advanced to the position
of paymaster, in which capacity he has served with
ability for more than twenty-five years. He is a
director of the North Berwick National Bank, and
his interest in the industrial and financial welfare
of the town has been frequently demonstrated.
For about twenty years he has officiated as town
clerk. He is a past noble grand of Eagle Lodge,
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past chief
patriarch of Columbian Encampment, and a member
of Ray of Hope

Lodge of Rebekah. He attends the Free Will Baptist church. On September 15, 1886, Mr. Perkins married Bertha C. Whitten, daughter of William and Georgianna (Staples) Whitten, of North Berwick. Her grandfather, Henry Whitten, who was a native of either Springvale or Alfred, reared a family of seven children: Isaiah, Charles, Nellie, Benjamin, Sarah, Edward and William. William Whitten was born in Springvale. For many years he has operated a stage and express line between Limerick and Waterboro, and carried on a livery business. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have one son, Arthur Lawrence, born November 15, 1887, graduated from the public schools of North Berwick and attended Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Boston, later entered the employment of Brown Dunell & Company, Boston.

This is an old English family early implanted in Massachusetts and identified with the leading interests and influences of the Massachusetts Colony and still active in upholding the New England character. There were two of the name in Massachusetts as early as 1638. John, first of Charlestown, later of Salem and Wenham, and Daniel, of Boston. They are supposed to have been brothers, but there is no record to show such connection. Family tradition states that they are descended from French Huguenots, whose name was originally Beauchamp. A representative of the name living in France in 1572 received news of the impending massacre of St. Bartholomew's in time to escape to England, where another member of the family was already living at Warwick. Representatives of this family subsequently settled in Ireland, whence John Fairfield came to England in 1638.

(I) John Fairfield was a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1638, and the next year was granted eighty acres of land in Salem, where he was admitted freeman, May 14, 1640. He lived near the boundary between Salem and Ipswich in 1643, and thereafter moved to Wenham, where he died December 22, 1646. His will on file at Salem was made eleven days previously. According to this document his wife's name was Elizabeth, and two of his children are therein named. Three sons are known to have existed, namely: Walter, John and Benjamin. A posthumous child, born in 1647, died before July 7 of that year, without name. In settlement the estate

was divided into four parts and distributed to the widow and three sons.

(II) John (2), second son of John (1) and Elizabeth Fairfield, was born in May, 1639, probably in Salem, and lived in Wenham and Ipswich. He made no will, but the inventory of his estate was filed November 27, 1672. He married, March 26, 1666, Sarah, daughter of William and Tryphena Geare, of Wenham, and their children mentioned in the inventory were: Tryphena, John and Elizabeth. The widow married (second) April 13, 1673, in Wenham, Daniel Kilhan, and died January 20, 1716, in Ipswich, aged seventy years, according to her tombstone.

(III) John (3), probably only son of John (2) and Sarah (Geare) Fairfield, was born about 1668, probably in Ipswich, and was living in that town in 1690. As shown by a deed in December, 1692, he was living at Muddy River, now Brookline, and subsequently he was again in Ipswich, as indicated by a deed in 1694. In this instrument he deeded to his cousin, William Fairfield, about sixty acres of upland and meadow in Wenham, which he had inherited from his father. This deed was acknowledged November 25, 1703. He was married in Boston, April 18, 1693, by Rev. James Allen, to Elizabeth Badson. No record appears of his children, but a comparison of the records of Boston, Ipswich and Wenham make it very certain that the next named was his son.

(IV) Captain John (4) Fairfield was the first of the name to settle in Kennebunkport, where he was a leading citizen. Some accounts say that he came there from Worcester. For some years he lived in Wells, Maine, and his home in Kennebunkport was near the mouth of the river, probably in the house built by Thomas Perkins in 1773, where he was licensed to keep a tavern. He was a carpenter by trade and after 1733 removed to the eastern part of the town, where he bought a farm. In the Louisburg expedition of 1745 he was first lieutenant of Captain John Storr's company. Three years later he served in Captain Thomas Perkins' company at Arundel. In 1757 he was captain of the Arundel company, in the First York County Regiment, commanded by Sir William Pepperrell. His sons John and Stephen were perhaps in this company. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Tabitha (Littlefield) Emery, of Wells, born December 7, 1699. Her father was for many years minister at Wells. He was a son of John (2) Emery, and grand-

son of John Emery, of Romsey, Hants, England. Mary (Emery) Fairfield died about 1750, and Mr. Fairfield subsequently married Mrs. Hannah (Lovet) Stone, widow of Jonathan Stone. Captain Fairfield died in 1778 and was survived by his widow. The inventory of his estate included a negro girl, valued at twenty pounds, and administration was granted to his son John "of said Arundel, gentleman." His children by the first marriage were: John; a daughter who married John Hill; Mary, wife of Benjamin Downing; Stephen; Elizabeth, wife of Dixey Stone.

(V) John (5), eldest child of John (4) and Mary (Emery) Fairfield, was born about 1728-30 in Kennebunk, and made that town his home through life. In 1757 he was a member of the military company commanded by his father in Colonel Pepperrell's regiment, and in 1762 was ensign in Captain Thomas Perkin's Arundel company of Colonel Nathaniel Sparhawk's regiment, for service in the Indian campaigns. John Fairfield married, October 17, 1751, Mary Burbank, of Bradford, Massachusetts, daughter of Lieutenant John and Priscilla (Major) Burbank. Her father was lieutenant in Captain Thomas Perkin's company at the capture of Louisburg. He was born in 1733 and died in 1825, at the age of ninety-two years. Their children were: Samuel, William, Sarah, John, Stephen, Mary, Benjamin, Asa, Moses and Elizabeth.

(VI) Captain William, second son of John (5) and Mary (Burbank) Fairfield, was born June 26, 1754, in Kennebunk, and died there March 16, 1827. He was a master mariner and made many voyages to sea. In 1777 he enlisted for three years in the revolutionary army and he served successively in Captain Daniel Merrill's company, Colonel Samuel Brewster's regiment, and in Captain Hitchcock's regiment and Colonel Ebenezer Sprout's regiment. His name appears on the pay accounts for service from February 1, 1777, to the same date in 1780, and he was allowed for travel from his home to Bennington, Vermont, the place of rendezvous. He married (first) December 27, 1781, Sarah, daughter of James and Grace Delzell (Burnham) Bradbury. She died about 1789. He married (second) August 25, 1790, Mary, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Gray) King, of Biddeford (see King). She was born December 14, 1773, and died April 9, 1851. Children by the first marriage: James, William, Mary, Sarah; by second marriage: Oliver, Jackson, Asa, Cyrus, Myranda, Lucinda, Liza, John, Joseph, Charles, John and William.

(VII) Lucinda, fourth daughter of Captain William Fairfield and sixth child of his second wife, was born November 20, 1802, in Kennebunkport, and died December 31, 1887, in Kennebunk. She married (first) August 11, 1823, Captain Isaac Emery, of Kennebunkport, who died at sea in 1830. She married (second) in 1837 Clement Perkins, of Kennebunkport (see Perkins VIII).

Mary King, second wife of Captain William Fairfield above mentioned, was a daughter of David King, a son of John King, who came to America from England soon after the year 1700 and settled in Boston. In 1714 he married Sarah Allen, whose only child died in infancy, and she herself died about the same time. He married (second) in 1718 Mary, daughter of Benjamin Stowell, of Newton, Massachusetts. Their marriage intentions were recorded April 2, 1717, in Boston. The following children are of record: Richard, Mary, Sarah, Mehitable, David, Josiah and William. (2) David, second son of John and Mary (Stowell) King, was born August 21, 1726, probably in Boston, and died in Buxton, Maine, March 11, 1807. In 1746 he was a witness to a deed conveying land in Watertown, Massachusetts. He removed to Saco, Maine, about 1760, and was a leading merchant of that town. In 1761 he purchased land on the Saco river and was among the first merchants or traders on the east side of that stream at Saco. Soon after 1762 he removed to the west side of the river. He served in the revolutionary war in 1775 as sergeant in Captain Benjamin Hooper's company, raised for seacoast defense and stationed at Biddeford. He lived to be nearly eighty-one years of age and resided in his last days with his daughter, Mrs. John Hayes, in Buxton. He married, March 14, 1762, by Rev. Moses Morrill, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gray, of Biddeford. She was born in August, 1745, and died March 17, 1777. Their children were: John, David, William, Josiah, Sarah Alden, Mary and William. The youngest daughter became the second wife of Captain William Fairfield as above noted.

Few families in the country CUSHING have been more celebrated than the Cushings, and probably no other has furnished more judges for our probate, municipal and supreme courts. The derivation of the name is somewhat uncertain. The present form is used by all the American descendants of Matthew Cushing, who came to America in 1638, and was prob-

ably the established orthography for several generations before this, as the English and Irish branches use the same spelling. Before the sixteenth century the patronymic was, like most proper names, written in a variety of ways. In various deeds, wills and charters still extant in Norfolk, England, referring to the direct lineal ancestors of Matthew, we find Cushyng, Cushin, Cushyn, Cusshyn, Cusseyn, Cusseyn, Cussyn, Cusyn and Cosyn. Before the fourteenth century it was spelled Cusyn, Cosyn or Cosseyn. After that time the name was always spelled with a u, and generally with sh, as Cusseyn, Cusshyn. The final g does not appear till 1500, when we find Cushyng, though Cushyn and Cushin are still frequent spellings. There are two theories in connection with the origin of the name. The first is that the patronymic is derived from the Anglo-Saxon designation of Cousin (Cosseyn or Cusseyn). The second theory asserts that the name arose in connection with the land title of Cossey. Thus in the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, we find that "the ancient village and manor of Tokethorpe (later Flockthorpe) lying in the Forehoe hundred" was in several parts, "two of which belonged to Cossey." The same manor of Flockthorpe was possessed by the Cushings for several generations thereafter.

The original arms of the Cushing family were undoubtedly "gules, an eagle displayed argent." This device was later complicated by quartering, on the occasion of marriage with an heiress, which probably took place not far from 1500. In the Heraldic Visitation of the County of Norfolk, England, which occurred in the year 1563, the Cushing arms are described: "Gules, an eagle displayed argent; quartering, gules, three right hands torn from the wrists, a canton chequy or and azure." The form advocated by the late H. G. Somerby, of England, as the result of several years' research in the records and deeds of Norfolk county, is substantially the same as this. The Somerby form has a crest: "Two lions' gambes erased sable supporting a ducal coronet or, from which hangs a human heart gules." The motto underneath the escutcheon reads "Virtute et Numine" (By valor and divine aid). It may be remarked that the arms just described are substantially the same as those found on the tombstone of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Cushing in the Granary burying-ground, at Boston, which are dated 1788. These are also as given in the Gore Roll, and are especially worthy of note as being the earliest arms of which we have any record

as being borne by an American Cushing. The only important difference between the Granary tombstone escutcheon and that authorized by H. G. Somerby consists in the fact that the American emblem has but two hands, instead of three. It is suggested that this might have been a mistake on the part of the stone-cutter, which would have been quite natural, as in the English arms the third hand is nearly covered by the canton.

Few families in America can trace a longer pedigree than the Cushings, which includes six generations of authenticated English ancestors; and few families can produce more members who have won high places by their own merits. Prominent among Americans of the name have been Chief Justice William Cushing, who administered the oath of office to Washington at the beginning of his second term as president, March 4, 1793. He was the last chief justice in this country who wore the big wig of the English judges, and his full biography would fill many pages. Seven years older than Chief Justice Cushing, but, like him, associated with the founders of our government, was Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Cushing, of Massachusetts, himself also a judge, who was born in Boston, March 24, 1725. He was the friend and co-worker of Adams, Otis and Warren, and the intimate associate and counselor of Hancock and Franklin. A little later we have Judge Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, minister to China, and from 1853 to 1857 attorney-general of the United States. Honorable Luther Stearns Cushing, born at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, June 22, 1803, became famous as the author of Cushing's Manual; and Frank Hamilton Cushing, born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1857, acquired renown from his archaeological researches among the Zuni Indians.

(I) William Cushing (Cussyn or Cusseyn) was born some time during the fourteenth century, and was either the son or grandson of the Galfridus Cusyn of Hardingham, Norfolk county, England, who is mentioned in the Subsidy Rolls for Norfolk in 1327. He added to the estates in Hardingham the estates in Hingham, which were inherited by his son Thomas.

(II) Thomas, son of William Cushing, was born in Hardingham, Norfolk county, England, in the latter part of the reign of Richard II, 1377-1399. A deed dated 1466 contains not only his name, but also the name of his son William, who is also named in other deeds and charters dated 1474, 1480 and 1484. Thomas Cushing possessed large estates in

Hardingham, Hingham and other parts of his native county.

(III) William (2), eldest son and heir of Thomas Cushing, was born at Hardingham, England, early in the fifteenth century, and lived at Hingham. He died about the time that Columbus discovered America, for his long and explicit will was dated September 26, 1492, and proved in the Bishop's court of Norwich, March 11, 1493. In ancient deeds relating to his estates in Hardingham, Hingham, East Dereham and other parts of the county of Norfolk, he is styled "Gentleman." William (2) Cushing's wife Emma was executrix of his will; and her own, dated June 16, 1507, was proved July 26, 1507. The archaic English of Mr. Cushing's will is so quaint and interesting, and his connection with the Roman Catholic church so intimate that a few sentences of this ancient document are worth quoting: "I William Cusshyn of Hengham in my hoel mend And good memory beying, make my testament and my last will Declare in this forme Follyng: First I comende my sowle to god Almighty, or lady seint Mary & to all the blessed copany of heven, and my body to be buried in the chirchyard of Henghm foresaid, To the wich high Auter ther for my tithes negligently wtholden, I bequeath Xs. Itm I give and bequeth to the house of the Grey fryrs in Norwich, in the wich I am a brother, Xs to sing and say placebo and Dirigo for me wt a masse of Requiem. Itm I woll have a secular p'st to syng and p'y for my sowle & my faders and modir by the space of two yere, yt is to say oon yere in chirch of Henghm and a nother yere in the chirch of Hardynghm. The residue of all my goods and catall and lands in this my p'sent testament and last will, not assigned nor bequethed, I gif and bequeth to the foreseid Emme my wif, whom I chose, make and ordeyne of this my p'sent testament and last will, myn executrix."

Eight children were born to William (2) and Emma Cushing: John, the elder, whose sketch follows; Robert, of Hingham, whose will was proved July 10, 1547; Thomas, of Hardingham, whose will was proved January 15, 1504; John, junior, whose will was proved August 1, 1515; Elyne; Annable; Margaret, married Thomas Crowe; Agnes.

(IV) John, eldest child of William (2) and Emma Cushing, was born at Hingham, England, but lived at Hardingham, where he possessed estates. He also owned large properties in Lombard street, London, and was called "Gentleman" in a survey of the manor

of Flockthorp in Hardingham, dated 1512. John Cushing's will was proved March 5, 1523, and in it he mentions his wife and six children. His own name occurs in the Subsidy Rolls of Henry VIII for the year 1523. Eight children were born to John Cushing: John, of Hingham, Lord of the Manor of Flockthorpe in Hingham, Markham's in Tothington, and Stalworth in Wymondham; Thomas (2), mentioned in the next paragraph; William, of Hardingham, to whom his father gave a house called Gilberts; Margaret; Isabel; Margery; Elyne; Agnes.

(V) Thomas (2), second son of John Cushing, inherited the homestead of his father at Hardingham, England, and all the lands pertaining thereto, and died in that place in April, 1558. He had six children: John, of Knapton in Norfolk, whose will was proved November 26, 1586; Ursula; Nicholas; Edward; Stephen; Peter, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Peter, youngest child of Thomas (2) Cushing, was born at Hardingham, England, but moved to Hingham about 1600, and was buried in the latter place April 26, 1641. He was probably one of the first of the Cushings to embrace the Protestant faith, for the wills of his father and eldest brother are in the Catholic form. Peter Cushing married Susan Hawes at Hardingham, June 2, 1583, and they had seven children: Theophilus, baptized November 4, 1584; Bridget, baptized February 19, 1586, married George More; Matthew, whose sketch follows; William, baptized April 1, 1593, married Margery —; Barbara, baptized June 16, 1596, died in January, 1632; Peter, of London, married Godly, widow of Simon Payne; Katherine, married — Long, of Carlton Road, near Wymondham, in Suffolk; Thomas, of London, baptized May 15, 1603.

With this generation ends the English record of the Cushings. Two of Peter's sons, Theophilus and Matthew, set out for the new world; and it is the American branch of the family, founded by Matthew, with which we shall hereafter concern ourselves. Theophilus Cushing, the eldest son, came to New England in 1633 in the ship "Griffin," along with the eminent Puritan divines, Cotton and Hooker. He appears never to have married, and when his younger brother Matthew came over, Theophilus settled with him at Hingham, Massachusetts. Theophilus was blind for twenty-five years before his death, which occurred March 24, 1679.

(VII) Matthew, second son of Peter and Susan (Hawes) Cushing, was baptized at

Hardingham, England, March 2, 1589, and died at Hingham, Massachusetts, September 30, 1660. For the first fifty years of his life he lived at Hardingham and Hingham, Norfolk county, England; but in 1638, with his wife and five children, and his wife's sister, Widow Francis Ricroft, who died a few weeks after their arrival, Matthew Cushing embarked on the ship "Diligent," a vessel of three hundred and fifty tons, under the command of John Martin. This ship sailed from Gravesend, April 26, 1638, with one hundred and thirty-three passengers, among whom was Robert Peck, M. A., rector of the parish of Hingham, England. The immediate cause of their departure seems to have been trouble in ecclesiastical matters. Their rector, doubtless with the sympathy and aid of most of those constituting the emigrating party, had pulled down the rails of chancel and altar, and leveled the latter a foot below the church, as it remains to this day. Being prosecuted by Bishop Wren, Reverend Robert Peck left the kingdom, together with his friends, who sold their estates at half their real value. The party, having landed at Boston, August 10, 1638, immediately proceeded to their destination, Hingham, Massachusetts, so named after the former home of the Cushing family in Hingham, England. At a town meeting held in 1638 a house lot of five acres on Bachelor (Main) street, was given to Matthew Cushing, and it continued in the possession of the family till 1887, practically a quarter millennial. Matthew Cushing was early engaged in the affairs of the town, and became a deacon in the church. He had many eminent descendants, for it is now a well-established fact that, with the exception of some recent immigrants, all the Cushings of the United States and Canada are his direct lineal descendants. On August 5, 1613, Matthew Cushing married Nazareth Pitcher, daughter of Henry Pitcher, of the famous family of Admiral Pitcher, of England. She was baptized October 30, 1686, and died at Hingham, Massachusetts, January 6, 1682. They had five children, all born in Hingham, England: Daniel, April 20, 1619; Jeremiah, July 21, 1621; Matthew, April 5, 1623; Deborah, February 17, 1625, married Matthias Briggs and lived at Hingham; John (2), whose sketch follows.

(VIII) John (2), youngest of the children of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, was born at Hingham, England, in 1627, and died at Scituate, Massachusetts, March 31, 1708. At the age of eleven he migrated to

America with his people, and he appeared to have remained at Hingham, Massachusetts, till after his father's death in 1660. In 1657 John (2) Cushing, together with Matthias Briggs, purchased for one hundred and twenty pounds the Varsall estate at "Belle House Neck," Scituate, which consisted of one hundred and twenty acres with house and barns; but Cushing did not move there till about 1662. The place derived its name from the fact that for a century, at least, a bell hung at the house there to give an alarm to the neighboring country in case of the approach of the Indians. In 1663 John (2) Cushing was surveyor of highways; in 1667, receiver of excises; in 1674 was deputy to the colony and was often re-elected; in 1673 he was on the committee for dividing the Scituate lands; and in 1676 he was chosen to report to the government a statement of all services of the soldiers of Scituate in the war with King Philip. Mr. Cushing was selectman from 1674 to 1686, inclusive, and county magistrate (Plymouth county) from 1685 to 1692. He was assistant of the Old Colony government of Plymouth colony from 1689 to 1691, and representative to the general court at Boston in 1692 and for several succeeding years, member of the council in 1796 and 1707, and was colonel of the Plymouth regiment. On January 20, 1658, at Hingham, Massachusetts, John (2) Cushing married Sarah Hawke, daughter of Matthew and Margaret Hawke, who was baptized at Hingham, August 1, 1641, and died at Scituate, March 9, 1679. Her father was the third town clerk of Hingham. To John (2) and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing were given twelve children: John, born April 28, 1662; Thomas, December 26, 1663; Matthew, February, 1665; Jeremiah, July 13, 1666; James, January 27, 1668; Joshua, August 27, 1670; Sarah, August 26, 1671; Caleb, whose sketch follows; Deborah, 1675; Mary, August 30, 1676; Joseph, September 23, 1677; Benjamin, February 4, 1679.

(IX) Rev. Caleb, seventh son of John (2) and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in January, 1673, and was baptized on May 11 of that year. He died January 25, 1752, after a pastorate of fifty-six years at Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1692, and went to Salisbury in March, 1696, and was ordained minister of the first parish, November 9, 1698. He was one of the numerous signers of documents in 1745, unfavorable to the itinerary of Whitefield, and endorsing the proceedings of Harvard College in 1744 rel-

ative to Whitefield's career. The preacher of Mr. Cushing's funeral sermon said of him: "We know not the man in the County of Essex who has moulded a broader and deeper influence on the minds of the people than this venerable divine." The *Boston Evening Post* stated: "He was of excellent natural parts, judgment and memory which so rarely meet, yet met in him in so eminent degree that it was not easy to say in which he excelled, and at the same time, he had the easiest and happiest temper, and most benign soul. He was a learned, solid divine, and of exemplary conversation, condescending, prudent, benevolent and a wise counsellor, remarkable for hospitality." The painting of him still preserved shows a man of large build, with a long yet rather full face, a prominent aquiline nose, keen dark eyes, and rather a humorous mouth. There is a certain family resemblance, particularly about the eyes and nose, to Chief Justice William Cushing and to Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Cushing. Reverend Caleb Cushing is represented in wig and bands, according to the custom of the times. On March 14, 1698, Rev. Caleb Cushing married Mrs. Elizabeth (Cotton) Alling, daughter of the Rev. John Cotton, and widow of Rev. James Alling, Mr. Cushing's predecessor at Salisbury. There were four children, all of whom filled creditable positions in life. 1. Caleb Cushing, the eldest son, born October 10, 1703, became chief justice of the court of common pleas, was a deacon in the church at Salisbury, was colonel of the Essex Regiment, and for twenty-seven years a representative to the general court. 2. Rev. James, follows in the next paragraph. 3. Rev. John, born April 10, 1709, was graduated from Harvard College in 1729, and became the first minister of the second church at Boxford, Massachusetts. 4. Elisabeth, married Rev. Joshua Moody, of the Isles of Shoals.

(X) Rev. James, second son of Rev. Caleb and Elizabeth (Cotton) (Alling) Cushing, was born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, November 25, 1705, died May 13, 1764. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1725, was ordained December 2, 1730, and settled as the first minister at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Plaistow, New Hampshire. In the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society we find: "Reverend James Cushing was a solid and fervent preacher, in conduct upright, prudent and steady, and recommended the amiable religion of his Master, by meekness and patience, condescension and candor, a tender sympathy with his flock, and a studious

endeavor to maintain and promote the things of peace." On October 16, 1730, Rev. James Cushing married Anna Wainwright, daughter of John Wainwright, and great-granddaughter of Simon Wainwright, who was killed by the Indians at his own door. She died February 12, 1810, having reached the great age of ninety-nine years. There were seven children, one of whom became a minister, and two of whom married ministers. 1. Caleb (2), mentioned in the succeeding paragraph. 2. Rev. James, born May 8, 1739, died at Pondicherry, in the East Indies, June 2, 1764. 3. Elizabeth, born November 6, 1741, married (first) Rev. Jacob Emery, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and (second) Captain Alexander Todd, of Goffstown, New Hampshire. 4. Moses, born July 14, 1745, served as a private in the revolutionary war. 5. Lucy, born August 12, 1747, married Rev. Giles Merrills, who succeeded her father as minister at Haverhill and Plaistow, preaching there till his death in 1801. 6. Dr. John, born December 11, 1749, was twice married, and died at Goffstown, New Hampshire, in 1833. 7. Thomas, born June 28, 1754, died at the age of ten years.

(XI) Caleb (2), eldest child of Rev. James and Anna (Wainwright) Cushing, was born May 28, 1737, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died there October 6, 1806. He fought at Lexington, and served all through the revolutionary war, first as quartermaster, and later as brigade quartermaster. On August 13, 1761, Caleb (2) Cushing married Sarah Sawyer, born November 16, 1742, who died at Salisbury, January 10, 1832, in her ninetieth year. There were eight children: Ann, born January 19, 1763, married Timothy Dunstan; James, March 9, 1765; Caleb, September 4, 1767; Theodore, March 9, 1770; Sarah, December 26, 1771, married Ananiah Bohonan; Elizabeth, November 13, 1775, married Benjamin Stark, of Derryfield, New Hampshire, a son of General John Stark of the revolution; Abigail, October 3, 1778; and John Wainwright, whose sketch follows.

(XII) John Wainwright, youngest of the eight children of Caleb (2) and Sarah (Sawyer) Cushing, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, July 23, 1782, and died at Burlington, Vermont, in August, 1836. He spent his life at Haverhill, and married, September 29, 1807, Sarah Swett, of Salisbury. They had three children: James William; Joseph Wainwright, whose sketch follows; and Mary. There were also two who died in infancy.

(XIII) Joseph Wainwright, second son of John Wainwright and Sarah (Swett) Cush-



Marion Wright Cushing

ing, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1812, and died at Brownsville, Maine. He lived at Milo and Sebec, Maine, and built and operated woolen-mills in both places. The first woolen-mill ever erected in Piscataquis was built by Mr. Cushing. On November 26, 1840, he married Anna Morrill, daughter of John and ——— Morrill, of Sebec. There were seven children: Wainwright, whose sketch follows; Sarah Martha, born May 28, 1843; Caleb, January 17, 1845, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness; Celia Ann, March 17, 1847, married Edwin C. Prentiss, of Boston; Maria Josephine, June 17, 1850, died February 1, 1851; Clara Elizabeth, November 19, 1854 (Mrs. Frank Ellis); William Edwin, July 3, 1856, married Ida L. Perry, and lives at Somerville, Massachusetts.

(XIV) Wainwright, eldest child of Joseph Wainwright and Anna (Morrill) Cushing, was born August 12, 1841, at Sebec, Maine. He was educated in the town schools and at Foxcroft Academy, and worked in his father's woolen mills at Sebec. In 1861 Mr. Cushing enlisted in the Sixth Maine Regiment, Company A, and later re-enlisted in the First Maine Veterans, a company made up of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments. Mr. Cushing served under Burnside and Hooker at Williamsburg; in front of Richmond, at the Second Battle of Bull Run, at Antietam and Fredericksburg, and campaigned in the Shenandoah Valley under Sheridan. He enlisted as a private, was twice wounded, and was discharged July 5, 1865, as a lieutenant. After the war was over, Mr. Cushing returned to Sebec, and went to work in the mill as dyer. In 1869 he moved to Dover, Maine, and went to work for the Brown Woolen Company, where he had charge of the dye-house for thirteen years. While engaged in this work he conceived the idea of developing a business absolutely new to the world by perfecting a set of household dyes that would replace the family dye-pot, in which there had been no practical improvement for hundreds of years. Mr. Cushing experimented for a whole decade in his little shop near the mill where he was employed during business hours, and in 1880 he started an establishment on his own account. He had now to educate the world to the value of his goods and his methods. As his ready means were small, his progress was naturally slow, but he was materially aided by his modest salary as register of probate for Piscataquis county, which office he held for six terms. Persevering in the introduction of his goods, which, under the name of Cushing

Perfection Dyes, soon became locally known and largely used, in 1886 Mr. Cushing began to advertise in a small way by means of circulars and samples. In six years there were placed upon the books the names of over twenty-five hundred regular customers, many of them dealers, agents and Indian-traders, located not only in every section of the United States, but in other countries, civilized and uncivilized, from Dakota to India. Mr. Cushing's original shop or laboratory has grown into a large factory with commodious offices, and his mail and express business has attained extensive proportions, and is constantly increasing. It was in 1892 that he built his present large plant, containing some sixteen thousand square feet. The business is now run under the name of Cushing's Perfection Dyes, and the product is sold all over the world. The firm is composed of Mr. Cushing and his son, Caleb H.

Mr. Wainwright Cushing has a beautiful home on the banks of the Piscataquis river, in Foxcroft, of which town he is a valuable and public-spirited citizen. He is a Republican in politics, and served on the executive council of Governor H. B. Cleaves during 1895-96. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and has served as worshipful master of Mosaic Lodge, and high priest of Piscataquis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and belongs to Bangor Council and to all the Scottish Rite orders. He is past chancellor of Onawa Lodge, Knights of Pythias, past master workman of Protection Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and past master of Piscataquis Lodge, New England Order of Protection. In the Grand Army of the Republic he has been commander of C. S. Prouty Post, No. 23, of Foxcroft, and in 1893 was department commander of the Department of Maine. He also belongs to the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and to the Union Veterans' Union, and has been department commander of the Department of Maine of the latter organization. He is active in the Christian Science faith.

On October 20, 1866, Wainwright Cushing married Flora A. McIntyre, of Sebec, Maine. She was born at Rockport, Maine, December 13, 1849, daughter of Captain Uriah and Susan (Boardman) McIntyre, the former a retired sea captain. Two children have been born to the Cushings: Caleb H., October 20, 1868, at Sebec; and Annie F., April, 1872, at Foxcroft. Caleb H. Cushing was educated in the schools of Foxcroft and at Foxcroft Academy, and is now engaged in business

with his father. He has served three terms as county treasurer, and is trustee of the Piscataquis County Savings Bank. He married Mary F. Fogler, daughter of J. F. Fogler, of Rockland. Annie F. Cushing was educated in the schools of Foxcroft and at Foxcroft Academy, and was graduated from Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts, in 1896. On April 30, 1902, she was married to Captain Walter J. Mayo, son of John G. Mayo, of Foxcroft.

There were many pioneers bearing this name identified with the earliest settlement of Massachusetts, and their descendants have been numerous and widely scattered, and have born no inconsiderable part in the development of this nation. John Stevens, of Newbury and Andover, Massachusetts, was born about 1606, and settled in Andover about 1645; he had six sons. William Stevens, of Newbury, Massachusetts, left three sons; Sergeant John Stevens, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, was born about 1611, and resided early in Salisbury; he left three sons. Deacon Thomas Stevens, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, was a sawyer and husbandman, and a prominent citizen of the town. He left three sons. Another John Stevens, of Amesbury, left two sons. It is probable that the line herein traced is descended from John Stevens, of Andover.

(I) John and Elizabeth Stevens lived in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1679.

(II) Joseph, son of John and Elizabeth Stevens, was born March 24, 1679, in Chelmsford, and was a resident of Woburn, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Billerica, same state, in 1710. He was probably born about 1675. In 1723 he removed to Groton, Massachusetts, and seven years later to Townsend, same colony, where he died in 1738. He was an able and active citizen; selectman of Billerica, and at the incorporation of Townsend, in 1732, was delegated by the general court to call the first town meeting. He was moderator and selectman almost continually until his death, and was deacon of the church. He was married in Woburn, September 24, 1701, to Elizabeth Tidd, who was born September 19, 1679, in that town, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fifield) Tidd, and granddaughter of John and Rebecca (Wood) Tidd. She died in Billerica, February 6, 1714, and he subsequently married Elizabeth Sherman. The first wife was the mother of four of his children and the second of eight. They were: Joseph (died young), James, Elizabeth, Jona-

than, Joseph (died young), Esther, Joseph, Ephraim, William, Jonas and Lucy.

(III) Jonas, eighth son of Joseph Stevens and seventh child of his second wife, Elizabeth (Sherman) Stevens, was born April 26, 1727, in Groton, Massachusetts, and grew up in Townsend, whence he removed to Falmouth, Maine, and thence to the town of Gray, not far from Falmouth. He cleared up a farm in the wilderness and there made his home until his death. He was a soldier of the revolution, going from Gray as a private in Captain Moses Merrill's company of Colonel Thomas Phinney's (third) regiment, enlisting April 15, 1775, and was allowed subsistence for seven weeks and two days. He received an order for a bounty coat at Cambridge Fort No. 2, October 26, 1775, and was among those recruited by New Gloucester for the Continental army, enlisting for three years, or during the war, under Captain Paul Ellis, in Colonel Timothy Bigelow's regiment, being then a resident of Gray. His name appears in the pay accounts from March 23, 1777, to the same date, 1780. No record of his marriage appears, but his children are accounted for as follows: 1. Jonas, born 1747, married Mary Crandall and had children: Benjamin, William, Jane, Elizabeth, Amos, Ruth, Sarah, Joseph, Jonathan. 2. Joel, born 1751, died May 18, 1850; married for third wife Olive Hobbs, and had children: Joel, William, Eleanor, Polly, Charlotte, Olive, Jeremiah, Job Eastman, Dresser, Miriam, Moses, Sally, William, Irene, Ezra. 3. Joseph, see forward. 4. Nathaniel, born in Townsend, Massachusetts, February, 1761, died June 30, 1816. Married Rebecca Cobb, born in Cape Elizabeth, and had children: Abigail, Charles, Susanna, Susan, Rebecca, Rhoda, Nathaniel, Orpha, William and George. 5. Ruth, born 1762, married James Doughty, of Gray. 6. Susanna, married Samuel Winslow.

(IV) Captain Joseph (2), third son and child of Jonas Stevens, came to Norway, Maine, from Massachusetts, in 1787, and built the first frame house in the town. He married Elizabeth Hobbs, and they had children: 1. Daniel, see forward. 2. Jonas, born 1782, married Mary Hobbs. 3. Amy, 1784, died unmarried. 4. Apphia, 1786, married Benjamin Eastman, of Conway, New Hampshire. 5. Joseph, born in Norway, May 31, 1788, married Ruth Bradbury. 6. Elmira, 1794, married Dr. John Eastman, of Conway. 7. Simon, August 10, 1798, married Rebecca Atherton, of Waterford.

(V) Daniel, eldest child of Joseph (2) and

Elizabeth (Hobbs) Stevens, was born in Greenwood, Maine, in 1780. He followed the occupation of farming throughout his life. He married Miriam Fowler and had children: 1. Edmund, born November 18, 1804, died in Missouri. 2. Ruth, December 21, 1807, went west and is unmarried. 3. Daniel, May 31, 1809, resided in Manchester, New Hampshire. 4. Ansel, see forward. 5. Amy S., January 28, 1812, died young. 6. Mary Jane, married John G. Robinson. 7. William, who also went west.

(VI) Ansel, third son and fourth child of Daniel and Miriam (Fowler) Stevens, was born in Greenwood, Oxford county, Maine, July 16, 1811, and died in 1857. Like his forefathers, he was a farmer. He moved from Maine to Manchaug, town of Sutton, Massachusetts, from thence to Michigan, and still later to Illinois, where he died. He was a corporal at the time of the Aroostook war, and went as far as Augusta at that time. He married Sarah Knight, of Greenwood, who died at the age of forty-eight years. Their children were: Ferdinand Ivseley, Lewis Ansel, Amy Ann, Sarah Octavia, Daniel Atwood, see forward; Charles Peter, Ruth Ellen.

(VII) Daniel Atwood, third son and sixth child of Ansel and Sarah (Knight) Stevens, was born in Greenwood, July 26, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of Sutton, to which town his parents had removed when he was seven years old. His attendance at school was confined to the winter months, as his assistance was required on the farm during the summer. At the age of seventeen years he commenced an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade at Whitinsville, Massachusetts, but in July, 1863, when the civil war was at its height, he responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. His term of service extended to September 3, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Whitinsville, he finished his apprenticeship and subsequently worked at his trade until 1878, when he engaged as clerk for W. M. Walker, in York Village. Finding himself better adapted to mercantile duties than to mechanical labors, he established a store of his own in 1881 in the town of York, and has since conducted a successful business. He is a Republican in politics and was postmaster under Harrison's administration. He was appointed postmaster at York Village in 1905, but resigned. He has been actively engaged in many useful enterprises, and is always ready to assist in promoting any project for

the good of the community. Believing thoroughly in the elevating power of religion, he is an active member of the Congregational church, is a deacon, and has been parish clerk for many years. He is a member of St. Aspinquid Lodge, No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Knights of Pythias; and Order of the Golden Cross. He married, May 5, 1871, Clara E., daughter of Richard H. and Clarissa (Wilson) Walker, and they have one child, Alice Emma, born March, 1873. She attended the town schools of York and a private school in New Hampshire. She married, 1905, Walter C. Badger, of New York, an electrician. They are now living in York, Maine.

The name Stevens occurs in STEVENS the records of Maine at an early date, and as early as 1720 John Stevens, from whom the Stevenses of this article may be descended, was in Kennebunkport. Thirty-five pages of the record, "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," are given to accounts of the Stevenses.

(I) Moses Stevens, the earliest known ancestor, married, November 16, 1703, Elizabeth Butland, of Wells.

(II) Benjamin, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Butland) Stevens, married, December 3, 1735, Mary Hatch. He moved to Kennebunk in 1751.

(III) Joel, son of Benjamin and Mary (Hatch) Stevens, was born in Kennebunk, 1744, died April 2, 1840. He was a farmer in Kennebunk; a revolutionary soldier and pensioner. He married, March 10, 1774, Mary Webber.

(IV) Calvin, son of Joel and Mary (Webber) Stevens, was born in Kennebunk, March 14, 1793, died March 31, 1877. He was a cabinetmaker and farmer in Standish. He married (first) Lydia P. Moulton, who died June 2, 1852, and they were the parents of Lorenzo, Leander and George. He married (second) Mrs. Lucy Paine, a widow.

(V) Leander, second son of Calvin and Lydia P. (Moulton) Stevens, was born in Standish, March 8, 1822, died in Portland, November 27, 1903. He was engaged in the grocery business in Boston and in the hardware business in New York; then was a clerk in a Boston hotel; in 1857 removed to Portland, Maine, where he was in the employ of a grocery firm three years. For a time he was a messenger on the road between Portland and Montreal. He was clerk at the Preble House,

Portland, for some years, until the opening of the Falmouth in that city; was then clerk at the Falmouth from 1868 to 1876, and proprietor 1876-79, and was for ten years clerk at the American House, Boston. After a term as clerk at the Poland Spring Hotel he retired and spent the remainder of his life in Portland. In politics he was an independent voter. He served one year in the Portland city council. He married Maria Jane Hancock Wingate, born in Gorham, November 7, 1825. She was the third child of John and Salome (Small) Wingate, of Gorham, and descended from the first John Wingate who settled near Dover, New Hampshire, about 1658. (See Wingate VI.) Their children were: 1. Leander L., born November 20, 1849, married, December 16, 1874, Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, and they have had two children: Leander Elwood and Alice G., died young. 2. John Calvin, mentioned below. 3. Lydia Maria, born August 10, 1859, married Stephen E. Winslow, and died April 27, 1900. 4. Henry Wingate, born January 8, 1869, married Frances Seely, and has three children: Wingate Irving, Theodore Moulton and Frances Louise.

(VI) John Calvin, second son of Leander and Maria J. H. (Wingate) Stevens, was born in Boston, October 8, 1855, and was taken by his parents when two years old to Portland, where he has since spent his life, except a year and a half in Boston. He received his early education in the Portland schools, and graduated from the Portland high school in June, 1873. In the fall of the same year he entered the office of Francis H. Fassett, architect, in Portland, remaining in this connection until 1880, when he was admitted to partnership with his employer, the firm taking the name of Fassett & Stevens. A branch office was opened in Boston, of which Mr. Stevens took charge and there remained eighteen months. While there he won, in competition with other architects, the award for a design of the Hotel Pemberton, afterward built at Windmill Point, Hull, in Boston harbor. Returning to Portland in the latter part of 1881, he continued with Mr. Fassett until the spring of 1884, when he opened an independent office in the First National Bank building, where he remained until his removal to his present office in the Oxford building. In 1888 he took in a partner, A. W. Cobb, of Boston, but this relation was soon dissolved, and he continued alone until 1906, when his son, John Howard Stevens, was admitted as an associate in the business. The firm of

Stevens & Cobb published a book, "Examples of American Domestic Architecture," which has received much commendation from the members of the architectural profession and the general public. Among prominent buildings designed by Mr. Stevens, which are mentioned here as conveying some estimate of the character and extent of his work, are: The exterior of the Brown block on Congress street, designed while in partnership with F. H. Fassett; the remodeling of the Union Mutual Life Insurance building for the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company; the Oxford building on Middle street; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, New Surgery building, at the Maine General Hospital; the rebuilding of State Street Church; Maine Medical School building; Portland Athletic Club building; Northeastern Telephone building; many of the finest residences in Portland and a large number of the best summer residences about Portland, such as those of James Hopkins Smith and Henry St. John Smith. A great deal of his work has been out of town, scattered through the state, including the fine residence of Judge Powers in Houlton; the residence of Governor John F. Hill in Augusta; nearly all the recent buildings at the Soldiers' Home at Togus; the fine residence of F. E. Boston in Gardiner; the Academy building in Houlton; the Academy and Dormitory at Hebron; the Maine State Sanatorium for Pulmonary Diseases, Hebron; many of the smaller Baptist churches throughout the state; the dining-room wing of the Poland Spring Hotel; the hotel at Belgrade; the Checkley House at Prout's Neck; many summer residences at Prout's Neck and Kennebunkport; the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital at Bangor; residences at Bar Harbor and Hancock Point; numerous pieces of work outside the state, including houses in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and New Castle, Indiana; a Baptist church in Colorado; several fine residences in Boston; Library building at Rumford Falls; Library building at Houlton; remodelling and fire-proofing of the south wing of the State House at Augusta. The firm is now building the Municipal building at Skowhegan, and are carrying on extensive remodelling at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia, involving the expenditure of more than five hundred thousand dollars, and has been selected associate architects with Carrere & Hastings, of New York, for the new City Hall at Portland. In the summer of 1892 Mr. Stevens, with F. A. Elwell, of the *Portland Transcript*, organized an architectural sketching tour on bicycles through north-

ern and central France, which was very successful. The party included twenty-three members, and traveled over a thousand miles awheel, visiting many picturesque towns lying off the route of the ordinary tourist.

Mr. Stevens is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and has served upon its board of directors; is a member of the Boston Society of Architects; a member of the Architectural League of New York; member of the Portland Art Society, of which he was president in 1895, and has served upon its executive committee since its organization; member of the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association, serving as president in 1890-91; member of the Portland Athletic Club, of which he was third vice-president in 1894-95 and president in 1900; was a member of the Portland Wheel Club, was president of the organization in 1888-89, and was at that time chief consul of the Maine division of the League of American Wheelmen. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and an honorary member of the Portland Yacht Club. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council of Royal and Select Masters, Portland Commandery of Knights Templar, and Maine Consistory of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of Maine Lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1890 was a member of Portland city council from ward seven.

John Calvin Stevens married, in Portland, December 25, 1877, Martha Louise Waldron, born in Buckfield, Maine, daughter of Howard D. and Caroline (Baker) Waldron. Children: John Howard, married, September 1, 1903, Agnes McFadden, of Portland, Maine; Caroline Maria, Margaret Louise, Dorothy Wingate.

WINGATE "The English family of Wingate is of great antiquity. It had existed for several generations previous to the settlement of the family at Sharpenhoe, in the parish of Streatty, in County Bedford. The manor of the family, in the parish of Ellesborough, in Buckinghamshire, in early days called Wyngate's, is now known by the name of Grove." Wingate was used as a surname in South England and Scotland prior to 1200, but a writer states that the first known of the family was a certain "Hemyng de Wingate," that is, Hemyng of Wyngate, who was lord of that manor

about the reign of King Henry II, 1154-1189. From him are descended eleven generations of Wingates, but no connection between the English and the American Wingates can be traced. That the Wingates of America were like their British relations, worthy people, is known from the fact that the name Wingate occurs with frequency and dignity in the history of the early colonial enterprises in America. The latitude in the spelling of the name was as great in this case as in the average of instances in colonial times.

(1) John Wingate, immigrant, was born in England and came to New Hampshire without a family. All the members of the Wingate family now in this country can be traced back to this one immigrant. John Wingate was a planter at Hilton's Point, now Dover, as early as 1658. Few facts are known of him, but enough to indicate a good standing among his fellow men for probity, energy and success in life. He was "received inhabitant of Dover 18, 4 mO. 1660," but this must refer to citizenship and not to settlement, as he had received land of the town 11, 11, 1659, when twenty acres were given him "at the head of Thomas Laytons twenty acker lott on the west side of the back River that joyneth to Elder Nutter's 20 acker lott." It seems that on John Wingate's first coming to Dover he was in the service of Thomas Layton; so it would appear from a record in Dover's oldest town book, that states that there was conveyed to him by the selectmen 23, 10, 1658, a lot of twenty acres on the west side of Back river, "at the head of the twenty acker loet given unto the afoersayed John Wingett by his master, Thomas Layton, decesd." The records show that John had other lands also: whereas "John Wingett has tenn acres of land granted him by the inhabitants of Dover Necke" between little John's creek and Ralph Twambley's lot. It was laid out 3, 3, 1669. He soon made his homestead on Dover Neck, where a beautiful farm of nearly one hundred acres very near the city of Dover has always been in the possession of the Wingate family, having been handed down in uninterrupted descent to the sixth generation, almost two hundred and fifty years. John Wingate paid attention to his own affairs and prospered, and became one of the principal land-holders of Dover; but he was sometimes in the public service, and was grand juror and selectman in the years 1674-86-87, being chairman the latter year. He was in active military service in 1675, the year which King Phillip's war broke out. John Wingate died December 9,

1687. His will, made in the spring of 1684, was proved before Judge Barefoot, March 23, 1688. He married (first) Mary Nutter, daughter of Hateville Nutter (See Nutter I). He married (second) about 1676, Sarah, widow of Thomas Canny, whose maiden name was Taylor; she was a daughter of Anthony Taylor, who died November 4, 1687, aged eighty years, and who came to Hampton probably in the summer of 1640; Philippa, his wife, died September 20, 1683. John Wingate had five children by his last wife. The list in full is: Anne, John, Caleb, Moses, Mary, Joshua and Abigail.

(II) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Mary (Nutter) Wingate, was born in Dover Neck, July 13, 1670, and died in 1715. He inherited the paternal homestead and lived upon it all his life. He was prominent in military affairs. When a little under fifty years of age he commanded a company in the expedition against Port Royal, but whether the first or second expedition is not certain. The records for the province for April 19, 1711, show that "Captain John Wingett was allowed 249 pounds 5 shillings 9 pence for the muster roll of the company under his command upon an expedition to Port Royal," and for November 19, 1712, they show that he was allowed 13 pounds 9 shillings, 7 pence, for muster roll. His will, made December 28, 1714, was probated in 1715. He gave to his sons, Moses and Samuel, "All that hundred acres of land which I had of my grandfather Nutter, lying neare Mr. Reyner's farme." The son Edmund, thirty acres granted to him by the town "in Barbadoes Woods." To wife Ann, and eldest son John, the dwelling-house, farm, orchards, etc., and Marsh flats; "my part of a saw-mill at Tole End," to enable them to bring up my small children, also live stock, household goods, ready money, debts and so forth. To his daughters five pounds each. Of the wife of John we know only her Christian name, which was Ann. She married (second) December, 1725, Captain John Heard. The twelve children of John and Ann Wingate were: Mary, John, Ann, Sarah, Moses, Samuel, Edmond, Abigail, Elizabeth, Mehitable, Joanna, Simon, whose sketch follows.

(III) Simon, twelfth and youngest child of John (2) and Ann Wingate, was born at Dover Neck, September 2, 1713. He moved to Biddeford, Maine, was admitted to the first church of that town October 17, 1742, and became a deacon. He married Lydia Hill, daughter of Ebenezer and Abiel (Snell) Hill.

She was admitted to the first church, November 25, 1744. It is probable that she married a second time, September 29, 1774, Captain Daniel Stover. Simon and Lydia had twelve children: Anna, Elizabeth, Hannah, Snell, Simon, John, Lydia, Edmund, ———, Lucy, Sarah and Susanna.

(IV) Snell, eldest son of Simon and Lydia (Hill) Wingate, was baptized February 3, 1744. He settled in that part of Buxton now Buxton Centre, and lived and died in a house which he probably built on lot 12, range D, of the third division. He was selectman eleven years. He married (first) December 1, 1768, Margaret Emery, of Biddeford, who died November 29, 1783; (second) June, 1788, Mehitable Crocker, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, widow of Elijah Crocker, a sea captain, and sister of Solicitor-General Daniel Davis. Snell Wingate had five children by his first wife and six by his second wife, as follows: Molly, Samuel, Daniel, Abigail, Simon, Robert Davis, Elijah Crocker, Snell, Ansel, Margaret Emery, John, next mentioned.

(V) John (3), youngest child of Snell and Mehitable (Crocker) Wingate, was born April 28, 1788, and died in 1859. He resided in Gorham. He was married (first) January 22, 1821, to Salome Small, of Buxton, who was born December 10, 1802; (second) September 22, 1829, Widow Sophia Frost, who was born September 5, 1799. He had by his first wife three children and by the second wife eight: Ansel D., Sarah P., Maria J. H., Rebecca I., Salome S., Henry F., James I. (died young), James I., Mary G., Ellen I. and John P.

(VI) Maria J. H., third child of John (3) and Salome (Small) Wingate, was born November 7, 1825, and married, November 3, 1848, Leander Stevens (see Stevens V).

It is generally supposed REYNOLDS that the names Runnels and Reynolds have a common origin; and many branches of the family with the former spelling have changed it to the latter under the impression that Runnels is but a corruption of Reynolds. Assuming that the patronymics are identical, no less than forty-nine different orthographies have been found in written records. Some of the most noticeable are Runals, Renels, Ronals, Runils, Renold, Runolds, Renls, Roynalds, Ronels, Reinolds. Add to these the variations that may come from doubling the middle letters n and l, and it will be readily seen that a multiplicity of forms will result.

Rev. Moses T. Runnels, for some time pas-

tor of the Congregational church at Sanborn-ton, New Hampshire, is inclined to favor an independent origin of the two principal forms, Runnels and Reynolds. He has devoted much time to genealogical research, and thinks that Runnels is of Scotch origin, and that Reynolds is English and Irish. Reynolds is generally admitted to have been derived from the old German Reginald, or, possibly, the old Norwegian Ronald, while Runnels is thought to have been taken literally from the Scotch term, runnel, meaning a small brook or rivulet. The only coat-of-arms that has been found has for its principal features: "A plate charged with a rose, gules, barbed and seeded, between two fleurs d lys, or. Crest, a fox passant, or, holding in its mouth a rose, as in the arms, slipped and leaved, vert. Motto: Murus Aheneus Esto (Let him be a wall of brass). Underneath is the word Runnells, and on the back of the document is the statement: "The family of Runnells is originally from the town of Biddeford, in the County of Devon. These are five descents in Sir William Seager's visitation in 1619." Notwithstanding this bit of heraldic testimony, Rev. M. T. Runnels stoutly maintains the Scotch origin of the Runnels name; and perhaps the armorial bearings, if they prove anything, merely emphasize the inextricable confusion of the two families Runnels and Reynolds.

Scarcely any name is more numerous represented among the early settlers of this country. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary mentions no less than twenty-two as being heads of families in New England prior to 1690, most of whom wrote themselves Reynolds, Renold or Renolds. These were Richard, "passenger 1634"; John, Watertown, 1634; Robert, Watertown, 1635; William, Duxbury, 1636; William, Providence, 1637; William, Salem, 1640; Henry, Salem, 1642; James, Plymouth, 1643; John, Isles of Shoals, 1647; Nathaniel, Boston, 1657; John, Norwich, Connecticut, 1659; John, Weymouth, 1660; Thomas, New London, 1664; John, Weathersfield, 1667; Jonathan, Stamford, 1667; Robert, Boston, 1670; John, Josiah and Samuel, Wickford, 1674; John, Providence, 1676; Francis and Henry, Kingston, Rhode Island, 1686.

(I) Robert Reynolds, the first American ancestor of the following line, was born in England about the end of the sixteenth century, but the exact date and place are unknown. He died in Boston, April 27, 1659. He is known to have been located in that town as early as 1632, and he was mentioned as a "shoemaker and freeman, September 3,

1634." Soon after he moved to the neighboring village of Watertown, and finally migrated with his brother John to Weathersfield, Connecticut, being dismissed by the church, March 29, 1636, to form a church at Weathersfield. He soon returned to Boston, however, and there spent the remainder of his life. His wife's first name was Mary, and she died January 18, 1663. There were five children, all born in England: Nathaniel, whose sketch follows; Ruth, married John Whitney; Tabitha, married Matthew Abdy; Sarah, married ——— Mason; Mary, married Richard Sawyer, or Sawyer.

(II) Nathaniel, only son of Robert and Mary Reynolds, was born in England, probably about 1620, and died at Bristol, Rhode Island, July 10, 1708. When a child he came to this country with his people, and lived in Boston or its neighborhood until 1680, when he moved to Bristol, where he spent the last twenty-eight years of his life. He was a shoemaker and became a freeman in 1665. In a record dated Chelmsford, February 25, 1676, he was called Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, probably for service in King Philip's war. He was recognized in the first town meeting at Bristol, "and became one of the principal men of that town." He was twice married and had eleven children in all, three by the first and eight by the second wife. On November 30, 1657, Captain Nathaniel Reynolds was united in marriage by Governor John Endicott to Sarah, daughter of John Dwight, of Dedham. She died July 8, 1663, leaving three children: Sarah, born July 26, 1659, married John Fosdick; Mary, November 20, 1660, died January 28, 1663, aged two years and two months, and Nathaniel (2), whose sketch follows. Before February 21, 1666, Captain Nathaniel Reynolds married his second wife, Priscilla Brackett, daughter of Peter Brackett, "a well-to-do tradesman of Boston." There were eight children by this marriage: John, August 4, 1668, died in his eighty-ninth year, without direct heirs; Peter, January 26, 1670; Philip, September 15, 1672, died previously to 1706; Joseph, January 9, 1677, lived to be eighty-two years of age; Hannah, January 15, 1682, married Samuel Rayall; Mary, 1684, married Nathaniel Woodbury; Benjamin, May 10, 1686; Ruth, December 9, 1688, married Josiah Cary.

(III) Nathaniel (2), only son of Captain Nathaniel (1) and his first wife, Sarah (Dwight) Reynolds, was born March 3, 1662-63, probably in the neighborhood of Boston, and died October 29, 1719, probably at Bristol,

Rhode Island. His wife's name is said to have been Ruth, and it is thought that there were seven children, of whom the names of two only are recorded: Nathaniel (3), whose sketch follows; John, born March 29, 1696.

(IV) Nathaniel (3), son of Nathaniel (2) and Ruth Reynolds, was born September 11, 1689, probably at Bristol, Rhode Island, and died in Boston in 1740. He came from Bristol to Boston in 1735, and owned a store there. In 1712 Nathaniel (3) Reynolds married Mary Snell, and they had two sons; Nathaniel, born 1716-17, and Thomas, mentioned below. After the early death of Nathaniel (3) Reynolds his widow moved to North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, taking her two sons with her.

(V) Thomas, younger of the two sons of Nathaniel (3) and Mary (Snell) Reynolds, was born March 19, 1718, probably at Bristol, Rhode Island, and died in 1775, probably at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. On November 3, 1748, Thomas Reynolds married Elizabeth Turner, and raised up a family of eight children, probably at North Bridgewater: Amy, born October 29, 1749, died May 9, 1752; Joseph, whose sketch follows: Amy, February 25, 1753, married Silas Dunbar; Elizabeth, June 22, 1755; Susanna, April 24, 1757, married Oliver Howard; Martha, March 23, 1759, married Parmenas Packard; Thomas, January 27, 1762, married Tabitha Thayer, 1785; Josiah, July 1, 1766, married a Phillips and moved to Vermont.

(VI) Joseph, elder son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Turner) Reynolds, was born June 22, 1751, at North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, but the date of his death is unknown, though it probably occurred in Maine, where he moved in early life. On September 17, 1772, Joseph Reynolds married Jemima Perkins, and they had eleven children: Ichabod, whose sketch follows; Joseph, Daniel, Simeon, Azel, Thomas, Olive, who married a Macomber; Amy, married a Howard; Vesta, married a Clapp; Susanna and Jemima.

(VII) Captain Ichabod, eldest son of Joseph and Jemima (Perkins) Reynolds, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 27, 1773, and died at Auburn, Maine, April 3, 1855. On January 21, 1796, he married at Bridgewater, Polly Brett, daughter of Isaac and Priscilla (Jackson) Brett, who was born at Bridgewater, March 1, 1777, and died at Auburn, Maine, May 19, 1866. She was seventh in descent from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, who are among the most famous of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims (Alden VII). Captain Ichabod and Polly (Brett)

Reynolds moved to Minot, Maine, where they had eleven children: Otis, Ichabod (2), mentioned below; Madison, Luke, Samuel L., Adoniram J., Polly, who married a Kinsley; Nancy, married a Bird; Betsy, married a Farrington; Clara, married a Kinsley; Laura, married Franklin Reynolds.

(VIII) Ichabod (2), second son of Captain Ichabod (1) and Polly (Brett) Reynolds, was born at Minot, Maine, August 7, 1804, and died at Bethel, Maine, June 26, 1867. On January 17, 1831, he married Laura Ann Woodman, daughter of Jacob Woodman, who was born at Minot, Maine, December 4, 1810, and died at Holyoke, Massachusetts, May 13, 1881. They had three children: Roscoe Clinton, whose sketch follows; Franklin O., of Michigan; Julia E., married E. M. Bartlett, a minister, with charge at Brandon, Vermont.

(IX) Roscoe Clinton, son of Ichabod (2) and Laura A. (Woodman) Reynolds, was born at Windsor, Maine, February 24, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of Lewiston and at Lewiston Falls Academy. In 1854, Michigan; Julia E., married E. M. Bartlett, a at the age of sixteen, he learned the machinist's trade, and in 1857 became master mechanic at Bates Mills, Lewiston, where he remained for thirteen years. He went from there to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he filled a similar position in the Everett Mills for five years. Returning to Lewiston, he became agent of the Lewiston Machine Company, which position he held for twenty-four years. In 1900 he retired from active business, to enjoy a well-earned leisure. Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat in politics, and has taken as active a part in city affairs as business interests would allow. In 1870-71-78 he was a member of the common council, and in 1883 he was president of that body. In 1885 he was elected alderman, and in 1871 was representative to the legislature; he was city marshal in 1871. In 1895 he was made a member of the board of water commissioners, again in 1901 and again in 1907. Mr. Reynolds attends the Universalist church, and belongs to the Masons, the Mystic Shriners and to the Knights Templar. On January 10, 1860, Roscoe Clinton Reynolds married Catherine Gilmore, daughter of John Francis and Betsey (Cushman) Gilmore, who was born at Leeds, Maine, February 19, 1840. Mrs. Catherine (Gilmore) Reynolds is seventh in descent from Captain Miles Standish, of Duxbury. (See Standish, VII.) They have one son, George F., mentioned below.

(X) George F., only child of Roscoe Clin-

ton and Catherine (Gilmore) Reynolds, was born at Lewiston, March 28, 1865. On April 26, 1888, he married Martha L. Holland, of Lewiston. They have two children: Roscoe Clinton, born January 4, 1893, and Katherine G., March 29, 1901.

In Lancashire, England, STANDISH there stands a stately Standish Hall inherited by a family which has been there since the Norman Conquest. If we may accept the history preserved of their exploits, they were distinguished mainly as soldiers. Under Richard II, a John Standish was knighted for having stabbed the fallen Wat Tyler after the mayor had struck him from his horse. "Standwich" is the spelling in Froissart, where the story is told, and he is said to have been one of the king's squires, being created knight apparently on that very day, and being sent as one of three to parley with the rioters at Smithfield, near London. Sir Ralph Standish fought at Agincourt under Henry V in the wars against France. Sixty-seven years later Alexander Standish was knighted for bravery in Scotland. Still later, Ralph Standish married the daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, and lost his estate for rebellion against the Crown in supporting the Pretender.

There were two branches of the Standish family, one living at Standish Hall, the other at Duxbury Hall. At the Reformation the two separated, the Standish Hall family remaining Romanists, while the Duxbury branch became Protestants. It is believed that Myles Standish, the great Puritan captain, belonged to the Protestant branch, since he named his home in America Duxbury. Yet in his will he says that he is a great-grandson of a younger brother from the house of Standish, and he bequeaths the title to these vast estates to his eldest son. The rent-roll of these lands is half a million yearly, and to defeat the claim of his line, it is supposed that the page containing the parish record of his birth was fraudulently defaced.

(I) Captain Myles Standish was born about 1584 in the parish of Chorley, Lancashire, England, which would indicate his belonging to Duxbury Hall, since this is between Standish Hall and the Chorley parish church. It is probable that his lands were "surreptitiously detained" from him; at least that is what his will says; so we may believe that he began life without any considerable property. We know nothing of his history till we find him commissioned a lieutenant among the troops sent over

by Queen Elizabeth to help the Dutch to maintain their cause against the Spanish. It is not known just how he happened to cast in his fortunes with the Pilgrims; but it is probable that when the English refugees came to Leyden they made the acquaintance of the captain. At all events he became the shield and defense of our Forefathers, coming over in the first ship, the "Mayflower," in 1620. He lived in Plymouth till 1639, when he moved to the northern part of the harbor at Duxbury, and died there October 3, 1556, aged seventy-two. Myles Standish was an original proprietor of Bridgewater, and a principal member of the committee who purchased the plantation from Massasoit, the Indian sachem, in 1649. Captain Myles Standish brought with him his wife Rose who could not endure the rigors of the New England climate, and died a month after the arrival of the "Mayflower," January 29, 1621. His second wife was named Barbara, and it is thought that she came over in the second ship in 1621. They had six children: Alexander, mentioned below; Miles, Josiah, Charles, Lora and John. Lora died before her father, and John died young. Miles Standish lived and died at the foot of the hill in Duxbury, named after him "Captain Hill!"

(II) Alexander, son of Captain Myles and Barbara Standish, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, and died at the same place in 1702. He lived on the paternal estate at the foot of Captain's Hill, and was made a freeman in 1648. Like his father, he was twice married. The first wife of Alexander Standish was Sarah Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, who was born at Duxbury in 1625, and died there in 1687. (See Alden I.) They had seven children: Miles, Ebenezer, whose sketch follows; Lora, married Abraham Sampson; Lydia, married Isaac Sampson; Mercy, married Caleb Sampson; Sarah, married Benjamin Soule; and Elizabeth, married Samuel Delano. The second wife of Alexander Standish was a woman whose maiden name was Desire Doten; but when she married Standish, she had already been twice a widow, first of William Sherman and second of Israel Holmes. The children of Alexander and Desire (Doten) (Sherman) (Holmes) Standish were three; Thomas, born in 1687; Ichabod, married Phebe Ring; and Desire, married a Weston.

(III) Ebenezer, second son of Alexander and his first wife, Sarah (Alden) Standish, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1672, and died at the same place, March 9, 1755. He married at Plymouth, Hannah Sturtevant,

who was born in that town, January 8, 1687, and died at Duxbury, January 23, 1759. They had seven children: Ebenezer, Zechariah, Moses, Hannah, Zeruiah, mentioned below, Sarah and Mercy.

(IV) Zeruiah, second daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Sturtevant) Standish, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 7, 1707; the date and place of her death are unknown. On May 20, 1724, she was married to Andrew Ring, who was born at Plymouth, March 28, 1695, and died at North Yarmouth, Maine, November 17, 1744. Among their children was Sarah, mentioned below.

(V) Sarah Ring, daughter of Andrew and Zeruiah (Standish) Ring, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, September 2, 1737, and died at South Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 22, 1809. She married Isaiah Cushman, who was born February 2, 1730, and died at Upper Canada, November 2, 1818. Among their children was Andrew, mentioned below.

(VI) Andrew Cushman, son of Isaiah and Sarah (Ring) Cushman, was born at Plympton, Massachusetts, January 6, 1761, and died at Leeds, Maine, February 6, 1844. On July 2, 1788, he married at Winthrop, Maine, Bathsheba Jennings, who was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, August 12, 1769, and died at Leeds, Maine, May 12, 1842. Among their children was Betsy, mentioned below.

(VII) Betsey Cushman was born at Leeds, Maine, January 11, 1814, and died at Lewiston, Maine, September 25, 1894. On May 1, 1839, she was married at Leeds to John Francis Gilmore, who was born at North Easton, Massachusetts, May 10, 1816, and died at Leeds, November 2, 1845. Their daughter was Catherine Gilmore, who was born at Leeds, February 19, 1840, and was married at Auburn, Maine, January 10, 1860, to Roscoe Clinton Reynolds. (See Reynolds, IX.)

This is a name of Teutonic-Scandinavian origin, being found in Holland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden under such forms as Van Alden, Aulden and Auldine. The prefix "al" or "el" in Anglo-Saxon meant brave, strong, noble, illustrious—as in Albert, "the nobly bright." "Dene" is an old spelling for the word Dane; hence we have Alden, the brave or noble Dane. This does not necessarily imply that the ancestral Aldens were natives of Denmark, because the term was applied in a general way to inhabitants of the northwestern portion of Europe; and even our Saxon forefathers some-

times called themselves Danes in very early times.

In England the name of Alden was widespread at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066. In the Domesday Book, the Conqueror's census taken 1086, Aldens and Aldines are recorded in nearly all of the eastern countries from Hertfordshire north to York. Many of them are entered as "tenants in capite," that is, as holding lands directly from the king. It is apparent from these records that many Aldens were men of importance and long establishment in England under the Saxon rule. There are several coats-of-arms connected with the Alden name, but none of them is of ancient date. The earliest of which we have any record was granted to John Alden of the Middle Temple in 1607. Guillim's "Display of Heraldry," published in 1610, speaks of it as follows: "He beareth Gules, three Crescents within a Bordure engrail'd Ermine by the name of Alden." Another work gives the crest; "Out of a ducal coronet per pale, gules and sable, a demi-lion, or." The three crescents and the demi-lion seem to be the constant features in armorial bearings of this name, though one Alden coat has two bats' wings, both on the shield and on the crest.

No name among the early settlers of this country is associated with more romance than that of John Alden; and according to one writer, "No Pilgrim blood has percolated further through American society than that of Alden." Large families have been the rule, and it is estimated that a complete genealogy of the descendants of John and Priscilla Alden would contain at least thirty thousand names. The first President Adams was a great-great-grandson, through John Alden's daughter Ruth, who married John Bass. Longfellow traced his descent through John Alden's eldest daughter Elizabeth, who married a Paybodie. Bryant was descended through Anna (Alden) Snell, daughter of Zachariah Alden, a younger son of John. Many bearing the Alden name have done good work in the professions, notably the ministry, and in various literary avocations, among them Mrs. Isabella Alden, better known as "Pansy," Dr. Joseph Alden, editor of Bryant's works, and his son, William L. Alden. But the most unusual career of all was that followed by General Tom Thumb, who, although his real name was Charles S. Stratton, had Alden blood in his veins.

(I) John Alden, the Pilgrim, was born in

England in 1599, and died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 22, 1687. He came to America in the "Mayflower," which landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 22, 1620. Governor Bradford wrote of him: "John Alden was hired for a cooper, at South Hampton, where the ship victualed; and being a hopeful young man, was much desired; but left to his owne liking to go or stay when he came here; but he stayed, and maryed here." From the very beginning he seems to have been one of the most useful men in the colony. As early as 1627 his name appears as one of the eight "Undertakers" who bought out the "Adventurers," and assumed the financial responsibilities and indebtedness of the colony. From 1640 to 1650, almost continuously, he was deputy from the town of Duxbury to the Colonial councils, and in 1665 he was styled deputy governor. It is probable that John Alden and Priscilla Mulliness (also written Mullens and Mullins) were married late in 1621 or early in the following year. Her father, William Mullines, and his wife and their son Joseph, all of Priscilla's family, died within a few months after the landing, and she was left without kin in the new world. The Alden-Mullines marriage must have been one of the first to take place in the colony, because their eldest child Elizabeth was the first white female born on New England soil. John and Priscilla (Mullines) Alden had eleven children in all. Elizabeth, born 1623-24; Captain John, 1626; Joseph, whose sketch follows; Sarah, 1629; Jonathan, 1632-33; Ruth, 1634-35; Rebecca, about 1637; Priscilla; Zachariah, about 1641; Mary, about 1643; David, about 1646.

Elizabeth, the eldest child, married William Paybodie on December 26, 1644, and after living forty years in Duxbury, they moved to Little Compton, Rhode Island, their final home. Mrs. Elizabeth (Alden) Paybodie lived to be ninety-two, and saw her own granddaughter Bradford with a grandchild. It was this happening which gave rise to the well-known couplet:

"Rise, daughter, to thy daughter run!
Thy daughter's daughter hath a son!"

Captain John Alden probably had the most interesting career of any of the children. He moved to Boston where he became master of a merchantman, and for many years commander of the armed vessel belonging to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, which supplied the Maine posts with provisions and stores. During the witchcraft craze, Alden was one of those accused, and he was imprisoned in Bos-

ton, but made his escape after he had been confined fifteen weeks. His gravestone is one of three preserved under the portico of the New Old South Church in Boston; he was a charter member of that organization. Sarah, the second daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, married Alexander Standish, son of Captain Myles and Barbara Standish, thus accomplishing the union of the two families, and bringing about a sort of poetic justice, and possibly reconciling the doughty captain to his loss of Priscilla years before. (See Standish II.) Ruth Alden, the third daughter, married John Bass. The old record reads: "12 mo. 3d. 1657, John Bass and Ruth Aulden were married by Mr. John Aulden of Duxbury." They had seven children: John, Samuel, Ruth, Joseph, Hannah, Mary and Sarah. Hannah, the second daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, was married to Joseph Adams, of Braintree, and became the grandmother of President John Adams.

(II) Joseph, second son of John and Priscilla (Mullines) Alden, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1627, and died at Bridgewater, that state, February 8, 1697. He was named after Priscilla's brother, one of the first victims of that fatal winter following the landing of the Pilgrims. Joseph Alden moved to Bridgewater in 1679, where he held lands deeded him by his father. He seems to have been a man of good repute, and was often elected to local office. In 1659 he married Mary, daughter of Moses Simmons, and of this marriage were born five children: Isaac, Joseph, John, Elizabeth and Mary.

(III) Isaac, eldest child of Joseph and Mary (Simmons) Alden, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1660. On December 2, 1685, he married Mehitable Allen, who was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 20, 1685. They had nine children: Mehitable, Sarah, mentioned below, Mary, Isaac, Ebenezer, John, Mercy, Abigail and Jemima.

(IV) Sarah, second child of Isaac and Mehitable (Allen) Alden, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 24, 1688. On October 13, 1712, she was married in that town to Seth Brett, who was born at Bridgewater, February 24, 1688, and died there January 11, 1722. Among their children was Samuel, mentioned below.

(V) Samuel, son of Seth and Sarah (Alden) Brett, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 22, 1714, and died at the same place, March 7, 1807. He married Hannah Packard, December 21, 1737, who was

born at Bridgewater, March 18, 1718, and died there February 14, 1802. Among their children was Isaac, mentioned below.

(VI) Isaac, son of Samuel and Hannah (Packard) Brett, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 19, 1738, and on January 17, 1765, married Priscilla Jackson of that town. Among their children was Polly, mentioned below.

(VII) Polly, daughter of Isaac and Priscilla (Jackson) Brett, was born at Bridgewater, March 1, 1777, and died at Auburn, Maine, May 19, 1866. She was married at Bridgewater, January 21, 1796, to Captain Ichabod Reynolds, who was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 27, 1773, and died at Auburn, Maine, April 3, 1855. (See Reynolds, VII.)

The Worthies of England of GLOVER this name are legion. Anciently written Glofre, then Glove in the middle of the fourteenth century, and since that time the name appears only as Glover. The proverbial carelessness of New England clerks and recorders sometimes have it written Glouer. As to Christian names, William and John predominated in the middle of the fourteenth century. Sheriffs, gentlemen, heralds and heraldic writers, vicars, church-wardens, Robert the Martyr, heretics, authors, knights, attorneys-at-law, poets, merchants, members of parliament, benefactors, aldermen, have dignified and made historical the name of Glover, and America has not been lacking in men bearing the name who won honor and renown in the New World. The father of the earliest immigrant of the name in America was Thomas Glover, tanner, of Rainhill Parish, Prescott, Lancashire, England, and his mother was Margery, daughter of John Deane, of Rainhill. They had eleven children, as follows: 1. Ellen, born 1595, married William Barnes. 2. and 3. John and Elizabeth (twins), born and died July 27, 1599. 4. John (q. v.), August 12, 1600. 5. Henry, February 15, 1603, married Abigail ———, and came to New England 1640. 6. Annie, born and died 1605. 7. Thomas, 1609, married Deborah Rigby, of Cranston, November 24, 1664. 8. William, 1609, married Mary Bolton, of Rainhill, 1664. 9. George, 1611, married Margaret ———. 10. Jane, 1612, married ——— Watts. 11. Peter, 1615, married ———. Thomas, the father, died at Rainhill, December 13, 1619.

(I) John, eldest son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover, was baptized in the

church of Rainhill Parish, Prescott, Lancashire, England, August 12, 1600. He inherited large estates in Rainhill, Eccleston, Knowlsbury and other parishes in England when but nineteen years of age, and he was made an executor of his father's will, his mother being executrix. He lived on his estates, and in 1625 married and three children were born to him by his wife Anna, the last in 1629. He was a member of the London Company formed in England in 1628 to encourage the early planting of New England. He was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, and held the rank of captain of that venerable company. He was also in fellowship with a lodge of Free Masons in London, and was sometimes called "the Worshipful Mr. Glover." His name appears in 1628 as one of the eighteen adventurers who subscribed £2,150 to the stock of the Adventurers for a plantation intended at Massachusetts Bay in New England in America," his share being £50. The gentlemen who composed this company, headed by Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knight, were strictly Non-conformists and were styled Puritans. They set themselves apart for a holy work—that of planting a colony for religious growth and freedom. Mr. John Glover took passage with the other members of the Dorchester company in the "Mary and John," which sailed from England, March 20, 1629-30, and the vessel was under command of Captain Squeb Jr., probably arrived at Nantucket, May 31, 1630, where the first passengers were put ashore, although they had the promise of the captain to land them at Charles Towne. Here some took boats and proceeded to their original destination, while others made their way to the Indian plantation called by them Mattapan, which is now known as Dorchester Neck, and about June 1 commenced a settlement and called the place Dorchester Plantation. Mr. Glover brought over with him a great number of cattle, provisions and implements, and several men-servants for the purpose of establishing a tannery, as the company required each member to establish some trade on his estate. This business he subsequently transferred to Boston, where he was succeeded by his son Hobackuk. He had been made a freeman before he left England, accompanied by his wife Anna and three children, the youngest but one year old. He was a selectman of the town of Dorchester, 1636-50, a representative in the general court from 1636 to 1652, an assistant 1652-53, a commissioner to end small

causes 1646-47, and he was appointed to important duties by the general court outside the towns of Dorchester and Boston, he having "sat at judgment" in Salem, Charlestown and Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and he also rendered valuable service in council in cases requiring judicial knowledge at Barnstable and other places in Plymouth Colony. He died at his home in the town of Boston, February 11, 1653. The children of John and Anna Glover were: 1. Thomas, born in Rainhill Parish, Prescott, Lancashire, England, January 8, 1627, married, in 1682, Rebecca, her father's name being unknown. 2. Hobackuk, May 13, 1628, married Hannah Eliot, of Roxbury. 3. John, October 11, 1629, married Elizabeth Franklin, of Ipswich, in 1688. 4. Nathaniel (q. v.). 5. Pelatiah, November, 1637, married Hannah Cullick, of Boston.

(II) Nathaniel, the fourth son of John, immigrant, and Anna Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1630-31, died in Dorchester, May 21, 1657. He succeeded to the homestead at Dorchester when his father removed to Boston in 1652, and the same year he was married to Mary, daughter of Quartermaster John and Mary (Ryder) Smith, of Toxteth Park, England, immigrants to Dorchester, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Glover was admitted as a freeman upon taking the oath May 3, 1654, was a selectman of the town of Dunbarton, 1656-57. The children of Nathaniel and Mary (Smith) Glover, all born in Dorchester, were: 1. Nathaniel (q. v.), March 30, 1653. 2. John, February 15, 1654. 3. Anne, 1656, married William Rawson, of Boston. Nathaniel Glover Sr. died in Dorchester, May 21, 1657, and his widow married, March 2, 1659-60, Hon. Thomas Hinckley, of Barnstable, who was subsequently made governor of Plymouth Colony, and by this marriage she had: Mercy, Experience, John, Abigail, Thankful, Ebenezer and Reliance Hinckley, who all grew up and married during her lifetime, except Ebenezer, who married after her death, which occurred July 29, 1703, in the seventy-third year of her age.

(III) Nathaniel (2), the eldest son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Smith) Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 30, 1653. In 1660 he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle Hobackuk Glover, of Boston, who succeeded his mother at the time of her marriage to Governor Hinckley, and removal to Braintree. He attended school in Boston and boarded with his grandmother,

Mrs. Anna Glover, and after her decease with his uncle and guardian. In 1672-73, at the age of twenty, married Hannah Hinckley, fourth daughter of Governor Thomas Hinckley by his first wife, Mary Richards, granddaughter of Thomas and Welthea (Loring) Richards, early settlers of Weymouth. He carried on the business of tanning which he inherited and which had been carried on by father and grandfather since 1631. In 1700 he resigned the business to his eldest son, Nathaniel Jr., and the next year removed with his family to the Newbury Farm estate in Dorchester, which he partly inherited and partly owned by deed of gift from his uncle, John Glover. With his wife Hannah he was received in the church at Dorchester by owning the covenant on "the second day of the eighth month, 1677," and served the town first as constable and afterwards as selectman, 1683-1715. The children of Nathaniel and Hannah (Hinckley) Glover, all born in Dorchester, were: 1. Nathaniel, February 24, 1674, died when three days old. 2. Nathaniel, August 7, 1675, died the same year. 3. Nathaniel, November 16, 1676, married Rachel March, of Braintree. 4. Mary, April 12, 1679, died after 1743. 5. Hannah, July 26, 1681, married Thomas Laws, of Marblehead. 6. Elizabeth, July 26, 1683, died unmarried April 11, 1725. 7. John (q. v.), September 18, 1687. 8. Thomas, December 26, 1690, married Elizabeth Clough, of Boston. In 1687 Nathaniel Sr. made a division of land with Ebenezer Billings, who had purchased some of the rights in Newbury Farm, purchased by his grandfather from Mr. Pyncheon when he removed from Dorchester to Springfield. Hannah (Hinckley) Glover was born in Barnstable, April 15, 1650, and died at Newbury Farm, in Dorchester, April 30, 1730. Her husband died at Newbury Farm, January 6, 1723-24, and husband and wife were buried in the Aven burial-ground, in the westerly part, and the gravestones remain with inscriptions worn by time as make the names and dates scarcely decipherable.

(IV) John (2), fourth son of Nathaniel (2) and Hannah (Hinckley) Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 18, 1687. He married (first) Susannah Ellison (1690-1724), of Boston, January 1, 1714, and (second) December 22, 1724, Mary Horton, of Milton, who died in Braintree, December 19, 1775, aged seventy-one years. John Glover died in Braintree, July 6, 1768. The children of John and Susannah (Ellison) Glover were: 1. Susannah, born January 8,

1715, married Lazarus Pope, of Stoughton. 2. John, April 4, 1717. 3. Joseph, June 16, 1720. 4. Jerusha, December 3, 1722, married Colonel William Burbeck. The children of John and Mary (Horton) Glover were: 5. Nathaniel, born and died 1725. 6. Josiah, December 2, 1726. 7. Elisha, January 9, 1729. 8. Nathaniel, December, 1730. 9. Ezra, January 25, 1732. 10. Enoch (q. v.), May 14, 1734. 11. Mary, April 21, 1736, married Elijah Belcher, of Braintree. 12. Jacob, July 29, 1737, died in infancy.

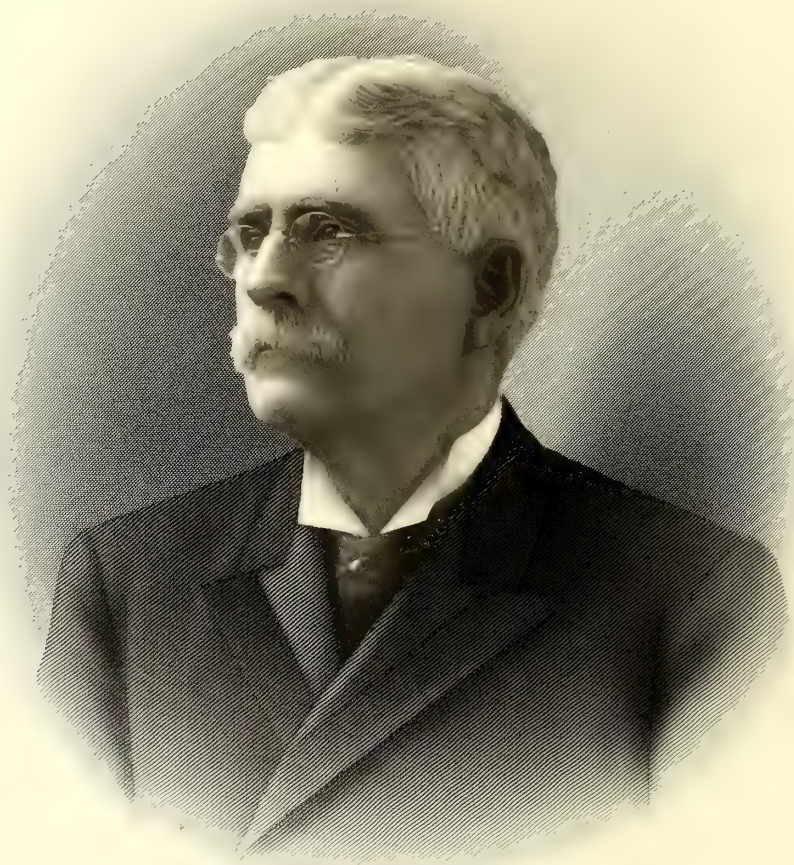
(V) Enoch, eighth son of John (2) and Mary (Horton) Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 14, 1734, and baptized in the First Church, Braintree, May 19, 1734. He was a landed proprietor and an innkeeper. His mansion house was one mile nearer Boston than the Dorchester "Four Corners," and in 1867 was the property of Edmund Wright, of Boston. He married, November 23, 1756, Susannah, daughter of Benjamin and Johannah (Harris) Bird, of Dorchester. She was born in 1736, and died October 26, 1802. Their children were born in Dorchester as follows: 1. Johannah, February 3, 1758, married Aaron Bird, of Dorchester. 2. Susannah, April 2, 1759, married Ebenezer Baker, of Dorchester. 3. Mary, October 18, 1760, married Ebenezer Clap, of Dorchester. 4. Enoch, November 5, 1762, died unmarried February 13, 1817. 5. Elizabeth, November 1, 1764, married Benjamin Lyon, of Dorchester. 6. Benjamin, April 29, 1766, died unmarried March 17, 1833. 7. Anna, January 17, 1768, married Stephen Wales, of Dorchester. 8. Samuel (q. v.), born March 29, 1770. Enoch Glover, the father of these children, died in Dorchester, November 21, 1801.

(VI) Samuel, third son of Enoch and Susannah (Bird) Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 29, 1770. He married, June 1, 1796, Martha, daughter of Dr. Phinehas Holden (1776-1864), and granddaughter of Dr. William Holden, born in Cambridge, March 4, 1713, who practiced medicine in Dorchester. Samuel and Martha (Holden) Glover resided in Dorchester, near the homestead occupied by his father, and on land belonging to the homestead estate. Here he cultivated choice fruit, propagating new varieties and marketing rare and beautiful specimens in the Boston markets daily during the fruit season. They had two children: 1. Martha Holden, born in Dorchester, August 11, 1797, married Samuel Davis, of Brighton, Massachusetts. They removed to Cincinnati,

Ohio. 2. Phinehas Holden (q. v.), born October 16, 1807. Samuel Glover died in South Boston, Massachusetts, suddenly on December 13, 1837.

(VII) Phinehas Holden, only son of Samuel and Martha (Holden) Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 16, 1807, died February 28, 1884. He removed to Calais, Maine, where he was a surveyor of lumber and also engaged in the lumber trade. He was for a time deputy collector of United States customs at Calais, Maine. Upon retiring from active business he removed from Calais, Maine, back to Massachusetts and lived the remainder of his days at Quincy, where he died. He married, March 31, 1833, Mary Carlton, of Portland, Maine, and they had seven children, born in Calais, Maine, as follows: 1. Mary Lizzie, born March 9, 1834, died April 1, 1835. 2. Mary Abbot, January 10, 1836, died unmarried. 3. Phinehas Holden, October 12, 1837. 4. Edward Kent, October 12, 1837. 5. Martha Holden, November 19, 1838, married Albert Mortimer Nash, of Harrington, Maine, born April 15, 1833. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Nash: Mary C. Nash, married Dr. F. S. Nickels, of Cherryfield, Maine; Grace P. Nash; Elijah Hamlin Nash, who became a citizen of the state of Washington. 6. Captain Russell (q. v.), born 1841. 7. John Abbott, born March 21, 1849, died 1856.

(VIII) Captain Russell, only living son of Phinehas Holden and Mary (Carlton) Glover, was born in Calais, Maine, October 12, 1841. He received his school training at the Calais public school and at Calais Academy, and when seventeen years old he left school and went to sea before the mast in the merchant service. He continued in this service about seven years, and in 1864 was commissioned as a lieutenant in the United States revenue cutter service. He continued in active service for thirty-nine years, his promotion to captain coming to him in 1878, after fourteen years' service as lieutenant. The port of Galveston, Texas, is the only one in the United States and Alaska in which he has not served, and for about nine years he was superintendent of construction of the United States revenue cutter service, and twenty-three life-saving stations were constructed under his supervision, many of them being located on the Great Lakes and including the first series of life-saving stations. Captain Glover was retired in 1903 and joined his family at their home in Harrington, Maine. Captain Glover joined the Masonic fraternity while in Sitka,



J. S. Loughlin

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Alaska, where he was initiated by Alaska Lodge, No. 14. He was made a member of Tomah Tribe, No. 67, Improved Order of Red Men, Harrington, Maine. He joined the Army and Navy Club at Sitka, Alaska, and the Olympic Club, San Francisco, California. He is a member of the Congregational church, Baltimore, Maryland. Besides his winter home at Harrington, Maine, he maintains a summer home at Point Ripley, on the coast of Maine. He married, November 15, 1874, Elizabeth Coffin Nash, daughter of Stillman Wass and Melissa Wass (Nash) Nash, who was born in Harrington, Maine, August 22, 1845. Stillman Wass Nash was born in Harrington, Maine, May 31, 1809. He was a merchant and shipbuilder, also postmaster for twelve years. He died May 22, 1880. Stillman W. and Melissa Wass Nash had nine children as follows: 1. Albert Mortimer, born April 15, 1833. 2. Irene Lucy, January 12, 1835, married Isaac H. Nickerson, of Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Rebecca Eliza, June 31, 1837, died February 28, 1839. 4. Frederick Sydney, February 28, 1840, died April 13, 1840. 5. Mary Longhurst, August 23, 1841, died January 17, 1849. 6. Elijah Hamlin, September 17, 1843, died October 15, 1866. 7. Elizabeth Coffin, August 22, 1845. 8. Stillman E., July 17, 1847, died May 22, 1880. 9. Annie Edith, March 17, 1855, married Charles Coffin, of Harrington, and had one child, Florence, who died May, 1883. The children of Captain Russell and Elizabeth Coffin (Nash) Glover were: 1. Russell Henry, born at Portland, Maine, April 23, 1878, is a mining engineer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1901. 2. Philip Holden, born at Portland, February 23, 1883, graduated as civil engineer from the University of Maine, class of 1906.

The immigrant ancestor of
LAUGHLIN the family whose history is traced below left descendants who by the use of the good qualities they inherited have become well known and influential citizens in Maine.

(I) Thomas Laughlin was a worker in iron. He is said to have been born in Scotland, to have lived some time in Ireland, and then come to New Brunswick with his wife and some of their children. He was buried in St. Stephen, New Brunswick. His wife, Agnes (Clark) Laughlin, was a native of Scotland. She was buried in St. Stephen. Their children were: Alexander, Mary, Thomas, Jane, Robert, David, William, Arthur, Katherine, Henry C., Joseph and James.

(II) Thomas (2), second son of Thomas (1) and Agnes (Clark) Laughlin, was born Belfast, Ireland, in 1817, and died in Portland, May 23, 1890. He came to America with his parents and lived most of his early life in New Brunswick, at St. Stephen. In the forties he removed to Pembroke, Maine, where he lived until 1870, when he removed to Portland, and went into partnership with his son in blacksmithing, the firm being Thomas Laughlin & Son. This relation was kept up till the death of the senior partner. The business was prosperous, and Mr. Laughlin died well-to-do. For years he held the office of justice of the peace in Pembroke. He married in 1838, Mary Murphy, who was born in St. David, New Brunswick, 1818, and died in Portland, 1893. Children: 1. Nancy Jane, married Roderick McKenzie, of Boston. 2. Thomas S., mentioned below. 3. Hannah R., married Frank C. White, of Portland, and had two children, Lester L. and Ernest M. 4. Arthur W., married Gertrude Knowlton and has three children: Ethel, James K. and Thomas Earl. 5. Clara F., resides at Boston, Massachusetts. 6. Helen C., lives at Boston.

(III) Thomas S., eldest son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Murphy) Laughlin, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, April 13, 1842, and died in Portland, Maine, February 15, 1908. When he was a small boy his parents settled in Pembroke, Maine, and there he received his early school-training. He worked with his father in the blacksmith-shop at Pembroke and learned the blacksmith trade, 1856-57. He then came to Portland and started a small shop of his own, which was burned in 1866. His father came to Portland and went into partnership with him in 1870. Later the firm had a shop at 18-20 Center street. Still later salesrooms were occupied on Commercial street. In 1890 the buildings on the present site on Fore street were purchased and the manufacturing plant moved there. Upon the death of the father the firm was incorporated and became the Thomas Laughlin Company. The works have been enlarged from time to time, and the business steadily increased until it has become one of the principal industries of the city. Within six months previous to his death, two fires had broken out in the Laughlin factory, and following these Mr. Laughlin had considered the installation of an automatic sprinkling system. On the day of his death he made an inspection of his plant, in company with his foreman, whom he left about 5:30 p. m., and was never seen alive again. His body was found in a tank of water into

which it is supposed he accidentally fell and was drowned. Thomas S. Laughlin was president of the shipsmith and ship-chandlery business which he founded, a director of the Associated Charities, a member of the board of trustees of the Portland Public Library, prominent in Masonry, an Odd Fellow, interested in, though not a member of, the Chestnut Street and St. Lawrence churches, a valued friend of the Pearson Gospel Mission, as he was the friend and associate of the founder of that institution, an authority on political economy, was often chosen to represent Maine at public gatherings in other states, and in general was a public-spirited, broad-gauged man of affairs, who was a leader, though declining again and again to accept political honors.

Mr. Laughlin was a firm believer in total abstinence and lent a helping hand to any victim of the drink-habit who was in lowly circumstances through that agency, securing him work whenever opportunity offered. His stand on the temperance question is too well known to require comment, and during his long period of active life in Portland he has shown no shadow of turning. He was one of the bulwarks of prohibition in Cumberland county, and gave his firm support to Rev. Samuel F. Pearson in his crusade against the saloons, and gave his time and money to aid in the work of maintaining the Pearson Memorial Mission. He also supported Sheriff Pearson in his campaign and afterward during his administration, and may be said to have been one of the most active leaders in the temperance cause in the state of Maine. As a student of political economy, Mr. Laughlin had no peer in Maine, if he had in New England. He had one of the most extensive and best-selected libraries on this subject extant, and knew that library from beginning to end. He was often called upon to speak as a result of his well-known researches in this direction, and when once into the subject his hearers were held spellbound by his grasp of the essential properties of this tremendous problem. While he was best known as a deep student of political economy in all its branches, he also became a master of the tariff question, especially as applied to American conditions, as well as in the abstract. His library called forth expressions of admiration from all who were privileged to enter it. It embraced every subject of general interest, well selected as to quantity and pertinence to the great whole and containing just those books necessary to the man who was its master mind. It

has been called Mr. Laughlin's workshop, and no other expression tells the story quite as well. He worked in it whenever his other extensive duties permitted him, and it was so selected and so arranged that, busy man as he was, a few moments with his books gave him ready access to the knowledge which he sought. These odd moments of study, snatched as they must have been from the life of a true captain of industry, gave to Mr. Laughlin a knowledge of affairs of the world enjoyed by few men, even students whose time was much less valuable and who had much more time for study and research. It has been said of Mr. Laughlin that no deserving man ever came to him and asked aid that he did not receive not only that which he asked, but oftentimes much more. Every charitable institution was remembered by him at Christmastide and Thanksgiving. Few gave as liberally and none more cheerfully. The little children occupied a warm place in his heart, and he chose to show his regard for them in smaller charities throughout the year, but every summer a steamer from one of the harbor lines was chartered, and the little ones were treated to a free excursion among the beautiful islands of Casco Bay which will remain a sweet memory till they reach the years of manhood and womanhood. Few will mourn the death of Mr. Laughlin as will the children of Portland, to whom he has been so kind. Socially Mr. Laughlin was very popular. His friends believed in the quiet man, the head of a great and growing business, and no man in private life was more respected than he. He came of good stock, and the name of Thomas Laughlin stood for many years here for honesty in business matters and for sterling independence of character. The son had all his life followed in the footsteps of his father, and no more was asked of him. His home was beautiful. His house was like the man. No outside show and no ostentation, but his life was a home life, and he enjoyed being with his family.

Thomas S. Laughlin married, in Falmouth, May 6, 1880, Alice H. Sargent, who was born in Portland, March 29, 1856, daughter of Fitz-Edward and Clarissa Jane (Hood) Sargent. (See Hood VIII.) There was born of this union one daughter, Clarissa Mary, September 12, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin adopted Walter J., his nephew, son of William J. Laughlin, when a child. He grew up to a thorough knowledge of the business of which he was superintendent and conducted it with signal success.

Hood is the name of one of the pioneer families of Massachusetts which came from England, and is probably of the same stock as Thomas Hood, the distinguished poet, and Admiral Hood, of the British navy, for the latter of whom Mount Hood, Oregon, is named.

(I) John Hood, of Halstead, Essex county, England, was a weaver by trade. His will was dated November 6, 1662, and proved November 20, 1662. He died at Halstead, leaving his real estate to his son John, and his wife Anne was executrix of the will. She married (second) Thomas Beard. John Hood's children: John, mentioned below; Anne, James, Averse, Catherine, Grace, Mary and Rose.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Anne Hood, was born in England about 1600, and came to America about 1638. He was a weaver and planter; settled at Cambridge as early as October 20, 1638, and leased his property at Halstead. He then removed to Lynn, where he was living in 1650. While there he took an apprentice named Abraham Tilton, son of Widow Tilton, of Lynn, December 6, 1653. He returned to England and sent word to his wife, Elizabeth, to deliver the apprentice to his mother, who had married a second time to Roger Shaw, of Hampton, Massachusetts, and had died. Accordingly, the boy was sent to his brother, Peter Tilton, of Connecticut, but Mrs. Hood revoked this act on learning that the Hampton court had assigned the lad to his stepfather, Shaw. (Norfolk Deeds, I. 103.) Hood leased his property at Halstead in possession of his mother Anne, and her second husband, Thomas Beard. Hood was living in Kittery, Maine, about 1652. On August 14, 1654, he sold to William Crofts, of Lynn, yeoman, three tenements in Halstead, forty shillings to be paid each of John Hood's sisters, according to the will of their father. Mary Truesdale in her will in 1672 mentions John Hood's two children. One of them, according to all evidence in hand, was Richard, mentioned below.

(III) Richard, son of John (2) and Elizabeth Hood, came from Lynn, Regis, in the county of Norfolk, England, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1650. He was a freeman in 1691, and died September 12, 1695. In the deed of Lynn and Reading and the two Nahants September 4, 1686, by the Indians, David Kunkshamshaw and Abigail, his wife, and Cicely alias Su George, and James Quonopohit and Mary his wife, mention is made of the place "where

Richard Hood now dwelleth." He lived in what is called "Nahant Street." In his age he he enjoyed special privileges in the church, which indicate he was a person of respectability and influence. In 1692 the following was entered in the church record: "It is voted that Thomas Farrar, senior; Crispus Brewer; Allen Breed, senior; Clement Caldam, Robert Rand, senior; Jonathan Hudson, Richard Hood, senior and Sergeant Haven should sit in the pulpit." Previous to 1700 there were three houses on Nahant, and they were owned by Breed, Hood and Johnson. Descendants of Richard Hood remain on the estate of their ancestor on Nahant to this day. "In those early days, a young man, who was inclined to indulge in the laudable custom of courting, went to visit a young lady of this family named Agnes. As he was returning, late one evening, he was overheard saying to himself, 'Well, so far proceeded towards courting Agnes'. This phrase became common, and has been introduced into an English comedy." There is no mention of Richard Hood's wife. His children were: Richard, Sarah, Rebecca, John, Hannah, Samuel, Ann, Joseph and Benjamin.

(IV) Richard (2), eldest child of Richard (1) Hood, was born November 18, 1655, in Lynn, where he died before May 20, 1718. He is referred to in the records of Lynn as a husbandman, but these records make no mention of his wife. About the only reference to him is found in the mention of his son.

(V) Richard (3), son of Richard (2) Hood, was born March 30, 1692, in Lynn, and died in that town, October 4, 1762. It is presumable that he was like his father, a husbandman. He was married May 20, 1718, in Lynn, to Theodate Collins, daughter of Samuel Collins, the gunsmith, and his wife Rebecca. She was born July 5, 1700, but her death is not recorded. They were the parents of Theodate, Jedediah, Content, Rebeka, Hannah, Patience, Abner and Abigail.

(VI) Abner, younger of the two sons of Richard (3) and Theodate (Collins) Hood, was born September 20, 1733, in Nahant, and died there March 11, 1818. He was married there June 11, 1783, to Keziah, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Allen) Breed, of Lynn. She was born August 14, 1750, and died November 4, 1825. They were the parents of six children, namely: Abner, Richard, Theodate, Benjamin and Ebenezer (twins) and Content.

(VII) Richard (4), son of Abner and Keziah (Breed) Hood, was born March 13,

1786, in Nahant, and passed his life in that town. The vital records of Lynn do not give his death, but it is a matter of family knowledge that he continued in his native town through life. He was a shoemaker by trade, became a master mariner, and was proprietor of the Hood cottage, whose hospitality was widely known. He was married (intentions published November 1, 1812) to Clarissa Herick, of Reading, who was born about 1791, in that town, daughter of Dr. Martyn and Sarah (Wright) Herick. They were the parents of five children: Martin, Elmira, Sarah Maria, Clarissa Jane and Susan Charlotte.

(VIII) Martin, eldest child of Richard (4) and Clarissa (Herick) Hood, was born September 15, 1813, in Nahant, and resided in Lynn, where he acquired wealth in the sole-leather trade and was a prominent citizen, participating in the city government. He married Sarah Goodhue Hay and had a son Oliver, who died at the age of twenty-one years.

(VIII) Elmira, eldest daughter of Richard (4) and Clarissa (Herick) Hood, became the wife of Eli Sargeant and had children: Elvira, Abby, Martin, Clara, Eli, Alice, died young; and Charlotta. The first of these became the wife of John F. Randall, of Portland, Maine, and had seven children (See Randall). The second daughter married Joseph Randall, a brother of her sister's husband, and they were the parents of Alice, Martin and Ernest. Clara, third daughter of Eli Sargeant, married Albert Morgan and had three children: Fred, Arthur and Charles. Charlotta, youngest daughter, married Porter Hamilton and was the mother of five children: Fred T., Richard, Guy, Porter and Charlotta. Eli Sargeant died in the army at or near Savannah, Georgia.

(VIII) Sarah Maria, second daughter of Richard (4) and Clarissa (Herick) Hood, was born May 26, 1818, became the wife of Thomas Swain, and had three children: Annie, Henry and Elmira.

(VIII) Clarissa Jane, third daughter of Richard (4) and Clarissa (Herick) Hood, was born January 22, 1821. She was married November 24, 1842, to Fitz-Edward Sargent, who was born April 13, 1817, and died in Fal-mouth, January 18, 1903. He was probably a native of Cape Ann, as he removed from that place to Portland, and after serving some time as a clerk, became a partner with Mr. Loveitt, and under the firm name of Sargent & Loveitt they dealt in fish for many years. He had five children: 1. Edward Henry, born March

20, 1844, married Mary Goding and had a daughter Jenny. 2. George D., born August 18, 1846, married Olive F. Titcomb, and had four children: Oliver F. H., Fred B., Horace E. and Marian. The eldest of these married Mabel Brooks and had a daughter Bernice and son Carol, the latter of whom was drowned. The second, Fred B., married Lena Cook, and had three children: R. Clifton, Eleanor and Ruth. 3. Horace H., born February 17, 1857, married Joanna Sweat and had four children: Fitz-Edward, Margaret, Helen and Grace. 4. Susan Jane, born April 19, 1853, married Stephen B. Locke (See Locke). 5. Alice H., born March 29, 1856, married Thomas S. Laughlin (See Laughlin III).

(VII) Benjamin, third son of Abner and Keziah (Breed) Hood, was born April 7, 1790, in Nahant, and married Sarah Phillips. They had four children: namely, Louisa, who married Albert Wyer; Anna Amelia, died young; Julia and Ann. The last named married Dexter Stetson and had a daughter Helen.

(VII) Ebenezer, fourth son of Abner and Keziah (Breed) Hood, and twin of Benjamin, had a wife whose baptismal name was Abbie. They were the parents of a son and a daughter, Elbridge and Katharine Emery. The son married Nancy Tarbox, and they had two sons: Elbridge and John Henry. The daughter married a Mr. Tibbetts and had seven children: Henry, Elbridge, William, George, Kate, Mary and Abbie.

(VII) Theodate, elder daughter of Abner and Keziah (Breed) Hood, was born May 23, 1787, married Jabez Breed, and had five daughters: 1. Abigail, married Hiram Clifford; children: Ann Augusta, Emily and George Clifford. 2. Augusta Maria, married a Mr. Haskill. 3. Sarah, married a Mr. Briggs. 4. Lucinda, married a Mr. Hudson. 5. Cynthia, married a Mr. Warren.

(VII) Content, younger daughter of Abner and Keziah (Breed) Hood, was born December 21, 1792, and became the wife of Gideon Phillips. They had two daughters and a son: Annie, Lucy and Charles.

This name appears in the
BOSWORTH very early days of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Zacheus or Zachariah Bosworth was of Boston in 1630, probably having come over in the fleet with Winthrop. Benjamin Bosworth was of Hingham in 1635. John Bosworth, of Hull, was a freeman in 1634. Hananiel Bos-

worth was a citizen of Ipswich in 1648. From these and others came the Bosworths of to-day in New England.

(I) Robert Bosworth came from Connecticut and settled in Bath, Maine, and was commander of many ships and vessels owned and sailing from that port in the foreign trade. He married Sarah Peterson, who was born in Bath. They had five children: Robert, Nathaniel, John, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(II) Robert (2), eldest son of Captain Robert and Sarah (Peterson) Bosworth, was born in Bath, March 17, 1800, died there July, 1852. He was captain of many ships sailing from that port in the foreign trade, retiring as captain in 1851. He was a Whig in politics and a Baptist in religious views. He married, about 1828, Mary A., born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, about 1805, daughter of Captain Jacob McDonald. They had six children: Ann; Adriana, Frederic Stead, Mary, Eleanor and Robert.

(III) Captain Frederic Stead, eldest son of Captain Robert (2) and Mary A. (McDonald) Bosworth, was born in Bath, Maine, 1835. Captain Bosworth's career as a seaman and shipmaster was remarkably active and the narrative is of deep interest. He left school at an early age, and shipped at Bath in the ship "Rockaway," loaded with a general cargo, and after a nine days' passage arrived at New Orleans. There a cotton cargo was taken aboard, and landed in Liverpool. From Liverpool the ship sailed with a general cargo to Philadelphia, then going to St. John, where it took aboard lumber and three hundred emigrants, bound for Philadelphia. The next voyage was in the same ship, from St. John to Londonderry, with lumber, and thence to Philadelphia with a company of emigrants. Mr. Bosworth then engaged as second mate on the ship "Magnolia," one thousand tons, in which he made a voyage to Mobile, thence to Liverpool, and back to New Orleans, where the vessel became idle, and he came home in the "Mary E. Whittier," bound for New York. He next voyaged in the new ship "Lawson," to New Orleans, Liverpool and Philadelphia. His next ship was the "Messina," owned by Arnold & Curtis, of Bath, in which he made a voyage from Boston to St. John, thence to Liverpool, and then to Boston. There he was made first officer, and sailed for Mobile, and thence to New Orleans. The vessel having changed hands, the new owners put their own captain in charge, but retained Mr. Bosworth and the other officers. After visiting various ports, the ship reached

New Orleans, where yellow fever was found raging, and Mr. Bosworth came home in a steamship. He next shipped in the "Vigilant," and voyaged to Nova Scotia ports and thence to Wales, where a cargo of railroad iron was taken aboard for New Orleans. The rebels had just begun the civil war by firing upon Fort Sumter, and "Yankees" in the Crescent City were in a dangerous predicament. At the beginning of this voyage Mr. Bosworth had been made commander, and it required great discretion for him to save his vessel from the insurgents. Loading with staves and cotton for Bordeaux, he left the port. The ownership of the cargo being New Orleans people probably saved his vessel to him, the rebel tugs helping him out of harbor, while at the same time northern vessels were being seized. Outside the bar, the "Vigilant" was brought to by a United States man-of-war, whose commander was disposed to seize her, but finally permitted her to proceed on her voyage. After unloading at Bordeaux, Captain Bosworth brought his ship in ballast to New York, and there relinquished his command on account of sickness in his family. Shortly afterward the "Vigilant" was burned at sea by the Confederate cruiser "Sumter." This was a severe blow to Captain Bosworth, who had all his savings invested in the vessel. He next sailed in the "Valencia," from Cardiff, Wales, as commander, to Ceylon, loaded with coal; thence in ballast to Rangoon, where he took in a cargo of rice for London, where the ship lay some months, wanting a purchaser. Disappointed in this, he loaded in coal at Sunderland and sailed for Genoa, where he sold the ship and came home overland via Mont Cenis Pass to the French coast, thence to Liverpool, and by steamer to Boston. He was next placed in command of the "Freeman Clark," in which he sailed to England, China, Germany, New York, San Francisco, South America and Spain; to Savannah, New Orleans, Havre, Wales, New Orleans, and at the last port left the ship, to visit his family, leaving in charge his brother Robert, who was first officer. Having returned to New Orleans and engaged a cargo, he received a telegram from the owners giving him leave, if he so desired, to place his brother Robert in command, and come to Bath to take charge of the new ship "Carrollton," then nearing completion. He accepted, and joined her before she was launched, and sailed her to New York, where she was loaded for San Francisco. This was in the palmy days of deep-sea ships. The freights for the outward voy-

age amounted to \$31,500; for the voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool to \$40,000. At New York the ship was sold for \$96,000, having more than paid for herself within a year. As the ship was then nearly loaded, and the owners' captain was not there, Captain Bosworth sailed her to San Francisco, and returned overland to Bath. There he was given command of the new "Continental," built by the Sewalls. When ready for sea, the Kennebec was frozen over, and a way to the sea was cut through the ice. After a voyage to New York, the vessel was there sold for \$112,500, and Captain Bosworth again returned to Bath and took command of the ship "Harvester."

His experiences in the "Harvester" were of thrilling interest, and a shipwreck came well-nigh being among the incidents. Outbound for Liverpool, she developed cranky traits, being not well ballasted, and with strong side winds took in water over her lee rails. In St. George's Channel, near Liverpool, in a severe gale, the ship, lying well on her side, drifted rapidly inshore. The situation was very dangerous. A Liverpool pilot had come aboard shortly before; being asked by Captain Bosworth if there was any enterable opening under his lee, he said there was Beaumaris, a small port, but the channel was so crooked and narrow that he had never entered it except in a pilot boat, but that the water was deep enough if he could keep the channel. Captain Bosworth said he might as well go ashore trying to get in as to do so by drifting, and the pilot consented to make the attempt. It was in December, but a few hours of daylight remained, and if the attempt was not made the ship would go ashore at any rate. The pilot headed for the channel, and went in under the full force of the gale, the surf breaking against them and the shoals close abeam. The ship steered badly, but made the passage. It was on a Sunday, and a church on the overrising cliff was emptied of its worshippers, and the life-boat crew was mustered, the captain of which afterward said that in such a gale and sea their boat could never have been launched. On arriving in safe water, it was learned that a ship, under similar circumstances, had been wrecked in that very spot, within view of the villagers, and every man on board drowned. The "Harvester" sailed to New Orleans, back to Liverpool, to San Francisco, and again to Liverpool. After other voyages, Captain Bosworth returned in 1880 to Bath. Decided upon giving up seafaring, he went to Portland, Oregon, where he conducted a ship-brokerage business for a

couple of years. The business gradually falling into the hands of Englishmen, he abandoned it, and went to San Francisco. There he was placed in command of the "Solitaire," which he sailed to Queenstown, then to Dublin, where he turned her over to the owner, and returned to Portland, Oregon, where he became surveyor for the Underwriters, and also for the American Record. He returned to Bath in 1900, with the enviable record of never a wreck or serious accident at sea. Captain Bosworth now resides at Bath.

He married, in 1860, Juliette Marsh, born in Bath, daughter of Charles and Rachel (Sewall) Crooker, of Bath. Among the children of Charles and Rachel (Sewall) Crooker were Emma D., Juliette M. and Adelaide L. Emma D. married Arthur Sewall, of Bath, ship-builder; Adelaide L., married Captain John P. Delano. Children of Frederic S. and Juliette M. (Crooker) Bosworth: 1. Charles Crooker, died in childhood. 2. Edward Percy, born 1863, graduated from Bath high school, went into the banking business and was employed in the Pacific National Bank, of Boston. He later removed to Portland, Oregon, and was teller in the First National Bank of that city until ill health forced him to sever his connection. He died at the age of thirty-five years. 3. Arthur Sewall, see forward. 4. Frederic Marsh, died in childhood.

(IV) Arthur Sewall, third son of Captain Frederic S. and Juliette Marsh (Crooker) Bosworth, was born in Antwerp, January 6, 1867. He was taken to Bath by his parents at the age of three years, and was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in June, 1885. He became a clerk in the office of the vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central railroad, remaining two years, after which he was transferred to the car accountant's office, serving under W. B. Drew up to the spring of 1889. He acted as secretary to the general manager (who personally superintended the building of the road) during the year 1889, while the road was being extended from Fabyan to Scott Junction. In the fall of 1889 he was made general storekeeper, in charge of company's stock of general supplies, later given the title of supply agent, and had charge of purchasing supplies for the Maine Central road, and the title of purchasing agent was conferred upon him, in which capacity he served until his resignation in June, 1898. In October, 1893, Mr. Bosworth and Mr. Samuel Cony Manley founded *The Maine Central*, the official organ of the Maine Central railroad,

under the name of Bosworth & Manley, and much of its success was due to the efforts of Mr. Bosworth. December 7, 1892, Mr. Bosworth was elected treasurer and clerk of the West End Land Company; January 25, 1893, he was elected clerk of the corporation and board of directors of the Knox & Lincoln railway; in August, 1897, was elected a director of the Bath National Bank; January 31, 1898, elected treasurer, general manager and director of Seaboard Coal Handling Company, which conducted business in Portland for ten years and then closed out; November, 1899, elected treasurer and director of the Maine Water Company; under a special charter granted by the Maine legislature of 1891 the Maine Water Company was formed; it was a consolidation of the Gardiner Water Company, constructed in 1885, the Bath Water Supply Company, constructed in 1886, the Waterville Water Company, Calais Water Company, and the St. Croix Electric Light & Water Company, constructed in 1887; the Maine Water Company supplied water to the following cities and towns: Bath, Benton, Brunswick, Calais, Dover, Fairfield, Farmingdale, Foxcroft, Gardiner, Waterville, Winslow, Woolwich, in Maine, and St. Stephens and Milltown, New Brunswick, which have a combined population of over seventy thousand people; July, 1900, elected treasurer and director of the Sagadahoc Light & Power Company, a public franchise company doing an electric lighting and power business in the city of Bath; 1902 elected director of the Central Wharf Tow Boat Company, and in the same year an incorporator and director of the United States Trust Company; 1905 elected vice-president of Portland Golf Club; 1906 elected treasurer Portland Golf Club; 1907 elected treasurer and member of board of governors Portland Country Club; elected to Cumberland Club, 1895, and served on executive committee for eight consecutive years; February, 1908, elected treasurer and director of Brunswick Electric Light & Power Company, a public franchise company doing electrical business in Brunswick, Maine. In addition to the above-named clubs, Mr. Bosworth is a member of the Portland Athletic Club and the Economic Club. He is a Democrat in politics and a Congregationalist in religion.

Mr. Bosworth married, in Portland, 1902, Mary Wood, born in Portland, November 29, 1879, daughter of James C. and Virginia H. (Barker) Jordan (see Jordan VIII). They have one child, Barbara, born in Portland.

The arms of Jordaine or Jordan, of Dorsetshire, are described by Burke and others as "Azure semee de crosses crosslet, a lion rampant or," which arms are said to have been used as early as Edward I. Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, says: "The Jordans were an ancient family in Dorsetshire, and occur very early in Coker-Frome, at Frome-Whitefield, where they had some interest, about 1400. Their arms, similar to those here described, are quartered with Trenchard and Mohun, upon the painted glass windows of the ancient Manor House of Wolverton, long since in ruins, but for the time when it was built one of the grandest in England. These windows are its noblest remaining ornament, and contain almost a complete pedigree of the family. Wolverton or Wolverton Manor lies about eight miles from Weymouth; John Jordain, its ancient owner, was escheator of the county, the fifth of Henry IV, and his name occurs in a list of gentlemen the twelfth of Henry VI. He bought this place of John Mohun and Alice, his daughter, heir to Henry Trenchard, of Hampshire. John, son of this John of Wolverton, married Christie, one of the heiresses of John Chantruarle, by whom the Manors of East Stoke, Beltwale, and Stoke Hyde, near Blanford, or part of them, accrued to the Jordaines." Among the members of the Dorset family of Jordans who were locally prominent were: John Jordan, who held land at Weymouth in 1440; John Jurdeyne, a member of parliament, 1553; and Richard Jordain, mayor of Melcomb, 1596. The name Jordan was first adopted as a surname probably by some man who had been a crusader or pilgrim to Palestine, and looked upon the historic stream.

(I) Rev. Robert Jordan, a clergyman of the Church of England, was established at Richmond's Island, near Portland, Maine, as the successor of Rev. Richard Gibson, as early as the year 1641. The exact time of his arrival here is not known, nor the place of his nativity in England, but it is probable that he came in 1639 from Dorsetshire or Devonshire, the district from which many settlers came to Maine, and where the Jordan name is quite common. In a letter from agent John Winter to Robert Trelaway, one of the proprietors of a grant including Falmouth (Cape Elizabeth) and Richmond's Island, Winter thus speaks of Mr. Jordan: "Heare is on Mr. Robert Jordan, a mynister, wch hath been wth vs this three months, 2 ch is a very honest religious man by anything as yett I can find in

him. I have not yett agreed wth him for staying heare but did refer yt tyll I did heare Som word from you; we weare long wthout a mynister & weere but in a bad way & so we shall be still iff we have not the word of God taught vnto us. Sometyes the plantation at pemaquid would willingly have him or the (y) desire he might be their on halfe of the yeare & the other halfe to be heare wth vs. I know not how we shall accord uppon yt as yett he hath been heare in the country this 2 yeares & hath alwaies lived wth Mr. Purchase wch is a kinsman unto him."

Rev. Robert Jordan married, at Richmond's Island, Sarah, only child of John Winter; and on the death of Mr. Winter, in 1646, Jordan was made the administrator of the estate. By his marriage with Sarah Winter, Mr. Jordan became one of the great land proprietors and wealthy men of the reign; "a source of influence," says a writer, "which he never failed to exert in favor of his church and politics." In 1648 he petitioned the general court to allow him as administrator to sell the property of Trelawney, and settle up the estate of a Mr. Winter. His request was granted, and Mr. Jordan afterward removed from the island, and settled on the mainland portion of the estate of Mr. Winter. The plantation there was called Spurwink, a name which has been retained to the present day. It lies in Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Jordan were the pioneers of episcopacy in Maine. Mr. Gibson left the country about the year 1642, but Mr. Jordan remained at the post of duty, and never relinquished his stand as a churchman or his professional character. He was the soul of the opposition to Massachusetts, and a chief supporter to the royal commissioners and the anti-Puritan polity. Owing to his religious affinities and associations, Mr. Jordan was an object of suspicion and hostility to the Puritan government of Massachusetts, who forbade him to marry or baptize. He paid no attention to this order, and continuing to discharge the duties of his office, the general court of Massachusetts ordered his arrest and imprisonment in Boston jail. He was incarcerated twice, once in 1654 and once in 1663. His petition for release, written while in jail during the latter year, is still extant. His case was heard by two commissioners, and he was released on the following declaration: "I hereby declare that I will be subject to yr authority, so far as I may keep the law, and my conscience inviolate, and promise and bind myselfe to leave peaceably, for the

future: Subscribed this 4th of 7 br (63) pr. me
Robert Jordan, Clerk."

Mr. Jordan was judge, or one of the judges, for many years. In the second Indian war he was compelled to leave Spurwink, and to flee from the Indians. He left home in haste, and probably left all his papers in his house. Everything was in flames before he was out of sight. This may account for the fact that so few of his papers have ever been found. He went to Great Island, now Newcastle, New Hampshire, which is at the mouth of the Piscataqua river. Many other persons were at the same time driven from Falmouth, who, like Mr. Jordan, did not return. It is stated that "One Mr. Thorpe, a drunken Preacher, was gotten to Preach at Black Point under the appearance and profession of a minister of the gospel," and that having a spite against Goody Bayly, he attempted to make it appear that she was a witch, and had bewitched to death a cow belonging to Mr. Jordan. But when Thorpe had her questioned for a witch, Mr. Jordan interposed in her behalf; and said his cow died of his servant's negligence, and to cover their own fault they were willing to have it imputed to witchcraft, and were willing to act with Thorpe in his guilty plan to harm Mrs. Bayly; and so unriddled the knavery and delivered the innocent." "The infamy was averted by the common sense and courage of Robert Jordan." We must attribute it, not to Jordan's education or associations, but solely to his clear-headed common sense—his native discernment. "For more than thirty years," writes Tristram Frost Jordan, the compiler of the Jordan Memorial, from which this sketch is extracted, "Rev. Robert Jordan occupied a large share in the affairs of the town and the province. He was an active, enterprising man, and well educated. Although, being a presbyter of the Church of England, he came hither as a religious teacher, the affairs of the world in which he lived and the achievement of his ambitious designs appear soon to have absorbed the most of his attention, and to have diverted him from the exercise of his profession—a result originating and hastened, doubtless, by the hostility of the government. His posterity for many years exercised very great influence in the concerns of the town, and long maintained a high standing in the province." A descendant in the ninth generation lived on the old plantation a few years ago. Rev. Robert Jordan, the progenitor of the race of Jordans in America, ended his active and eventful life at Portsmouth, New

Hampshire, in 1679, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His will, made at Grand Island, in the Piscataqua river, January 28, was proved July, 1679. He lost the use of his hands before death, and was unable to sign his will. He left six sons, all born before 1664, among whom his great landed estate was divided according to the provisions of his will. His wife Sarah survived him, and was living at Newcastle, in Portsmouth Harbor, in 1686. Their children were: John, Robert, Dominicus, Jedediah, Samuel and Jeremiah.

(II) Dominicus, third son of Rev. Robert and Sarah (Winter) Jordan, was born before 1664, at Spurwink, now Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland county, Maine. He left Spurwink with his father's family at the beginning of King Philip's war, 1675, when the settlement was attacked and their house was destroyed by the Indians. Six years later he returned with his wife. It appears he had selected a piece of land, and his father consented it should be his at the proper time. In 1678 he administered upon the estate of his father-in-law, Ralph Tristram. July 1, 1678, by the provisions of his father's will, he came into possession of one thousand acres of land at Spurwink. It is conjectured that part of the six years prior to his return to Spurwink was passed at Winter Harbor, only twelve miles distant from Spurwink. Dominicus Jordan was a prominent man in the settlement, and was one of the trustees to whom the township of Falmouth was deeded by President Danforth. The second Indian war again brought danger to the settlement, and in 1690, when Falmouth was devastated, Spurwink was again deserted, and remained unoccupied till the peace of 1698. According to tradition, Dominicus was a man above the common size and of great strength and endurance. The gun he used was over six feet in length. It was in the possession of his descendants (eighteen inches of the barrel having been cut off) until some twenty or thirty years ago it was presented to the Maine Historical Society by Captain Samuel Jordan, of Deering, Maine. It was the custom of Dominicus to keep his gun and ammunition close at hand all the time. He was called the "Indian Killer," and was greatly feared by the savages. In war he was their deadly enemy; in peace, friendly. While at work on his plantation, which bordered the Spurwink river, where he had a blockhouse on a flat piece of land, his gun was strapped on his back, ready for immediate use if necessary. In times of peace the Indians were accustomed to call on him,

and were hospitably received, while they exchanged their furs for such articles as they wanted. On the breaking out of hostilities in 1703, a party of Indians, apparently friendly, called on Dominicus August 10 of that year, to buy some goods. He had no suspicion of their treacherous design, and was waiting on them, when one of them who had watched the opportunity, unnoticed by Dominicus, struck a hatchet into his head. Death soon followed. His wife and family of six children and his younger brother Jeremiah were made prisoners, and led through the wilderness to Canada. All were finally restored to liberty and native land, but a daughter who remained with her masters in Canada. Dominicus Jordan married, in 1681, Hannah, daughter of Ralph Tristram, of Winter Harbor, now Biddeford, Maine. Ralph Tristram settled at Biddeford several years before 1655, in which year he was made a freeman. He was for years a useful, worthy townsman, and died in 1678. The children of Dominicus and Hannah were: Dominicus, Samuel, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Hannah and Nathaniel.

(III) Captain Samuel, second son of Dominicus and Hannah (Tristram) Jordan, was born in 1684, at Spurwink, and died December 20, 1742. At the time of his father's death he, then eighteen years old, with his mother and all her children, was made prisoner by the Indians and taken to Trois Rivieres, Canada, where he was kept a captive for seven years—six with the Indians and one year with the French. After his return he was asked which he liked better—Indians or French—and he replied, Indians. With two other white men, prisoners like himself, he escaped by the agency of an Indian woman named Mary, who guided them through the woods to Casco Bay. They subsisted during their journey on roots and berries. When they arrived at the fort at Falmouth, not being known, they were refused admittance. The Indian woman climbed upon a large log, lying upon the ground a short distance from the fort, and called out in loud voice: "I be Molly Mun, you know Molly Mun!" Some of the men in the fort recollected the name, and, after close examination, the wanderers were admitted. This must have been in 1710, or about that time. None of the Jordan family then resided at Spurwink. Samuel, no doubt, went to visit his maternal relatives at Winter Harbor, where his uncles Samuel, Nathaniel and Benjamin then lived. His name first appears in the records of Winter Harbor in 1717. There he began business as a trader, and for

many years he had the only store in the place. On account of his knowledge of the Indian language, acquired during his captivity, Samuel Jordan was of great service to the government in the capacity of interpreter. He filled this office August 9-12, 1717, when Governor Shute made a treaty with the Indians. He did similar service at the time of making the treaty with the Chief of the Penobscots, December, 1725, and at the ratification of that treaty by the Sachems of other tribes, August 6, 1726. The name of Samuel Jordan is borne on that treaty. After the treaty of 1717, Mr. Jordan was Indian agent, as well as interpreter, and supplied the Indians with the goods they wanted, ordering them from the government at Boston. He was also captain in the militia. At the time of his decease, Samuel and his eldest son were in business together. They were never known to sue or distress a customer. He built a house about 1727 on the north side of the gut or strait leading into the pool, and standing in good condition in 1872, built in the style of one hundred and fifty years ago. In 1739 he sold to Robert Mitchel his share of land from his father's estate at Cape Elizabeth, containing one hundred and forty-three acres. Captain Samuel Jordan was a man of great energy and perseverance, prominent as a business man and in public affairs, and in the Congregational church of which he was a member. He was a farmer and merchant, and resided at Biddeford. He married, in York, Maine, 1718, Olive Plaisted, who was born May 1, 1698, and died in 1763, daughter of James and Mary (Rishworth) Plaisted, of Brunswick. She survived him and married (second) January 31, 1744, Rev. James Smith. The children of Samuel and Olive were: Richworth, Alice, Sarah, Hannah, Samuel, Tristram and Mary.

(IV) Colonel Tristram, youngest son of Captain Samuel and Olive (Plaisted) Jordan, was born at Winter Harbor, May 31, 1731, and died November 1, 1821. He was eleven years old when his father died. His eldest brother, Richworth, administered upon the estate of his father and was guardian for Tristram. Folsom says: "Among the first merchants or traders of whom we have any account, on the east side of Saco River, at the falls, were Tristram Jordan, Andrew Bradstreet, Thomas Cutts, Thomas Donald, David King. Colonel Jordan married, 1749, when but eighteen years of age, and took the Pepperell House. In 1754 he was one of the selectmen of the town, although but twenty-three years of age, and about the same time

received a commission as captain of militia, an office which it was not customary at that period to bestow on young men. He was a thorough business man, industrious and enterprising, not only in business but in the church. He was elected senator of the county of York to the Massachusetts legislature, 1787, and selectman of the town from 1754 to 1762. Colonel Jordan moved from the falls to his estate at Deep Brook, two miles north on the Buxton road, about the close of the revolutionary war, where he died in 1821. He was eminently the "father of the town." No other individual was so often entrusted with the direction of its affairs, or exercised an equal degree of influence during the early period of its separate incorporation. At a later date Colonel Jordan was best known as a magistrate, having performed the greater part of the duties of a justice of the peace, for the east side of the river, until quite advanced in age. By the council of Massachusetts, 1776, he was appointed Colonel." He married (first) in Berwick, 1749, Hannah Goodwin, who was born July 24, 1730, and died July 10, 1775, daughter of Captain Ichabod Goodwin. He married (second) in Falmouth, December, 1778, Dorcas, who died December 19, 1781, without issue. He married (third) in Berwick, May 21, 1784, Hannah Frost, who died September 26, 1789. The children by the first wife were: Elizabeth, Hannah (died young), Sarah, Hannah, Olive, Tristram, Ichabod, Mary, Mehitable; and by the third wife: Dorcas, Samuel and Richworth.

(V) Captain Ichabod, second son of Colonel Tristram and Hannah (Goodwin) Jordan, was born in Saco, September 24, 1770, and died in the same house where he was born, May 20, 1865. In early life he went to sea, and with his active brain and energy he became master of a ship about the time he was twenty-one years old. Known to be scrupulously honest, being a thorough sailor, and possessing good business talents, his services were in demand. Some of the incidents in the life of Captain Jordan were found in an old memorandum book in the captain's own handwriting. From this it appears that the brig "Fame," Ichabod Jordan, master, sailed from Portland to Tobago for Portland, May 20, following. On the 23rd of the same month she was taken by a British ship called the "Favorite," commanded by Arthur Wood, Esq., who took from the brig her captain and his papers, put a prize-master on board and ordered her to Granada. But a few days later the mate of the "Fame," with his people, dis-

possessed the prize-master and his people of the brig, sent them ashore in a boat, and then put the brig for Portland. On June 16th they were taken by a French schooner called the "Flying Fish," and carried to Santo Domingo. The ship was condemned, the authority stated, for want of captain and papers, and taken to Porto Rico, and there sold. The vessel and cargo, which was principally rum, were valued at \$20,158.19. In 1805 Captain Jordan commanded the American ship "Ocean," which was a vessel of 246 tons, a large vessel for that time, and went to Stockholm, Sweden. The event of the first arrival of an American ship at that place was celebrated by the city, and the King and Queen came on board and dined. In the war of 1812 Captain Jordan was a prisoner on the British frigate "Boxer" at the time of the engagement of that ship with the United States frigate "Enterprise." A short time after the close of the war with England, he gave up going to sea, and settled on the old homestead of his father at Saco. He became a prominent politician—a Democrat of the stamp of Jefferson and Jackson. He voted for Washington for president, and for every president to Lincoln. In the war of the rebellion he was a war Democrat. He reached the great age of ninety-four years, five months, twenty-six days, and died in the same house in which his father had died. Captain Ichabod Jordan married, February 5, 1797, at Saco, Mary, daughter of James Coffin, who died October 10, 1859, aged eighty-five years. They had: Tristram, Mary, James Coffin, Ichabod Goodwin, Enoch Coffin, George Vaughan and Lawrence.

(VI) Captain James Coffin, second son of Captain Ichabod and Mary (Coffin) Jordan, was born December 16, 1803, and died June 28, 1839, in the city of New York. Captain Jordan left home to go to sea. The ship he was to command was about ready to leave New York on a long voyage. On his arrival at New York he was taken suddenly sick and died in a short time. His body was brought to Saco and buried in the family cemetery. He married, May 27, 1839, at Portland, Mary C., daughter of Winthrop and Mary J. Stanwood, of Portland. They had one child, James Coffin, whose sketch follows.

(VII) James Coffin (2), only son of James Coffin (1) and Mary C. (Stanwood) Jordan, was born in Portland, January 22, 1840. He engaged in the manufacture of matches, became proprietor of the Star Match factory, and was very successful in business. He married, September 20, 1861, at Standish, Vir-

ginia H. Barker, who was born in Hiram, May 20, 1841, daughter of Benjamin and Zilpah Barker. Six children were born to them: Samuel Spring, Marion Curtis, Margaret Stanwood, Gertrude Bradford, Mary Wood and Robert Richworth.

(VIII) Mary Wood, youngest child of James Coffin (2) and Virginia H. (Barker) Jordan, was born in Portland, November 29, 1879, and married Arthur Sewall Bosworth. (See Bosworth IV.)

The Crookers of Maine are CROOKER principally of Scotch extraction and descended from three brothers who settled in 1748 in that part of the province of Maine which was then the frontier. From Isaiah has descended a large progeny, several of whom have been ship-builders and prominent citizens.

(I) Isaiah Crooker was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1730, and was one of five brothers who settled at Scituate on Cape Cod, family tradition states. It is further stated that two of the brothers remained there, and Isaiah and the other two took a vessel and went to Maine. They were shipwrecked in coming past Sequin, and although none of them were lost they were separated. One was a doctor and settled somewhere east of the Kennebec; one went into Oxford county, and Isaiah went to Longreach, which then comprised only half a dozen farms. At eighteen years of age Isaiah Crooker came to Bath, at that time being the possessor of ten thousand dollars, a large sum for that day. Realizing that every man should have a trade at his command, he served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith, which trade embraced carriage-making, carpentering, house-shoring, and, above all, nail-making, he being an expert at the latter, which in those days was considered a great feat to do well. In 1761, when the first church was built at Witch Spring Burying Ground, on land given by Nathaniel Donnell, mentioned hereafter, a large two-story structure, Mr. Crooker's donation to it was all the nails used in the building, which were made by his own hands. He was also a ship-builder, and the last vessel built by him was constructed on a spot a short distance north of Center street, near a stream which ran in a valley now occupied by the track of the Maine Central railroad. The yard was on the west bank of the stream. He bought a large tract of land, four miles in length, extending from the Kennebec river on the east to the New Meadows river on the west, with the exception

of a few lots which were already occupied and cultivated. His purchase included Rocky-hill. On this he erected a large house, called Crooker's Folly, on account of its size. Mr. Crooker was one of the earliest and most prominent citizens of Bath, residing until his death on High street. He died September 15, 1795, aged sixty-five years. He was a very heavy man and weighed 350 pounds; he had a chair made to order, which is still a choice relic of his descendants. His six sons were all stalwart men, standing over six feet in their stockings, with the exception of one short one; one son weighed 400 pounds.

Isaiah Crooker, married (first) October 24, 1750, Betsey Philbrook, daughter of Jonathan Philbrook, and had one child, Priscilla, born in 1757, who married a Lunt. Mrs. Crooker died not long after her marriage. Mr. Crooker married (second) in July, 1760, Hannah (Harding) McKenney, a widow from Truro, by whom he had ten children: 1. Isaiah, born in 1762, who married a McDonald. 2. Huldah, born May 2, 1724, married John Whitmore. 3. Jonathan Harding, see below. 4. Elizabeth, born March 29, 1769, married William Webb. 5. Gamalia, born May 20, 1771, married Martha Foster. 6. Timothy, who died at sea. 7. Francis Winter, born June 27, 1775, married Jane McCobb. 8. William Swanton, born in 1777, married a Jewett. 9. Zachariah, born in 1778, married a Merritt. 10. Hannah, born 1781, married General Denny McCobb. General Denny and Jane McCobb were brother and sister.

(II) Jonathan Harding, second son of Isaiah and Hannah (Harding) (McKenney) Crooker, was born in Bath, October, 1767. He was a ship-builder by occupation; he learned the blacksmith trade, in accordance with the wishes of his father, who had all his sons learn a trade. He resided in Bath. He married Hannah Duncan, who was born in 1774, died 1858, aged eighty-four years. She was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Duncan, surgeon in the revolutionary war, who was one of the first physicians of the town of Bath. Dr. Duncan married Hannah Donnell, daughter of Benjamin Donnell, who came from Old York before 1734; he was a son of Nathaniel Donnell, of York. Jonathan H. and Hannah (Duncan) Crooker had children: Samuel Duncan, Charles, see below, Lydia Duncan, John, Arthur Harding, William Donnell.

(III) Charles, second son of Jonathan H. and Hannah (Duncan) Crooker, was born in Bath, September 20, 1797, died February 14, 1877, aged ninety. He attended the common

schools while a youth, and after arriving at manhood engaged in building vessels with James Church, under the firm name of Church & Crooker, and afterward built with his brother, William D., under the firm name of C. & W. D. Crooker, until 1853, when he retired from the activities of business. He was a Republican and a staunch supporter of his party. His residence was on South street. He married Rachel Sewall, 1818, by whom he had children: Lucy Holmes, died in infancy; Charles H., died in infancy; Emma Duneen, Juliette Marsh, Adelaide Lydia.

(IV) Juliette Marsh, daughter of Charles and Rachel (Sewall) Crooker, was born in Bath, March 11, 1839, died October 4, 1891. She married Captain Frederic Stead Bosworth, of Bath. (See Bosworth III.)

The armorial bearings of this CRANE family were ar. a crane sa. standing on a staff raguly in base vert. The name appeared in England in 1272, when there was a William de Crane. The cognomen is derived from the town of Crannes, in Maine, an ancient province of northern France. Crannes, or Craon, has for its root the Gaelic *cran*, meaning water, and the bird of that name received its appellation, doubtless, because it frequented watery places. The Cranes were without doubt Normans who came over with the Conqueror, who is said to have started from Crannes on the river Oudin. Cranae was an island of Laconia in the Mediterranean. Cranus, a town of Caria, in Asia Minor, and there was a king of Athens bearing the name. Cranea was a small country in Greece on the Ionian sea, Craneus was the first king of Macedonia. Crania was the ancient name of Tarrius in Cilicia, and Crane a city of Arcadia, in Greece. In the successive migrations of the population from the east and south to the north and west it is probable they carried with them their local geography. We can in any event see that the name of our family is a most ancient one. The English home of the Cranes was in Suffolk. In 1382 William Crane, of Stowmarket, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Andrew Butler, Knight, by which he came into possession of Chilton in the Hundred of Stowe. It remained in the family over three hundred years. The line of heirs is delineated for twelve generations, and among them was a long roll of aristocratic land holders.

(I) Henry Crane, the American forefather of this race, was born in England in 1621,

came to this country and located in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1667. He was an iron-worker. The house in which he lived was situated on the north side of Adams street, at East Milton, in the rear and between the houses of W. Q. Baxter and E. B. Andrews. The open place in that section was called "Crane's Plains." He married, in England, Tabitha. He married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Kinsley, of Braintree, Massachusetts; children, born in Milton: Benjamin, Stephen, John, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Anna C. M., Mary, Mercy and Samuel. The children had the limited advantages of a farm home in those early days. There was a sternness and simplicity to life then, but from the hardships and rough realities of that generation were evolved the unflinching patriots of the next, who successfully opposed the obnoxious oppression of the mother country.

(II) Ebenezer, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kinsley) Crane, was born August 10, 1665. In August, 1690, he enlisted in the Dorchester and Milton Company of seventy-five men, and went with Sir William Phipps' disastrous expedition to Quebec. Of the two thousand troops comprising the land force, two hundred were lost, and of the two hundred and forty-six that belonged to his company he was one of the twenty-nine that returned home. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Talman. Among their children was Abijah.

(III) Abijah, twelfth child of Ebenezer and Mary (Talman) Crane, was born in Milton, November 2, 1714. He married Sarah Field, of Braintree, and after her decease Sarah Beverly.

(IV) Brigadier-General John, third son of Abijah and Sarah (Field) Crane, was born in Milton, December 7, 1744, and died at Whiting, Maine, August 21, 1805. In 1759 his father was drafted as a soldier in the French war, but being enfeebled by his infirmities, John, then fifteen, went in the place of him. In 1769 he assisted Gilbert Dubois in planting the "Paddock elms," which came from Mr. Robbins' farm on Brush Hill. In 1767 he was in Boston, where he lived eighteen years on Tremont, opposite Hollis street. In 1773 he was one of the "Boston Tea-party," and was the only man injured in the mêlée. He was found twenty-four hours later in the hold of the vessel, disabled. On removing his boots there was found therein a quantity of tea. This was preserved by the family, and more than a century afterward this very tea was shown at an exhibition on Washington

street. In 1774 he was commissioned lieutenant of artillery in Rhode Island, and the next year the lieutenant marched on Boston with the Rhode Island army. Lieutenant Crane was one of the party with Major Vose that burned the Boston light. In 1776 he was in the siege of Boston at Cambridge and Dorchester Heights, as major in Knox's artillery. In August of that year Major Crane was at the battle of Brooklyn; in September he lost a portion of his foot by a cannon-ball from the "Rose" frigate, in the East river, and came near dying from lockjaw; in December he was in Boston again, building powder-mills. In 1777 he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Massachusetts regiment, and led in person that body of men at the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown and Red Bank. In 1780 Colonel Crane took part in the unsuccessful pursuit of Benedict Arnold, and in 1783 was commissioned brigadier-general for active and meritorious service. He was considered the most expert artillerist on the American side. General Crane went to Quoddy, Maine, now Lubec, in 1784, and was the first merchant on Moose Island, now Eastport. In 1786 he removed to Orangetown, now Whiting, Maine. He was appointed the first judge of the court of common pleas for Washington county. The name of his wife was Sarah, and their children were: Abijah, Isaac, John, Charlotta.

(V) Abijah (2), son of John and Sarah Crane, married Rebecca Crane. Children: William P., Isaac, Abigail, Rebecca, Zebiah, Lucretia, Edward B. and Abijah.

(VI) Abijah (3), son of Abijah (2) and Rebecca (Crane) Crane, lived in Whiting. He married Lydia T. Gilpatrick, and had: Adalaide, Rufus T., James E., Leander, Hancock, John Wesley and Lucy H.

(VII) Rufus Trussell, first son of Abijah (3) and Lydia T. (Gilpatrick) Crane, was born in Whiting, February 25, 1832. He removed to Machias, and was a druggist there for fifty years. He married (first) Angelia Gardner, (second) Elizabeth, daughter of William S. Peavey. Children: Edna P. and Frank T.

(VIII) Frank Trussell, son of Rufus T. and Elizabeth (Peavey) Crane, was born at Machias, April 11, 1869. He received his preliminary training in the public school, graduating from the Machias high, and from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1891. He immediately went into the drug business with his father, and is now general manager of the same. Mr. Crane is a member of Har-

wood Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Machias, of which he is senior deacon; he has been accorded the cap- itular degree in the Washington Chapter, of which he has been high priest; he was admit- ted to the rites of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, of which he is past com- mander; he is also a member of the Lodge of Perfection, and has taken ten York de- grees in Masonry and fourteen in the Scot- tish Rites. He is a member, too, of the Ben Hur Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; of the Eastern Star, of which he is past patron. In addition to these, he is a member of the Maine Phar- maceutical Association, of which he has been president. He belongs to the Sons of Amer- ican Revolution. He is a believer in the Jack- sonian principles of democracy, and has been member of the Democratic county committee. Mr. Crane was chairman of the Machias school board for five years, and he is at pres- ent chief of the city fire department.

Mr. Crane married Bertha I., daughter of Thomas B. and Lucia (Tuller) Magie, of New Haven, Connecticut. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, past regent of the Hannah Weston Chapter, and past matron of Machias Chapter, O. E. S., and at present associate grand conductress of the Grand Chapter of Maine. The Cranes are Congre- gational people, and Mrs. Crane is superin- tendent of the Machias Valley Junior Chris- tian Endeavor Society. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have three children: Grace Magie, born Sep- tember 4, 1893; Lucia Elizabeth, September 22, 1897, and Edna Peavey, December, 1899. They are attending the public schools.

Hezekiah Crane, immigrant an- cestor of this branch of the CRANE Crane family, was born in Wind- sor, Connecticut, 1773, died at Constable, New York, April 30, 1810. He married, at Weth- ersfield, Vermont, November 29, 1796, Pru- dence Lake, born at Rindge, New Hampshire, February 24, 1778, died July 19, 1853, daugh- ter of Enos and Prudence (Page) Lake. Enos Lake was born at Topsfield, Massachu- setts, October 26, 1756, married at Rindge, New Hampshire, December 18, 1777, Pru- dence Page, born March 9, 1760, at Groton, Massachusetts, died September 16, 1794. Chil- dren of Enos and Prudence (Page) Lake: Prudence, aforementioned; Enos, David, Hit- ta, Abigail, Sewall, Rebecca, Silas and Sally, twins. Children of Hezekiah and Prudence

(Lake) Crane: 1. Prudence, born in Wethers- field, January 16, 1798, married a Mr. Davis, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and had two sons and two daughters. 2. Hezekiah, born in Wethersfield, August 25, 1799, died March 18, 1800. 3. Gilman, born in Wethersfield, June 30, 1801, died July 21, 1888; married, August 13, 1824, Rosalinda Ginn, of Orland, Maine, daughter of Abraham Ginn; chil- dren: Hezekiah, Harriet C., Hezekiah, Pru- dence, Rosalinda, Gilman, Catherine, Alpheus, Laura. 4. Harriet, born in Eden, Mt. Desert Island, July 31, 1803, married a Mr. Choate. 5. Oberia, born Eden, April 16, 1807, died May 16, 1807. 6. Oberia Hill, born in Eden, June 26, 1808, died at South Reading, Massa- chusetts, September 1, 1854; married Calvin C. Salsbury, of Eden, in 1833, and had two daughters, Frances and Laura. 7. Sewall Lake, mentioned below.

(II) Sewall Lake, son of Hezekiah and Prudence (Lake) Crane, was born in Eden, Mt. Desert, April 13, 1816, died March 16, 1856. He was a prominent citizen of Bucks- port, Maine. He was a blacksmith and a Republican. He married Elizabeth Lewis Howes, of Bucksport, born June 15, 1816, died December 23, 1885, daughter of Solomon Lewis Howes, of Provincetown, Massachu- setts, and of Sarah (Rich) Howes, who was a native of Wellfleet, Massachusetts. These parents were the representatives of some very strong old New England families. Solomon L. Howes was born December 18, 1779, died March 16, 1856; his wife was born August 30, 1778, died May 22, 1862. Solomon L. Howes, father of Mrs. Sewall Lake Crane, came to Maine when a young man, settling at North Bucksport. He became a master mariner. He was a Whig politically, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. They are buried at Winterport, Maine. He married Sarah Rich, and they were the parents of eleven sons and one daughter, the only survi- vor (1908) being Sarah, widow of Sylvester Snowman, of Bucksport, Maine. She is now in her ninetieth year and remarkably active and well preserved. She is tenderly loved and cherished in the home of her son, Walter Snowman, in Bucksport. Abner Howes, the father of Solomon Lewis Howes, having been a brave soldier in the revolutionary war from Provincetown, Massachusetts, was killed in battle. The children of Sewall Lake Crane were: Clifton Parker, Charles L., Joshua L., Sewall Lake Jr., Albert A., Sarah R., who married Gilman Campbell, of Winterport,

Maine; Caroline E., who married Thomas Houston, Marcia, who married Williard S. Dilloway; Ella and George Dana.

(III) George Dana, son of Sewall Lake and Elizabeth Lewis (Howes) Crane, was born in Frankfort, Maine, August 27, 1847, and is now a well-known resident of Bucksport. He studied diligently in the schools of Frankfort, now Winterport, until he was fourteen years of age and then became a clerk at Bangor. He enlisted in the Union army from Frankfort, February 11, 1864, in Company D, the Fourteenth Maine Infantry Volunteers, under the command of Captain John D. Quimby, and was honorably discharged at Hilton Head, South Carolina, on the 28th of July, 1865, having been a brave soldier of the truest type. He took an active part in many important battles, among these being the battle at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864, Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, and Cedar Creek, October 22, 1864, and is now a United States pensioner. After the civil war Mr. Crane was employed by the Penobscot Express Company for two years, and then went to sea for six years, making voyages to foreign ports, and rising from a seaman before the mast to first mate of the bark "Libertad," commanded by Captain William Henry Jordan, of Bucksport. On June 3, 1872, Mr. Crane entered the service of the European and North American Railway Company, which is now a part of the Maine Central system, as a telegraph operator, was promoted to train-despatcher and held that position for eight years and a half. He resigned this position to accept that of agent and operator of the Maine Central railroad at Ellsworth, remaining there for six years, when, in 1890, he was transferred to Bucksport in the same capacity, and is still the very popular station-master in that town. Mr. Crane is Independent in religion and politics. He is a very enthusiastic Free and Accepted Mason; was made a Mason in Lodge No. 47, Springfield, Maine. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a member of Fort Knox Lodge, No. 127, of Bucksport, being past noble grand of that lodge. He was elected to the office of second selectman of Bucksport in 1899, and as first selectman and chairman of the board in the years 1900-01-02-03-04-07. Mr. Crane married, August 27, 1873, Nellie M. Hayes, who died July 2, 1908. She was the daughter of Thomas Hayes, of a strong old English family, and Mary Ellen Hayes, who came of a sturdy Irish family. Mr. Crane's children were two: 1. Charles, who died at the age of

three and one-half years. 2. Dr. Harold Hayes Crane, a prominent physician of Bangor; he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1903; he married Lucy Sawyer Hinkley of Millbridge, Maine. Blanche Nellie Hayes, the adopted daughter of George Dana Crane, married Reginald H. Muir, of Boston.

Amos Bartlett Haggett was HAGGETT born in Edgecomb, Maine, October 23, 1835, and is a son of Amos Haggett, who was born in Essex county, New York, and a grandson of Benjamin Haggett, a soldier of the continental army during the revolutionary war.

(I) Benjamin Haggett was a native of Scotland and came to America previous to the revolution. He settled at Ticonderoga in the province of New York, in a region which was the scene of frequent visits of both the American and British armies, and there, too, was fought one of the memorable battles of that great struggle for national independence. As has been mentioned Benjamin Haggett was a soldier of the American army in that war and bore his part well. In domestic life he was a farmer in old Essex county, living there until 1790, when he removed to Maine and settled in the town of Edgecomb, where he died. His children were: William, Amos, Benjamin, John, Mary, Sarah and Ann.

(II) Amos, son of Benjamin Haggett, was born at Ticonderoga, New York, July 29, 1788, and died in Edgecomb, Maine, November 10, 1863. He was a farmer and lived nearly his entire lifetime in this state. He married Abigail, daughter of Joshua and Polly Merry; children: 1. Martha, born February 9, 1813. 2. Matilda, July 15, 1815. 3. Mary Ann, July 24, 1817. 4. Lida, November 18, 1818. 5. Samuel, twin with Lida, November 18, 1818. 6. Kezia, November 14, 1820. 7. Sarah Ann, May 26, 1822. 8. Eliza Jane, February 23, 1824. 9. Nancy, April 25, 1826. 10. Nandana, February 20, 1828. 11. George K., January 3, 1830. 12. Betsey, April 3, 1833. 13. Amos B., October 23, 1835, see forward. 14. Josiah K., June 3, 1838.

(III) Amos Bartlett, youngest but one of the sons and daughters of Amos and Abigail (Merry) Haggett, was born October 23, 1835, and for the last more than fifty years has been closely identified with the great shipbuilding industry of Bath, Maine, and in many other ways has been an important factor in the business life of that city. His young life was spent in the town of Edgecomb, where he was

born and received his early education, and at the age of about sixteen years he went to Damariscotta, learned the trade of ship carpentering there and also acquired a good understanding of the business of shipbuilding in the yards of Metcalf & Norris, famous shipbuilders in their day. After about four years in the yards at Damariscotta Mr. Haggett removed to Bath and for the next five years was employed by the shipbuilding firm of Trufant & Drummond, then, beginning in 1865, he became connected with the yards of Gross, Sawyer & Packard, at first in the capacity of practical workman, then as superintendent or foreman of the firm's extensive works, and later as a member of the firm; the practical man of the firm, with a thorough understanding of the business of shipbuilding from the laying of the keel to the launching of the completed vessel and the finishing work after the hull was afloat. In the course of time he came to be the head of the firm and virtually directed its great business enterprises; and later, in 1898, when the former firm reorganized and became the New England Shipbuilding Company, Mr. Haggett was its largest stockholder, one of its directors, and general superintendent of construction work in the yards. This is his present relation to the company and its business, and it may be of interest to mention the fact at this time that since 1865, the year in which he came to Bath, Mr. Haggett has had charge of the work of construction of three hundred and twenty vessels of all kinds—ships, barks, barges, schooners and steam craft; and of this total number there have been several clipper steamers which were built after designs originated and plans drawn by Mr. Haggett himself, and they have been numbered among the most serviceable vessels engaged in the coast trade. From this it must be seen that the many years of persevering effort have not been spent in vain, have not gone without their just reward, and it is equally clear that not he alone, but the city of Bath as well and its wage-working people have benefited by his business enterprise and capacity to build up and successfully direct large operations.

But his time has not been given exclusively to personal concerns, for he has long been identified in various ways with the best interests and institutions of the city. Political affairs, too, have claimed and received a share of his attention, he having served two years as member of the board of aldermen and two years in the city council. He is a Republican by principle, a firm party adherent with the

fortunate capacity of being able to express his views freely on all public questions, whether of local or general import, but he is not and never has been in any sense a politician or a seeker after office, and never intrudes his opinions in the presence of unwilling hearers. Mr. Haggett is a member of the board of trustees of the Bath Savings Institution and the Bath Trust Company, a director and vice-president of the Bath Building and Loan Association, a member of Arcadia Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias, and a regular attendant at the services of the North Street Baptist Church and a generous contributor to its support and the maintenance of its benevolent and charitable dependencies. He is known, too, as a liberal and public-spirited citizen, considerate of the rights of all men and especially of the hundreds and perhaps thousands who have been employed in the shipyards in which he has for so many years been interested.

He married (first) in 1855, Lucy, daughter of the late Moses Benner. She died in 1881, and he married (second) in 1882, Elizabeth A., daughter of Benjamin Stimpson. Seven children were born of his first, and three of his second marriage: 1. Ella, January 27, 1857, married William Cahill, of Bath. 2. Edith, March 29, 1859, married John Madden, of Bath. 3. Frank H., January 27, 1861. 4. Clara, died young. 5. Annie, died young. 6. William B., May 18, 1869, married Katherine McCay. Mr. Haggett is foreman of the machine department of the Bath Iron Works. 7. Lucy E., May 2, 1872, married R. G. Hillman, of Bangor, Maine. 8. Benjamin S., October 2, 1883, graduated A. B., Bowdoin College, 1905; now principal of Asbury Park (New Jersey) high school. 9. Fred B., August 23, 1886, now bookkeeper for the W. O. Parker Company of Bath. 10. Amos Bartlett Jr., February 18, 1894, student.

According to the best-preserved REMICK records in the Remick family, the name was originally spelled Remish and the ancestor of the line in America is said to have come from Holland.

(I) Christian Remick, immigrant, came from Holland at an early day and settled in Kittery, Maine. He married and had a son Jacob.

(II) Jacob, son of Christian Remick, was born in Kittery, November 23, 1660. He was a ship-builder and farmer. He died 1745. He had a son John.

(III) John, son of Jacob Remick, was born in Kittery, October 7, 1692. He had a son Enoch.

(IV) Enoch, son of John Remick, was born in Kittery, April 1, 1730, died May 11, 1800. He married Abigail Trefethen. They had six sons and four daughters, among whom was a son William.

(V) William, son of Enoch Remick, married Abigail Gilman, and had the following children: 1. Jacob Gilman, born in Tamworth, New Hampshire, March 17, 1798, married Hannah Shaw. 2. Samuel, born Tamworth. 3. Daniel, see forward. 4. Susan, born in Industry, New Hampshire, August 7, 1808, married, August 12, 1829, Shubael Stevenson. 5. Louisa, never married. 6. Catherine Boardman, born in Industry, September 14, 1810, married John Wilkins Rice. 7. George, of Orrington, unmarried.

(VI) Daniel, son of William Remick, born July 1, 1801, in Tamworth, New Hampshire, removed to the town of Industry, Maine, at an early age, where he became a very worthy citizen. He was a very ingenious cabinetmaker. He married, June 14, 1840, Rhcardo Tomson Sherburne, who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1822, when she was eleven years of age. From thence she removed to Castine, Maine, and later on to Bucksport. She was a woman of great strength of character. The children were: 1. Mary S., born June 24, 1843, married George F. Peaks. 2. Anne Frances, February 7, 1845, died October 1, 1866. 3. Alice, 1847, married Charles B. Morse, who is deceased. 4. William Arthur, see forward.

(VII) William Arthur, son of Daniel and Rhcardo Tomson (Sherburne) Remick, was born in Bucksport, August 8, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Bucksport and for a time was a student at the East Maine Conference Seminary in Bucksport. He went to sea at the age of eighteen years, and followed this life until six years later, soon becoming an "able bodied seaman, and finally rising to be the very efficient first mate of a fine ship." He then returned to Bucksport and applied his wonderful energy and clear-sightedness about business methods to the furniture and upholstering business, in which he became engaged in the year 1874, and has been very successful in all the years since then. Mr. Remick was town clerk of Bucksport for thirteen years, from 1887 to 1899. He was collector of taxes from 1888 to 1900. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1888 and still holds that office. In 1898 he was ap-

pointed recorder of Western Hancock Municipal Court, and his term of office will not expire until January, 1910. The jurisdiction of this court extends over fourteen towns: Bucksport, Orland, Penobscot, Castine, Blue Hill, Deer Isle, Stonington, Brooksville, Dedham, Verona, Sargentville, Swan's Island, Sedgwick and Brookline. He is a very enthusiastic Mason, being a member of Felicity Blue Lodge, No. 19, of Bucksport, which is one of the oldest Masonic Blue Lodges in the state of Maine, having been instituted in the year 1809. He is past master of this lodge, and has also filled most of the subordinate offices in this lodge. He is also a Chapter Mason, being a member of Hancock Royal Arch Chapter, No. 19, of Bucksport, Bangor Council, No. 5, Blanquefort Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, of Ellsworth, Maine, and member of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. He has taken all the York rite of Masonry. In politics Mr. Remick is a staunch Republican, an Independent in religion, and a member of the New England Order of Protection, of Bucksport, Knowlton Lodge, No. 108. William A. Remick married (first) in 1872, Jennie M. Holt, of Blue Hill, born 1850, died September 24, 1881. Two children were born of this marriage, Fannie and Charles Morse Remick, both of whom died in infancy. Married (second) May 3, 1886, Minnie Blanche Dow, of Prospect, Maine, daughter of George Washington Dow. They have no children.

Andrew Murchie came from MURCHIE Paisley, Scotland, to St. Stephen, New Brunswick, on the east bank of the St. Croix river and opposite Calais, Maine, about 1784. He brought with him from Scotland the enterprise and thrift that belong to the fortunate holders of a birthright in that conservative but determined nation, that won the respect of the world in their stand for the rights of religious and personal liberty. He married, in the Province of New Brunswick, Janet, daughter of Colin Campbell, of the noted Campbell clan of Scotland. Andrew Murchie was among the original "Loyalist founders of the Settlement of Quoddy," which became the thriving town of St. Stephen, and he carried on a farm which afforded his family a very respectable support. (II) James, son of Andrew and Janet (Campbell) Murchie, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, August 16, 1813. He was sent to the common school of St. Stephen and assisted his father on the farm until he had

passed his majority by two years. In 1836 he married Mary Ann, daughter of John Grimmer, of St. Stephen. His father-in-law subsequently served as collector of customs for the port of St. Stephen. James Murchie after his marriage engaged in farming and in cutting and marketing logs during the winter season. He obtained a permit from the government to cut logs on the common lands of the Province of New Brunswick on paying a small sum per square mile for the privilege, and he soon became the largest single operator in timber in the woods of the Province, which he readily sold to the various mill-owners. He continued this business for eighteen years, when he retired with a fortune of \$20,000. With this as a capital, he began the manufacture of lumber in Calais, Maine, and in connection with that business he carried on a general store. He was captain of a company of local militia of the Province; was justice of the peace and held offices in the local government of the Province at St. Stephen. He built or purchased several vessels for the prosecution of his business beyond the confines of the home yards, and his son John G. became a captain of his first vessel when he had attained the age of twenty-one years, having studied navigation for that purpose. In 1862 he launched the bark "Bessie Simpson," and Captain John G. Murchie was transferred to the command of the new bark, and his third son, James S., sailed with him and fitted himself for the future command of a vessel, and a few years later he was made captain of the bark "Mary Rideout." As business increased, Mr. Murchie admitted his sons, one by one, his sons John G. and William A. becoming partners in 1862, and Captain James later, and the name of the firm became James Murchie & Sons, which grew to be one of the most extensive business concerns in the state of Maine, with home office and yards at Calais. In 1903 the business was incorporated as James Murchie Sons' Company, Calais, Maine. In the Dominion of Canada their mills are located at Benton Deer Lake, Edmuston and Frederickton. The corporation is a large owner of timber lands in Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec. The children of James and Mary Ann (Grimmer) Murchie were: 1. John Grimmer, born September 2, 1838, was mayor of Calais for several terms. 2. William Andrew (q. v.), born March 25, 1841. 3. James Skiffington, born February 12, 1843. 4. Elizabeth Caroline, born September 20, 1844, married Charles H. Porter, and as her second husband Adam Gillespie. 5. Mary Adeline, born May 28,

1846, married Alexander McTavish. 6. Annie M., born October 21, 1847, married Frederick Hall and has one child, Charles Skiffington Hall, born June, 1887. 7. George Albert, born September 16, 1849. 8. Charles Frederick, born February 25, 1851. 9. Emma Jane, born August 28, 1852, married Henry B. Eaton and had no children. 10. Horace B., born April 7, 1854, married Annie Eaton and has three children living: Lillian, Wilfred and Howard. The mother of these children died in 1857, and James Murchie married (second) in 1860 Margaret, daughter of Jackson Thorpe, of St. George, New Brunswick. Their children: 11. Alice Mabel, born October 24, 1860, married Charles F. Eaton, and has James, Muriel, Emerson, Freedom and Henry. 12. Henry Simpson, born October 1, 1862, married Harriet H. Caldwell and had two children: Ralph Dean, born October 24, 1889, an undergraduate at Dartmouth College in 1908, and Harris Foster, born November 14, 1893, a student at Calais high school in 1908. 13. Frank Campbell, born February 6, 1871, married, September 6, 1899, Lillian Lenora, daughter of Thomas and Alice P. (Lane) Sadler, of Maine. Mrs. Margaret (Thorpe) Murchie died in 1873. Mr. James Murchie was one of the stockholders of the New Brunswick and Canada railway, and the difficulties he met and overcame in carrying out this work were apparently unsurmountable. He was one of the builders of the church at Old Ridge, New Brunswick, and the cotton mill at Milltown, New Brunswick, the second largest in Canada. He was a member of the legislature of the Province of New Brunswick in 1874; he supported the non-sectarian school system and was a member of the legislature up to 1878.

(III) William Andrew, second son of James and Mary Ann (Grimmer) Murchie, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, March 25, 1841. He was educated in the public and high schools of St. Stephen. He married, November 15, 1868, Ella, daughter of William Todd, of Milltown, New Brunswick. The children of William Andrew and Ella (Todd) Murchie were: 1. Mabel Clarissa, born at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, November 21, 1870. 2. Guy, December 5, 1872, graduated at Harvard College, A. B., 1895, attended Harvard Law School and became an attorney and counsellor at law in Boston, Massachusetts; he was in the Spanish-American war as a member of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry ("Rough Riders"), Colonel Leonard Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roose-

velt, and he was appointed by President Roosevelt United States marshal at Boston in 1898; he has law offices at 45 Milk street, Boston. 3. Louise Victoria, May 24, 1877, at Calais, Maine, married Frank P. Lane, of Bangor, Maine. 4. William Todd, April 15, 1879, married Caroline ——. Mrs. Ella (Todd) Murchie, the mother of these children already named, died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 25, 1885, and Mr. Murchie married (second) August 22, 1893, Mina De Hart Rounds, and they have two children: Margaret Winslow, born July 22, 1895, and James Norwood, born December 25, 1904. William Andrew Murchie, while a resident of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, was a member of the Milltown Volunteer militia, holding rank first as ensign, then as lieutenant, and finally as captain of company. The government of New Brunswick awarded him a medal for gallant service during the Fenian raids in 1868. In the business of the firm of James Murchie & Sons, he was partner in 1862, and in the corporation of James Murchie Sons' Company he holds the office of director, and has charge of the correspondence of the company.

The surname Sedgely, Sedg-
SEDGELEY ley, Sedgely or Sedgeley, is not found by the writer in any work on English surnames or heraldry. It may be a modification of the very common name Sedley or Sedgwick.

(I) John Sedgeley, immigrant ancestor, was born in England before 1700. He came to York, Maine, when a young man and was a turner by trade. He married, about 1715, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Adams, of York. Her father gave them a lot of land at York, March 19, 1715-16, adjoining land of Daniel Simpson. They had another gift of land from her father January 12, 1716, and four acres on the southeast side of Scituate Plain farms, adjoining land of Adams and Sedgeley, December 15, 1726. John also bought about thirteen acres of John Harmon at York, April 2, 1724. Some of the land given to them by Adams was deeded to their neighbor Simpson June 27, 1729. It was situate on the country road opposite John Parsons' and west of Daniel Simpson Sr.'s land. Her parents, Thomas and Hannah Adams, were born in England about 1640-50 and came to York. As their children came of age or married they gave them home lots, viz.: 1. Nathaniel Adams, thirty-four acres at York, November 18, 1711. 2. Hezekiah Adams, twenty acres at York, January 12, 1715. 3.

Philip Adams, land adjoining Hezekiah's, January 16, 1716. 4. Thomas Jr., the homestead of forty acres on the highway from the meeting-house to the corn-mill, York, reserving two acres and half the income of the farm; also twenty acres between Daniel Black's and Scituate Plain; married Sarah ——. 5. Samuel Adams, house lot of three or four acres, February 3, 1721-22; also land on the southwest side of the York river, adjoining lands of Lieutenant Charles Frost and William Pepperell on the Kittery line, reserving orchard, November 15, 1711. 6. Elizabeth Adams, wife of John Sedgeley, as stated above. Thomas Adams Sr. was in York as early as 1678 and most of his children were born there. He received a grant from the town, March 12, 1678, of forty acres on the south side of the York river, adjoining the estate of Lieutenant Job Allcock.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Sedgeley, was born about 1730 in York. He removed from York to Waterville, Maine, and finally to Limerick, Maine. He married, but the name of his wife is not known. Children: 1. William, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, soldier in the revolution, private in Captain Samuel Sayer's company, Lieutenant Samuel Young, Major Littlefield's regiment, in the Penobscot expedition, 1779; also in Captain James Lemont's company, at Georgetown, in 1775, and in Captain Benjamin Lemont's company, Major Lithgow's regiment, in 1779, with rank of corporal. 3. James (twin). 4. Jonathan (twin). 5. Timothy. 6. John, soldier in revolution, private in Captain Solomon Walker's regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Prime, from April to December, 1780, under Brigadier-General Wadsworth in Maine. 7. Betsey.

(III) William, son of John (2) Sedgeley, was born about 1770. He resided at Limerick and was a farmer. He married ——. Children, born at Limerick: 1. Timothy, mentioned below; Edwin, Irving, Levi, William Jr., Pattie, Tabitha, Roxy, Betsey.

(IV) Timothy, son of William Sedgeley, was born in Limerick, Maine, January 6, 1802, died in 1871. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the trade of brick mason. He followed his trade and also conducted a farm at New Portland, Maine. He married (first) February 28, 1828, Sarah P. Burbank, born in Standish, Maine, January 4, 1807, died in 1852. He married (second) a Miss Stowers, who bore him one child, Ella, who died in early life. Children of first wife: 1. John, born April 11, 1829, died September 3, 1830. 2. John, May 21, 1831, now living, retired, in

Stratton, Maine. 3. Mary, May 22, 1833. 4. Sarah, April 7, 1835. 5. Caroline, September 21, 1836. 6. William, October 21, 1838, was a soldier in the civil war. 7. Daniel, June 30, 1841, mentioned below. 8. Walter F., December 19, 1842. 9. George, born about 1851, died August, 1867.

(V) Daniel, son of Timothy Sedgely, was born in New Portland, June 30, 1841. He was educated there in the common schools. He began early in life to work on his father's farm and has followed farming all his life. He resides in Phillips, Maine. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Universalist. He married, March 29, 1871, Mary J. Burbank, born in Freeman, October 26, 1836, died in Phillips, January 20, 1908, daughter of Benjamin M. and Betsey (Bray) Burbank. Children: 1. George Burbank, born December 16, 1872, mentioned below. 2. Albert Raymond, August 12, 1875, married Grace Harndin; children: Clarence, Maurice, Lucile, Marian. 3. Lillian May, born May, 1878, married Daniel F. Hoyt, merchant, of Phillips, Maine.

(VI) George Burbank, son of Daniel Sedgely, was born in Phillips, December 16, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Farmington Normal school. He taught school for two years in the vicinity of his home and worked on the farm one year. He embarked in the retail dry-goods business at Phillips in 1897. The present name of his firm is Sedgely, Hoyt & Company. Mr. Sedgely is a Republican. He married, August 23, 1906, Lillian M., born April 29, 1878, daughter of Frederick B. and Jane (Staples) Sweetser, of Phillips, Maine.

This name was originally MESERVE spelled Messervy, and was changed by members of the American branch of the family to Meserve, the final letter of the word being pronounced for a time; but later generations have pronounced the name in two syllables. The genealogist of the family states that the Meservy family, like several others, is probably of pure Jersey origin, all persons bearing this cognomen being descendants of those who formerly lived in the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel. As to the origin of the name, one can only make conjecture. The most plausible appears to be that which "The Armorial de Jersey" gives, and according to which the name could be nothing but the participle of the old French verb, "Messervyr," and signifies the "ill-treated." This epithet was given to an ancestor at the time of the

cession of Normany to France in 1207. The family of Messervy has given to the Isle of Jersey many civil officials, a large number of whom held offices in the law courts. Few families have given so many officers to the army of their country as the Messervy family of the United States. The arms of the Messervy family of Jersey registered in 1665 are: "Messervy: Or, three cherries gules, stalked, vert. Crest: A Cherry tree proper. Motto: *Au valeureux coeur rien impossible*"—to the valiant heart nothing is impossible. Agriculture and the mechanic arts seem to have occupied the time of most of the members of the family, although it has had its share of professional men, lawyers, clergymen and doctors, while the name figures but slightly in court records either as defendants or criminals, showing honesty, integrity and uprightness in the race.

(I) Clement Messervy, whom tradition makes to have come from the Isle of Jersey to America, was a taxpayer in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1673, took the oath of allegiance in 1685, and had a seat in the meeting-house in 1693. Later he lived in Newington, New Hampshire. On August 6, 1710, he conveyed the homestead in Newington to his son Clement. Both he and his wife died previous to 1720. He was very probably son of John Messervy, of Gorey, Grouville, and of Mary Malcolm, his wife, and his supposed ancestry is traced some generations in Jersey. His wife's name was Elizabeth. No list of the children of Clement, the immigrant, has been found and we only know positively that Clement (2) and John were his sons because so called by him in deeds, in 1705 and 1710; but as the same documents speak of "other sons, and daughters," and as tradition has always made three branches of the family, in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, the assumption seems warranted that he had: Aaron, Clement, Daniel, John, Elizabeth, Mary and Jamison.

(II) Clement (2), son of Clement (1) and Elizabeth Messervy, was born probably in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1678, and was in William Redford's company of militia in 1696. On July 15, 1726, he and Daniel Moody, of Stratham, New Hampshire, purchased of William Cotton, of Portsmouth, one hundred acres of land at Black Point, Scarborough, Maine, and in 1729 they bought one hundred and fifty acres more adjoining. He evidently removed to Scarborough soon after the purchase of Cotton, and was admitted to the first church of Scarborough, August 11,

1728. He married, September 24, 1702, Elizabeth Jones. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. John Pike, in Portsmouth. They both owned the covenant, and were baptized in the church at Newington, March 10, 1723, when Mrs. Meserve joined the church, and was admitted to full communion. She died, and he married (second) August 14, 1738, Mrs. Sarah Stone, who survived him. He died (probably) in 1746, in Scarborough. His will dated February 18, 1740, describes him as "Joyner, aged of body." His will was proved November 5, 1746. The inventory returned by Elliott Vaughan, Daniel Fogg and Samuel Sewall, appraisers, amounted to £896 15s. 7d. His children, all born probably in Portsmouth or Newington, were: Clement, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, John, Abigail, George, Peter, Daniel and Joseph.

McLillan's "History of Gorham" says: "Of the dwellers in the fort on Fort Hill, during the seven years' Indian war commencing in 1745, was one Clement Meserve, or, as the name was often called, "Harvey." On consulting the best authorities written or read, we have come to the conclusion that the Meserves of Scarboro and Gorham came from Dover or Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the name appears to have been quite common. There was a Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Meserve, of the New Hampshire troops, who distinguished himself in the Louisburg expedition in 1745; he is said to have been of the same family that came to Maine, and a brother to the Gorham Clement. Southgate, in his history of Scarboro, says Clement Meserve was in that town in 1725; that he was a joiner by trade."

(III) John, third son of Clement (2) and Elizabeth (Jones) Meserve, was born March 21, 1700. He married Jemima Hubbard, by whom he had: John, George, William, Clement, Joseph, Thomas, Dorothy, Abigail, Mary (died young), Mary.

(IV) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Jemima (Hubbard) Meserve, was born in 1738. He married, in 1762, Abigail Small, by whom he had: Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel Small, John (died young), John, Abigail, Dorothy and Annie.

(V) Joseph, eldest son of John (2) and Abigail (Small) Meserve, was born in 1763. He married, in 1788, Mary Stone, and they were the parents of Rufus, Joseph (died young), Joseph, Benjamin, Solomon, Abigail, Tabitha, Mary and Lydia.

(VI) Captain Benjamin, fourth son of Jo-

seph and Mary (Stone) Meserve, was born in 1805, died in Livingston. He married, in 1830, Hannah Anderson, daughter of Abel Anderson. The only issue of this marriage was Albion K. P., whose sketch follows.

(VII) Dr. Albion Keith Paris, only child of Benjamin and Hannah (Anderson) Meserve, was born in Limington, June 8, 1833, and died at his home in Portland suddenly, September 15, 1904, of cerebral apoplexy, esteemed, respected and honored by the people among whom he lived. Nathan Goold, secretary of the Maine Historical Society, wrote of him: "Dr. Meserve was a man who was sincere, serious and conscientious and did right simply because it was right, hating shams. He had few intimates and was of few words, gaining his standing by the character of his life. With his patients he was not only their physician, but also a valued friend. He had good understanding, the mind of an investigator, and was thoroughly conversant with the subjects that make up life, always willing to adopt the latest methods when convinced of their merits. Work was his pleasure and he made a success of his material affairs, all being done without ostentation."

Dr. Albion K. P. Meserve was educated in the common schools and Standish Academy, and graduated at the Medical School of Maine in 1859. He first practiced medicine in Standish, but shortly afterward removed to Buxton, where he lived until 1881, when he moved to Portland, where he afterwards resided. He was interested in the welfare of the community, and assumed his responsibilities in life. He served as president of the Maine Medical Association, secretary of the United States Pension Examining Board, chairman of the Board of Health, of Portland, secretary of the Maine State Board of Registration of Medicine, and was a member of the National Confederation of Examining and Licensing Board. He was a charter member of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, member of the Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was active and gave freely of his time to the charitable work of that institution. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and was vice-president of this society from 1889 until his death, being deeply interested in the work of the society, and in the subject of family history. He represented the town of Buxton in the legislature, and was the supervisor of schools of that town; was a member of the Congregational church there, and of the Wil-

liston church in Portland, in both of which he served as superintendent of the Sunday-schools.

Dr. Meserve compiled the Meserve genealogy, and a history of Standish, Maine, both of which are in manuscript. He contributed, in other ways, much historical and genealogical knowledge which remains to us. The Vital Records of Buxton were copied by his eldest son, annotated by himself, then bound and presented by him to the Maine Genealogical Society's library. Dr. Meserve was industrious and did good work, the results of which are the cherished heritage of the family and friends. At the time of his death it was said of him: "The community has not only lost a valued and respected citizen, a kind and true neighbor, but as well a skilled physician, the church a faithful member, and his associates a sincere friend."

Dr. Albion K. P. Meserve married, June 10, 1857, at Freedom, New Hampshire, Mary M. Johnson, only child of Thomas and Dorothy (Libby) Johnson, of Gorham. She was born in Gorham, February 1, 1836. Thomas Johnson, son of Matthew and Hannah (Johnson) Johnson, married (first) Mary Hamblin; (second) Dorothy Libby, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Libby. Mary M. Johnson was the only child of this second marriage. Mrs. Meserve is a lady of education and refinement and an artist of recognized ability. The walls of her handsome home in Emery street are decorated with many pictures in oil, the product of her skill. To Dr. and Mrs. Meserve were born two sons: Dr. Charles Albion, who died February 1, 1892, aged thirty-three years, and Lucien W., born October 5, 1869, married Geneva Adams, and now resides in Westbrook and is engaged in conducting a poultry-farm.

Daniel Clarke, the earliest ancestor of Charles Lorenzo Clarke (VIII) in America,* is first mentioned in the records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 29, 1634, when the town granted him land. Prior to August 5th of that year the place was called Aggawam. He possessed a planting lot in 1635. Under date of December 19, 1648, he appears in a list of inhabitants of Ipswich, who subscribed to the fund paid to Mayor Daniel Dennison as

military leader of the town. A part of Ipswich, known as New Meadows, was named Topsfield, in October, 1648, and set off as a separate township in October, 1650, about which time Daniel Clarke was probably living there, where he remained until his death. In 1669 he was granted a license to keep an ordinary for "selling beer and victuals," which was renewed from time to time up to 1681, and on one occasion was fined ten shillings and costs for selling a gill of liquor to Indians. He was returned as an inhabitant of Topsfield, when he took oath of allegiance in December, 1677, and January, 1678, and again on December 18, 1678, under the special order of Charles II. In the town records for March 2, 1676-77, he is referred to as "goodman" Clarke, a term of special respect in those days. He was admitted to church on February 27, 1686. From the date of his will, which is on file at Salem, Massachusetts, and date of probate, his wife Mary, whose family name is unknown, died before January 10, 1688-89, he was then living and died before March 25, 1690. The will mentions sons: John, Daniel, Humphrey and Samuel; the latter then "in England," and refers to daughters and grandchildren, some of the latter Howlett and Horne by name. Children: 1. Mary, born November 1, 1645. 2. Elizabeth, born November 10, 1647; married William Perkins, of Topsfield, October 24, 1669. 3. Dorothy, born January 10, 1649-50. 4. Sarah, born January 31, 1651-52; married Samuel Howlett, of Topsfield, January 3, 1670-71. 5. Martha, born November 22, 1655. 6. Daniel, born October 26, 1657; died January 17, 1660-61. 7. Judith, born January 21, 1659-60. 8. John, born August 27, 1661; married Hannah Stanley, September 20, 1689. 9. Samuel, born December 8, 1663. 10. Daniel, born November 20, 1665; married Damaris Dorman, May 29, 1689. 11. Humphrey, born August 3, 1668; perhaps moved to Ipswich and married Elizabeth Patch, June 27, 1701.

(II) Daniel (2), tenth child of Daniel and Mary Clarke, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, November 20, 1665, and lived there all his life. He was an inn-holder. Beginning in 1691 with the minor office of constable, he held various town offices, such as cattle pounder, road surveyor, tithing-man, timber inspector, fence viewer and selectman, besides serving on jury and grand jury. In 1716 and 1722 he was chosen by the town as representative to the general court at Boston. He is several times referred to in records between 1710 and 1717 as "Sergeant," that

*The ancestry of Charles L. Clarke, back of his grandfather, Samuel Clarke (VI), is incorrectly given in "Men of Progress, Blog. Sketches and Portraits of Leaders in Business and Professional Life in and of the State of Maine," Boston, 1897. The error was due to the inexperience of Mr. Clarke in genealogical research at that time, which led to a wrong conclusion from improper data.

doubtless being his rank in the "trainband," or Company of Topsfield militia organized, as was then required in all communities in New England, for protection against Indians. He married (first) May 29, 1689, Damaris, daughter of Thomas and Judith (Wood) Dorman. Damaris was born August 3, 1666, and died September 20, 1727. He married (second) January 7, 1728-29, widow Hannah Derby, of Salem, Massachusetts, who survived him, and was living February 13, 1748-49. He died January 18, 1748-49. His will, dated June 7, 1746, and probated February 13, 1748-49, on file at Salem, mentions wife Hannah, sons Samuel, Israel, Daniel, children of son Jacob deceased, daughter Mercy Dorman and children of daughter Sarah Bradstreet, deceased. To his grandson Daniel (4), son of Samuel (3), he left "one of my guns." Children: 1. Samuel, born January 13, 1690-91; married Dorothy Bradstreet, of Topsfield, December 1, 1712. 2. Elijah, baptized April 2, 1693. His father applied, in 1712, to the general court for compensation for this son's death from wounds in the service. 3. Mary, born August 16, 1694, died August 22, 1694. 4. Daniel, born July 3, 1695. 5. Jacob, born March 23, 1696-97; married Mary Howlett, December 22, 1729. 6. Damaris, born June 17, 1698, died June 30, 1698. 7. Mercy, born September 10, 1699; married Jacob Dorman, December 31, 1722. 8. Israel, born September 28, 1701; married Mercy Porter, July 21, 1730. 9. Humphrey, born December 18, 1703. 10. Sarah, born January 1, 1705-06; married Samuel Bradstreet, August 3, 1822. 11. Daniel, born September 2, 1707; married Martha Redington, June 17, 1731. 12. David, "still born," December 12, 1709.

(III) Samuel, first child of Daniel (2) and Damaris (Dorman) Clarke, was born at Topsfield, Massachusetts, January 13, 1690-91. He was at York, Maine, as early as July 23, 1709 (York deeds), and permanently settled there at Cape Neddick Harbor. He was a carpenter by trade. In his generation Cape Neddick Harbor was a trading port from which considerable commerce was carried on in schooners and large sloops. The small basin, well protected from the sea, was lined with wharves and warehouses, and at the end of navigation stood a dam and tide grist-mill. There were also general trading-stores for supplying the wants of the neighborhood and back country. He was an owner in the grist-mill, and in wharves and warehouses, besides having an interest in a sawmill at the falls on Cape Neddick river, where fresh water and tide water

meet; he was an extensive land-owner. Much of this commerce and prosperity continued until the coming of railroads, when it was diverted to larger ports. The tide-mills, wharves, warehouses and stores were dismantled or fell into decay, so that to-day not a vestige of them is left, and Cape Neddick Harbor is once more only a sleepy inlet of the sea. He early built a home on the north side of the river, on a rising bank about opposite to and a little east of the old short bridge, near the head of tide-water. The house was strongly built of hewn timber, with overhanging second story, for better defence against possible attacks by Indians. It was known as the Clarke garrison, and was occupied until 1839, when it was torn down.

Samuel Clarke was a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to serve his town in its various offices. His first position was constable in 1721, and the last position held by him was highway surveyor in 1760. Between these dates he was chosen selectman at different times for nineteen years, and assessor for eighteen years, beginning in both instances in 1734 and ending in 1757, and was twice elected representative to the general court at Boston, in 1741 and again in 1742. He was a member of the First Parish Committee for several years, and an active member of the First Congregational Church of York. He married, December 1, 1712, Dorothy, daughter of John Bradstreet (2), of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Governor Simon Bradstreet and wife Anne Dudley (2), who was daughter of Major-General and Governor Thomas Dudley (1), and celebrated as the first American poetess. The important services which Governors Dudley and Bradstreet rendered the Massachusetts Colony are a matter of well-known historical record, and need no mention here. Dorothy was baptized at Topsfield, October 25, 1691, and died at Cape Neddick, February 9, 1780. Samuel Clarke died before her, on September 17, 1778. Their remains lie unmarked with others of later generations, in a burial-lot marked by four corner-posts of rough-hewn granite, joined by iron chains, in the old cemetery, a few rods east of Cape Neddick post-office, on the road to Bald Head Cliff. His will, on file at Alfred, Maine, is dated July 8, 1777, and mentions wife Dorothy; five children of a deceased son Daniel, viz.: Samuel, Daniel, Jeremiah, Dorothy and Ann; two children of a deceased daughter Mary Foster, viz.: Samuel and Hannah; and daughters Mercy Porter and Dorothy Porter. He appointed "my

Grandson Thomas Porter" as executor. Children born at York: 1. Dorothy, born January 21, 1721-22; married Elijah Porter, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, intentions published October 6, 1744. 2. Daniel, born June 8, 1724; married Lucy Moulton, of York, February 25, 1748. 3. Mary, born March 20, 1727-28; married William Foster, of Boxford, Massachusetts, April 21, 1748, and died a widow at York, June 14, 1776. 4. Samuel, born January 21, 1729-30; died February 25, 1729-30. 5. Mercy, born August 2, 1731; married Thomas Porter, of Danvers, Massachusetts, October 16, 1755, and living there October 5, 1794. 6. Anne, born January 7, 1733-34; died May 22, 1754.

(IV) Daniel (3), second child of record of Samuel and Dorothy (Bradstreet) Clarke, was born at Cape Neddick, York, Maine, June 8, 1724. From 1747 to 1761 he held various minor town offices, but was not active in public matters. His attention appears to have been given principally to business affairs. He left no will, but the long inventory of his estate, dated July 12, 1763, on file at Alfred, Maine, is replete with interesting information. The estate was appraised at 1221 pounds sterling, besides a considerable sum due him on bonds and notes. The inventory discloses his partnership with his father, then still living, in the homestead and dwelling, "Mills, Wharves & all the other Buildings thereon." He was a part owner in the "Sawmill" on Cape Neddick River; owned "one Negro man Silas," valued at 53 pounds, 6 shillings and 8 pence, and "one woman Negro Phillis," valued at 44 pounds, the institution of slavery being then recognized in New England, and had a one-half interest in "ye Sloop Friendship," at 200 pounds, and one-quarter interest in "ye Sloop Charming Salley," at 87 pounds, 10 shillings. The stock in "the shop" is given in the inventory.

Daniel Clarke married, February 25, 1748, Lucy Moulton (4), daughter of Colonel and Judge Jeremiah Moulton (3), son of Joseph Moulton (2) and Thomas Moulton (1), and York's most famous citizen both in military and civil life. Daniel Clarke last appeared in the town records under date of March 10, 1761, and died before July 12, 1763. His wife, Lucy Moulton (4), was born September 4, 1728; she was living at York, November 4, 1787, but the time and place of her death are unknown. It has been suggested that she may have died at the house of her son-in-law, Joseph Bradbury, when he was living at Saco, Maine. Children, born at

York, Maine: 1. Dorothy, born February 24, 1749-50; married Joseph Bradbury, of York, August 12, 1768. 2. Samuel, born July 2, 1752; married Anna Lamson, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, intentions published June 30, 1771; died at York, October 19, 1786. She died June 12, 1838. 3. Daniel, born March 2, 1754; married Hannah Berry, of York, February 26, 1784. 4. Anna, born January 6, 1756; married William Hasty, of Scarborough, Maine, May 1, 1781. 5. Jeremiah, born October 7, 1759; married Elizabeth Hirst Chauncey, of Kittery, Maine, intentions published October 3, 1789.

(V) Daniel (4), third child of Daniel (3) and Lucy (Moulton) Clarke, was born at Cape Neddick, York, Maine, March 2, 1754. He was a juryman in 1783, highway surveyor in 1786, and deer reave from 1787 to 1794, when he disappears from the records. Little is known of his life, but disposition of property by his widow, who on November 17, 1804, sold land with dwelling, barn, two stores, a wharf and grist-mill, indicates that he had been prosperous, and probably inherited the business and trading instincts of his father. According to records of revolutionary war service in the office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, he served at Dorchester, Massachusetts, during August, September, October and November, 1776, in Captain Samuel Leighton's company, Colonel Ebenezer Francis' regiment. He married Hannah Berry, of York, February 26, 1784, and died at Cape Neddick, August 15, 1795, "of fever." She married (second) Joel Bennett, of Wells, Maine, intentions published October 20, 1809, but returned to Cape Neddick, where she was still living May 20, 1826. Children, born at York, Maine: 1. Mary, baptized June 19, 1785; married (first) John Talpey, of York, intentions published November 12, 1803; (second) John Norton, of York, intentions published September 23, 1809, and again October 17, 1812. 2. Hannah, baptized September 12, 1787; married Timothy Winn, of Wells, Maine, intentions published November 23, 1811. 3. Samuel, baptized August 25, 1790; married (first) Susan Wilson, who died at Portland, Maine, May 25, 1815, aged twenty-four years; and (second) Patience Chamberlain, October 28, 1816. 4. Sophia, baptized May 22, 1792; died unmarried.

(VI) Samuel (2), third child of Daniel (4) and Hannah (Berry) Clarke, was born at Cape Neddick, York, Maine, and baptized August 25, 1790. He moved in early life to Portland, Maine, where, after learning the

trade, he carried on the business of blacksmith and shipsmith. His business proved unsuccessful, and he removed to the Danish West Indies about 1828 or 1829, and continued his business at Christiansted, on the island of St. Croix. There he prospered, and returned to Portland in 1840, with the intention of again resuming business there, which, however, he never did. He lived the remainder of his life on Hancock street. He served September, 1814, on the staff of the Second Brigade ("Irish Juniors"), Twelfth Division of Infantry, Massachusetts Militia (Maine was a province of Massachusetts at that time), with rank of deputy master, for the defense of Portland in the war of 1812. According to records covering the years 1807 to 1825, in an orderly book of a company of light infantry called the Mechanic Blues, which was organized April 30, 1807, he was elected ensign of the company on February 8, 1816, and elected captain on November 27, 1818. His commission, dated December 17, 1818, and signed by Governor Brooks, refers to him as "Captain of a Company of Light Infantry annexed to the Third Regiment in the Second Brigade and Twelfth Division of the Militia of this (Massachusetts) Commonwealth." He resigned and was honorably discharged from service, March 7, 1821. He became a member of the Maine Charitable Mechanic's Association, September 21, 1841. He was a pew-holder in the First Universalist church. Samuel Clarke married (first), Susan Wilson, whose parents, it is stated, came to Portland from South Newmarket, New Hampshire. She died May 25, 1815, aged twenty-four years, according to the slate (gravestone) over her grave in the Eastern Cemetery in Portland. He married (second) October 28, 1816, Patience Chamberlain, daughter of Thomas and Patience Chamberlain, of Pepperellborough (now Saco), Maine. She died September 5, 1845, aged fifty-three years. He died March 21, 1851, aged sixty-two years. His remains lie with those of his second wife in the tomb of Isaac Knight, next to that of Commodore Preble, in the Eastern Cemetery. Child by wife Susan: 1. Susan, born Portland, May 19, 1815; married Thomas Starbird. Children by wife Patience: 2. Daniel, born Portland, August 4, 1817; married Mary Lewis Bragg, March 10, 1852, at Haverhill, Massachusetts. 3. Charles, born Portland, September 21, 1819. He was a sailor and died at home June 27, 1846, of "ship fever," unmarried. His grave, with marble headstone, is in the Eastern Cemetery, Portland. 4. Eglina Bowers, born

Christiansted, St. Croix, Danish West Indies, August 4, 1832; married (first) Melville Beverly Cox Files, of Portland, October, 1852; (second) William Henry Sargent, of Portland, September 18, 1870; and died April 8, 1876.

(VII) Daniel (5), second son of Samuel (2) Clarke and second wife, Patience Chamberlain, was born at Portland, Maine, August 4, 1817. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Portland Courier*, and received a certificate of his apprenticeship, November 28, 1838. Shortly after he joined his parents, then at St. Croix, Danish West Indies, where he worked as overseer on sugar plantations. He did not, however, remain there long after the return of his parents to Portland, in 1840, but went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked in newspaper offices at his trade as printer for a number of years, until he moved to Portland, in the early fifties, and went into the retail boot and shoe business, which became the firm of Clarke & Lowell, the leaders in their line in the State of Maine, and was carried on in a store on Middle street, opposite the head of Union street. He retired from the firm and permanently from business, April 30, 1878. His disposition was jovial, although he never participated in formal society functions, and he was highly esteemed by a host of business friends on account of his unswerving integrity. He was a faithful husband and kind father, indulgent even to an extent not perhaps always warranted by his means, when he believed some advantage was thereby to be gained to his children, from whom, nevertheless, he always expected prompt and explicit obedience to his wishes. He held in detestation any form of trickery or vain and presumptuous show and living beyond one's means. The death of his son "Willie," in 1876, the pet child of his old age, was a blow too hard to recover from; he carried it to the grave.

Daniel Clarke married Mary Lewis Bragg, of Portland, March 10, 1852, at the home of one of her brothers in Haverhill, Massachusetts. She was born at Errol, New Hampshire, December 11, 1830, daughter of Captain James Frye Bragg and wife Sarah Graham. She was a descendant of Ingalls Bragg (5), of Andover, Massachusetts, and later of Andover, Maine, and his celebrated father-in-law, Colonel James Frye (4), both of whom were in the battle of Bunker Hill, the latter a colonel in command, and the former a private in Colonel Frye's regiment. Her family line descends through Edward Bragg (1), of

Ipswich, Massachusetts, Timothy Bragg (2), of Ipswich, Edward Bragg (3), of Wenham and Andover, Massachusetts, and Thomas Bragg (4), of Andover, Massachusetts. She was a rare woman, with native talents many, including the gift of a beautiful soprano voice, but which she never had the opportunity to cultivate. Her life was fully, freely and lovingly devoted to home duties and the welfare of husband and children; the sound of her sweet voice, as she went cheerfully caroling from room to room at her work, was a joy ever to be remembered. She was proud of her self-respect, which she zealously guarded, and sensitive to a slight, but with self-command to conceal it from the giver. She was quick of temper, but harbored no resentment against the cause of it; her loving and generous nature made her quickly forgive and forget. The only living child of these good parents can testify to what he knows must have been large sacrifices, silently and cheerfully made by them on his behalf, but will doubtless ever be ignorant of countless others, so naturally and quietly were they bestowed. Daniel Clarke died in his home at 3 Park Place, March 14, 1885, after a long but fortunately painless illness. His wife soon followed him, dying at the then home of their surviving son, at Orange, New Jersey, December 19, 1885, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Their remains lie buried with those of their two sons who went before, in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland. Children, born in Portland: 1. Charles Lorenzo, born April 16, 1853. 2. Frank Maynard, born April 19, 1856; died February 28, 1858. 3. William Bragg, born April 17, 1866; died December 3, 1876, of diphtheria.

(VIII) Charles Lorenzo, first child of Daniel (5) and Mary Lewis (Bragg) Clarke, was born at Portland, Maine, April 16, 1853. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Portland High School in 1870, and receiving the Brown Memorial Medal for scholarship—standing highest in rank among the boys for the four years' course. Soon after graduating he was articled to a civil engineer of Portland, and spent a year in general surveying, becoming near the end of that period first assistant engineer on the Portland division of the Boston & Maine railroad, which at the time was the Western division of the present Boston & Maine system between Portland and Boston. He gave up this position to get a technical education, and took a four years' course in civil engineering at Bowdoin College, from

which he graduated in 1875, an honor man, and was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. At graduation he received the degree of B. S., which was supplemented by the post-graduate degree of M. S. in 1879; and C. E. in 1880. In September, 1875, he went abroad, to visit and study engineering works, such as docks, bridges, steel works, etc., in England, Wales, Ireland, France, Belgium and Germany, returning home in May, 1876. At that time commerce and industries in the United States were completely prostrated, and Mr. Clarke had to meet with those discouragements which are the lot of most young men trying to get an opening in life. A large percentage of professional engineers in all branches were unemployed, and a position was not obtainable with the best of introduction and credentials. Mr. Clarke finally took up teaching, and began almost to consider that was to be his life work, when a turn in the tide presented an opening. On the first day of February, 1880, he entered the laboratory of the renowned inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, at Menlo Park, New Jersey, as one of his assistants. Edison had just invented the electric incandescent lamp, now in such universal use, and Mr. Clarke's training as an engineer and mathematician was brought to bear to assist in perfecting the details of a complete system of electrical generation and distribution, upon which Edison was working, to make the new lamp as easily and universally applicable to general lighting purposes as gas, and which included dynamos, high-speed steam-engines, underground system of conductors for distributing the electric current, regulating and controlling devices, etc. In 1881, the details of the system having been sufficiently perfected to warrant efforts for its commercial introduction, Edison moved to New York City with some members of his laboratory staff, and in March of that year Mr. Clarke was appointed first assistant and acting chief engineer of the Edison Electric Light Company, which position he held until February, 1884. As engineer he superintended the designing and constructing of an electric lighting central station for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York City, at 257 Pearl street, which began operation on September 4, 1882, and was the first comprehensive electric lighting station in the world. This station was equipped with six so-called "Jumbo" dynamos designed by Mr. Clarke, and driven by direct-coupled high-speed engines making 350 revo-



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lutions per minute. Each dynamo weighed complete 27 short tons, not including the engine, which weighed 6, 500 pounds, and were giants for their day. The station continued in successful operation until it was destroyed by fire, January 2, 1890. Other "Jumbo" dynamos, built in 1882 and 1883, were in operation in Milan, Italy, until 1900, when they were put out of service after being in use for seventeen years, to give place to dynamos of more modern design and better economy. In February, 1884, Mr. Clarke resigned from the Edison companies to become manager of the Telemeter Company in New York, organized to exploit inventions of his own for electrical apparatus for indicating and recording temperature, pressure, height of water in reservoirs, etc., at any desired distant point. He remained with that company until 1887. The enterprise did not prove a success, although much money was spent upon it. The field that had to be depended upon to make the undertaking a commercial success was the introduction of the apparatus for transmitting and recording temperature in refrigerating plants of all descriptions; but no metallic thermometer, which is the only kind applicable for making an electric contact, could be found or devised that was free from tremor if the instrument received a mechanical jar, and absence of tremor was essential to give such a firm electric contact as was necessary to insure preserving the transmitting thermometer and the distant receiving indicator and recorder in unison. Application of the apparatus to transmitting and recording the height of water has proved entirely successful, because a large float operating the electric contact can be kept free from tremor in a standpipe with small openings. In 1887 Mr. Clarke became electrical engineer of the Gibson Electric Company in New York, manufacturers of storage batteries, and continued in that capacity for two years. In the fall of 1889 he started in business in New York as consulting electrical and mechanical engineer and patent expert. The principal employment that followed was as patent expert, and he was called upon to testify in several leading litigations over electrical patents. Since December 16, 1901, he has been in the employ of the Board of Patent Control, New York City, a directorate composed of representatives of the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, for managing their mutual patent interests. His duties mainly relate to expert electrical engineering and patent expert matters. Mr. Clarke was a

member of the National Conference of Electricians, held in Philadelphia in 1884, and member of the Board of Examiners at the International Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia, the same year, serving on sections of the board, whose province was to pass upon dynamo-metrical measurements, steam engines, electrical conductors and underground conduits. He was also a member of the International Electrical Congress, held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893. He has been a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers since November 2, 1882, and at present is a member of its library committee. He is a charter member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, his connecting therewith as associate member dating from April 15, 1884, and as member from January 6, 1885; he has served on its board of managers and board of examiners, was chairman of its editing committee, and at present is chairman of the Edison Medal Committee, which awards the gold Edison Medal for "Meritorious Achievement" in electrical science, electrical engineering and the electrical arts. He is a member of the New York Electrical Society, New York Historical Society, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York, and Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York. He is, however, domestic in tastes, and typical clublife is not to his liking. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Clarke has always been a Republican, but has never been publicly active or held political office. He resides in Plainfield, New Jersey.

Mr. Clarke married (first) September 14, 1881, Helen Elizabeth Sparrow, born at Portland, May 22, 1854, daughter of John and Helen (Stoddard) Sparrow. They were divorced at Lincoln county, South Dakota, November 6, 1893. They have one son, John Curtis Clarke, born at East Orange, New Jersey, August 4, 1886. Mr. Sparrow stood in the first rank in the old school of mechanical engineers, who had, of course, to serve their time as apprentices in the machine-shop. For years he was manager of the old Portland Company Works, makers of marine engines, boilers and locomotives; later in life he was manager and part owner of the Eagle Sugar Refinery, where brown sugars were early made by the centrifugal process. He was one of the pioneers interested in the introduction of the beet sugar industry into America.

Mr. Clarke married (second) September 20, 1894, at Hoboken, New Jersey, Henrietta Mary Augusta Willatowski, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. They have two children, both born at Mt. Vernon, New York: Mary Willatowski Clarke, born September 1, 1896, and Daniel Willatowski Clarke, born September 25, 1898. Mrs. Clarke was born December 7, 1875, at Kiel, the principal naval station first of Prussia and then of the German Empire; and with four sisters was brought by her widowed mother to the home of an uncle in Sioux Falls, sailing from Hamburg May 23, 1886, in the steamship "Westphalia," landing at Hoboken, New Jersey, June 6, and arriving at Sioux Falls on June 9th. Her father, Robert Julius Willatowski, born February 22, 1834, at Putzig-bei-Danzig, was a chief engineer in the Royal Prussia and later Imperial German navy. His first service was with the military force, beginning October 10, 1855. He began service as engineer in the navy, July 15, 1859, and received his warrant as chief engineer December 1, 1864. Because of disability, by order of the Admiralty, dated October 11, 1879, he was retired October 31, after twenty years' continuous naval service. He served on the warships "Arcona," "Ariadne," "Basilisk," "Elizabeth," "Medusa" and "Vineta"; and was on the "Basilisk" in the sea-fight off Helgoland, May 9, 1864, between the Prussian and Danish navies, where the latter was defeated. He was at one time chief engineer of the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern," in the reign of Emperor William I. He received several decorations for distinguished services and bravery. After retiring from the navy he became superintendent of the Neuwerk salt-works at Werl, province of Westphalia, where he died, February 26, 1884, and his remains are buried. Mrs. Clarke's mother, Marie (Heynsohn) Willatowski, comes from ancestry who have lived for generations in Cuxhaven, Germany, at the mouth of the river Elbe, where she was born December 30, 1846. She is now living at Moscow, Idaho.

The accompanying portrait of Mr. Clarke is from a photograph taken April 16, 1903, the fiftieth anniversary of his birth.

The Woodburys originated in southern Devon, England, and the name has been a very common one in that locality for at least eight centuries. The New England Woodburys are the posterity of John and William Woodbury, brothers, who came from Somersetshire and were among the original

settlers of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts. Those of the name now residing in Saco are descended from William. John Woodbury, known in local history as the "old planter," emigrated about the year 1624, settled first at Salem and still later in Beverly, where he died in 1644. He was one of the most prominent men in the colony, serving as deputy to the general court, and he was among the original members of the Frist Church in Salem. William Woodbury was married at South Petherton, Somersetshire, on the Devon border, January 29, 1616, to Elizabeth Patch, and three of their sons were baptized at Burtlescombe, a parish of Devon. About the year 1630 he came to Massachusetts, accompanied by his family, and joining his brother at Salem, they settled in Beverly upon lands granted them in the immediate vicinity of what is now known as Woodbury's Point. William Woodbury died in Beverly, January 29, 1677, at the age of about eighty-eight years. In his will he mentions his wife Elizabeth, sons Nicholas, William, Andrew and Hugh, and one daughter, Hannah Haskell.

(I) Captain William Woodbury, a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Patch) Woodbury, is mentioned in the records as William 4, which would indicate that he was a great-grandson of the immigrant. He was a native of Beverly and a shipmaster. During the revolutionary war he commanded a privateer, was captured by the British and held a prisoner at Halifax for one year. He was noted for his courage and good seamanship. In 1796 he abandoned the sea and, settling in Bridgton, Maine, lived to an advanced age. February 26, 1772, he married Susannah Byles, born November 27, 1753, daughter of Nicholas and Susannah Byles. She bore him two children, Andrew and Susan. The latter, who was born January 12, 1788, became the wife of Benjamin Cleaves and was the grandmother of Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, late governor of Maine.

(II) Andrew, son of Captain William and Susannah Woodbury, was born in Beverly, March 18, 1776. When a young man he accompanied his parents to Bridgton, and about the year 1800 settled in Sweden, Maine, erecting the first frame house in that town and becoming a very prosperous farmer. He died in 1858. In 1798 he married Sally Stevens, born in Andover, Massachusetts, 1778, daughter of James Stevens, who at one time owned the entire township of Bridgton. Mrs. Sally Woodbury died at Sweden in 1860. She was the mother of ten children, the last survivor of

whom, Judge Enoch Woodbury, of Bethel, was living in 1898. The others were: Sally, Susan, Andrew, Martha, Aaron, Esther, William, Lucy Ann and Harriet.

(III) Aaron, son of Andrew and Sally (Stevens) Woodbury, was born in Sweden. He resided in his native town and died there. He married Sarah ———, and his children were: Roliston, Lincoln, Clinton, Edward, Hattie, Kate and Sarah.

(IV) Roliston, son of Aaron and Sarah Woodbury, was born in Sweden, December, 1838. From the Bridgton Academy he entered Bowdoin College, but suspended his studies at the commencement of the great civil strife of 1861-65 in order to enlist in the Fifth Maine Battery, and he served until the close of the war. Instead of returning to Bowdoin he went to the State Normal school at Farmington, where after graduating he was retained as an instructor, and became assistant principal of that well-known institution. In 1878 he was chosen principal of the State Normal school at Castine, and he continued to serve in that capacity for the remainder of his life, which terminated November 1, 1888. As an educator and as a school director he possessed superabundant qualifications, and his untimely death cut short the usefulness of one of the most efficient preparatory teachers in the state. In politics he acted with the Republican party. He was a member of the Congregational church, and actively interested in religious work. He was made a Master Mason in the Blue Lodge at Farmington. Bowdoin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Woodbury married, first, Nellie Lovejoy, daughter of Jacob Lovejoy, of Albany, Maine. He married, second, Maria Billings, of Fayette, Maine. He reared three sons: 1. Ernest Roliston, see forward. 2. Nelson Lovejoy, now a clerk in the auditing department of the Maine Central railroad. 3. William Billings, graduate of Deering high school and Bowdoin College; taught at Bucksport (Maine) Seminary; principal of Pittsford (Vermont) high school; Hanover (New Hampshire) high school; Farmington (New Hampshire) high school; now principal of the York (Maine) high school.

(V) Professor Ernest Roliston, son of Roliston and Maria (Billings) Woodbury, was born in Farmington, July 3, 1871. He pursued his preliminary studies in the public schools of Castine, was graduated from the State Normal school in that town in 1889, concluded his collegiate preparations at the Deering (Maine)

high school in 1891, and took his bachelor's degree at Bowdoin with the class of 1895. Being thus well equipped for educational work, he accepted the position of principal of the Fryeburg Academy, which he retained for five years, and in 1900 was called to the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, in a similar capacity, remaining there for a like period. From 1905 to the present time he has been principal of Thornton Academy, Saco. While residing in Meriden he served upon the school board, and also as town auditor. In politics he is a Republican. He is well advanced in the Masonic order, affiliating with Saco Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity of Bowdoin College. He is a member of the Congregational church.

On August 8, 1898, Professor Woodbury married Fanny Louise Gibson, born in North Conway, New Hampshire, August 21, 1878, daughter of James Lewis and Addie W. (Dow) Gibson (see Gibson, IX). Professor and Mrs. Woodbury have three children: Roliston Gibson, born April 19, 1899. Wendell DeWitt, August 22, 1901. Dorothea, February, 1903.

It has not as yet been definitely determined whether the mother country of the Gibsons was England or Scotland. John Gibson, immigrant, appeared in Cambridge, Massachusetts, shortly after its settlement. As there is no record of his arrival in the colony it is impossible to ascertain from whence he came, but as the Scotch did not begin to emigrate as early as the English, it is quite probable that his former home was in England.

(I) John Gibson, born about 1601, probably in England, was in 1634 granted six acres of land in Cambridge (then Newtowne), and he was admitted a freeman there in 1637. If he came to New England with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, as has been supposed, he did not accompany that religious leader to Hartford, as he became a member of the First Church in Cambridge under the pastorship of the Rev. Thomas Shepard and in its early records is referred to as Goodman Gibson. His name is frequently mentioned in the early town records of Cambridge in a manner which shows that he was a man of prominence, and he died in 1694, aged ninety-three years, leaving for his descendants "as a legacy the escutcheon of

an honest man." His first wife, whose christian name was Rebecca, died in 1661, and the following year he married Mrs. Jane Prentice, widow of Henry Prentice. His children were: Rebecca, Mary, Martha, John and Samuel.

(II) John (2), fourth child and eldest son of John (1) and Rebecca Gibson, born in Cambridge about 1641, died there October 15, 1679. He served in King Philip's war. In 1668 he married Rebecca Errington, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Cutler) Errington; she died in Cambridge, December 4, 1713. Their children were: Rebecca, Martha, Mary and Timothy.

(III) Deacon Timothy, youngest child and only son of John (2) and Rebecca (Errington) Gibson, was born in Cambridge about 1679. His father died when he was an infant, and prior to his majority he went to reside in Stow, Massachusetts. He later spent some time in Sudbury, but returned to Stow and owned a farm in that part of the town which is now within the limits of Maynard. His death occurred in Stow, July 14, 1757. He married (first) at Concord, 1700, Rebecca Gates, born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, July 23, 1682, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Woodward) Gates. She died January 21, 1754, and in the ensuing year he married (second) Mrs. Submit Taylor, of Sudbury, who died in Stow, January 29, 1759. His children were: Abraham, Timothy, Rebecca, John, Sarah, Samuel, Stephen (died young), Errington, Stephen, Isaac, Mary and Reuben.

(IV) Captain Timothy (2), second child of Deacon Timothy (1) and Rebecca (Gates) Gibson, was born in Stow, January 20, 1702. When a young man (1725) he located in Groton, Massachusetts, but returned to Stow a few years later and resided there until 1774. In the latter year, when seventy-two years old, he removed to Henniker, New Hampshire, where he signed the "Association Test" in 1776, and he rendered financial aid to the cause of national independence. He died in Henniker, January 18, 1782. He married, December 29, 1725, Persis Rice, born in Sudbury, January 10, 1706-07, daughter of Jonathan and Anne (Darby) Rice, granddaughter of Joseph and great-granddaughter of Deacon Edmund Rice, an immigrant from England who settled at Sudbury in 1639. Persis died in Henniker, March 22, 1781. She was the mother of nine children: Jonathan, Timothy (died young), Timothy, Persis, Lucy, Abel, John, Joseph and Jacob.

(V) Captain Timothy (3), third child of Captain Timothy (2) and Persis (Rice) Gib-

son, was born in Stow, December 17, 1738. During the French and Indian war, while in his minority, he enlisted in Captain Abijah Hall's company, Colonel Willard's regiment, which joined the expedition to Crown Point in 1759, and he served in the colonial army from May 9 of that year to January 12, 1760, attaining the rank of sergeant. He was afterward known as Captain Gibson, although there is no record of his having been commissioned as such. Settling at Henniker in 1774, he became a prominent figure in local and state political affairs, serving as a delegate to the provincial congress held at Exeter in 1775 and also to the convention at Concord in 1788 for the formation of a state government, and in addition to these important services he was a member of the board of selectmen in Henniker and represented that town in the New Hampshire legislature. He signed the "Association Test" in 1776 and assisted in procuring both money and recruits for the Continental service. In 1798 he removed from Henniker to Brownfield, Maine, settling upon nine hundred acres of land on the west side of the Saco river, and his death occurred in that town January 16, 1814. He was married in 1773 to Margaret Whitman, born in Stow, January 14, 1755, daughter of "Zechariah" and Elizabeth (Gates) Whitman, and a descendant in the fifth generation of John Whitman, an English emigrant, who settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1638, through "Zechariah" (2), John (3), and "Zechariah" (4). Margaret died in Brownfield, June 29, 1838. The children of this union were: Martha, Jonathan, Daniel, Timothy, Zachariah, Henry, Polly, Robert, Abel, Margaret, Jane and Samuel.

(VI) Lieutenant Robert, sixth son and eighth child of Captain Timothy (3) and Margaret (Whitman) Gibson, was born in Henniker, August 22, 1787. He served in the second war with Great Britain (1812-15), attaining the rank of first lieutenant by promotion, and his commission as such in the Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry was signed December 27, 1814, by President Madison to date from August 13 of that year. After the close of the war he located in Bangor, Maine, where he died March 12, 1866. He married, February 12, 1815, Sarah Kast McHard Molineaux, daughter of Robert and Peggy McHard (Kast) Molineaux, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Sarah died in Fryeburg, Maine, December 15, 1857. She became the mother of five children: Sarah M., Rob-

ert M., Maria Emeline, James Molineaux and George Lafayette.

(VII) James Molineaux, second son and fourth child of Lieutenant Robert and Sarah K. M. (Molineaux) Gibson, was born in Brownfield, June 17, 1821. He was a well-known hotel keeper in the White Mountains, and from 1868 to 1878 was proprietor of the Washington House, at North Conway, New Hampshire, formerly carried on by Daniel Eastman, whose daughter he married. Removing to Butte county, California, he first carried on a lumber business at Cohasset, and was later engaged in the cultivation of fruit at Pine Creek. October 18, 1854, he married Martha L. Eastman, daughter of Daniel and Martha L. (Chadbourne) Eastman. She was born in North Conway, May 13, 1827. She bore him seven children: James Lewis, George Kast, Charles Edgar, Robert, Daniel Eastman, Helen Maria and Anna Molineaux.

(VIII) James Lewis, eldest child of James M. and Martha L. (Eastman) Gibson, was born in Fryeburg, December 2, 1855. He resided in North Conway. January 2, 1877, he married Addie W. Dow, born June 30, 1854, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Chase) Dow. The children of this union are: Fanny Louise, born North Conway, August 21, 1878, and Harvey Dow, born North Conway, March 15, 1882.

(IX) Fanny Louise, eldest child of James Lewis and Addie W. (Dow) Gibson, was married August 8, 1898, to Professor Ernest R. Woodbury, now of Saco (see Woodbury, V). She is a graduate of Fryeburg (Maine) Academy, 1896; attended Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts, 1896-97; Colby College, Waterville, Maine, 1897-98.

The name Pingree, which PINGREE means Green Pine, is an honored one and is of French origin; it was probably taken into England by a Huguenot refugee. Many of the name still reside in France. Alexander Guy Pingree was the discoverer of Pingree's comet, also court librarian; a bust of him is in the Palace at Versailles. Aaron and Moses Pengry, as they spelled the name, were the first settlers of this cognomen in New England. In the records the name appears as Pengry, Pingry, Pingrew and Pingree.

(I) Moses Pingree, from England, was a freeman in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1641. "1641, 12th day 1st mo. Barnabas Norton of Ipswich, baker, sold unto Moses Pengry six acres of land within the common fence, Rich-

ard Bisgood on the southeast. 1642 November 25, John Tuttell, yeoman, sold to him land lately purchased of Richard Lumpkin, deceased. 1646, February 4, William Whitred sold to Moses Pengry, Saltmaker, a dwelling house and lot. Aug. 26, 1652, Richard Scofield, leather dresser, sold Moses Pengry, yeoman, a house and land for £17. Nov. 26, 1673, Jacob Foster sold Moses Pengry a half acre house lot on the corner of Summer and Water Sts. On the river bank near the spot now occupied by Glover's coal wharf, Deacon Moses Pengry had his salt pans and works for the manufacture of salt from sea water, as early as 1652. In 1673 he had a ship-yard on the river bank, and in 1676 Edward Randolph wrote to Eng. that ship-building was an extensive industry in Ipswich. Moses also kept an ordinary and dispensed spirit. The records state that Deacon Moses Pengry was nominated as a suitable person, and received his license on Sept. 7, 1658." His name is on the list of voters December 2, 1679, and on "A list of the names of those p'sons that have right of comonage, according to law & order of the Towne," February 13, 1678. February 7, 1667, Moses Pengry sold Benedict Pulcifer "the house and orchard wherein Pulcifer dwells." In 1666 he was one of the signers of the "loyalist petition." Another petition addressed to the King was drawn up by the "Inhabitants of Gloucester, alias Cape Ann, and other places adjacent," and presented to the general court on February 16, 1682. They claimed rightful title to their lands upon the grant of the general court, under the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and their purchase from the natives. This was signed by representatives from Gloucester, Rowley, Newbury and other towns, and by fifteen Ipswich men, one of whom was Moses Pengry, Sr. Deacon Pengry was selectman, 1661; representative, 1665; tithingman, 1677; selectman, 1678. He died January 2, 1695, aged eighty-six years. He married Abigail Clement, daughter of the first Robert Clement. She came from London in 1642, and died January 16, 1676.

(II) Aaron, son of Moses and Abigail (Clement) Pingree, was born in 1652, moved to Rowley, 1696, and died there in 1697. He resided on High street, next to John Brown. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, and assigned his wages to Ipswich, but no time of service is specified in any extant records. He married Ann, daughter of John Pickard, of Rowley, who died February 20, 1716.

(III) Job, son of Aaron and Ann (Pickard)

Pingree, was born in Ipswich, October 17, 1688, and died April 25, 1785. He married (first) November 1, 1717, Elizabeth Brocklebank, who died February 12, 1747; (second) Dorothy Doad, of Topsfield; (third) Mrs. Elizabeth Platts.

(IV) Samuel Eliot, son of Job and Elizabeth (Brocklebank) Pingree, was born January 12, 1719, and lived in Methuen, where he died at the age of thirty-five. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Carlton.

(V) Stephen, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Carlton) Pingree, was born in Methuen, August 7, 1752, and died April 30, 1840. He was a revolutionary soldier, served under Washington in New York, and was granted a pension. The "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution" contains two records of military service of Stephen Pingrey; the former may refer to the Stephen of this sketch, the second undoubtedly does. They are as follows: "Pingrey, Stephen. Private, Capt. Aaron Jewett's Co., Col. Job Cushing's regt.; enlisted July 27, 1777; discharged Aug. 29, 1777; service 1 mo., 3 days; company raised in Littleton, Westford, Groton, Shirley, Townsend, and Ashby, and marched to Bennington on an alarm; also, Capt. Aaron Jewett's Co., Col. Samuel Bulard's regt.; enlisted Aug. 29, 1777; discharged Nov. 29, 1777; service, 3 mos. 12 days with Northern Army, including 11 days (220 miles) travel home; company marched to Saratoga; roll dated Littleton. Pingrey, Stephen. Private, Capt. John Porter's Co., Col. Samuel Denny's (2d) regt.; enlisted Oct. 19, 1779; discharged Nov. 23, 1779; service 1 mo. 15 days, at Claverack, including 10 days (200 miles) travel home; regiment raised for 3 months." After his marriage he moved to New Salem, New Hampshire, thence moved to Derryfield in 1785, and to Norway, Maine, in 1808. He had visited Norway five years previously, and selected a lot of land in the northern part of the town. He was a devoted Methodist in religious faith; a Whig in politics, he held various offices of responsibility. "He was an intelligent, industrious, and valuable citizen." He married, September 21, 1773, Ruth Hoyt, of Methuen, who died October 21, 1836. His seven sons and one daughter were residents of the same neighborhood with their parents. Their names were: Dolly Baker, Samuel, Stephen, Abner, Hezekiah, John, Hoyt and William.

(VI) Hoyt, seventh child of Stephen and Ruth (Hoyt) Pingree, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 14, 1779, and died

in Waterford, Maine, June 23, 1865. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In early life he was a Whig, and later a Democrat. In religion he was a Swedenborgian. He and his wife were among the first settlers of Norway, Maine. He married Sarah Turner, of Durham, Maine, who died in 1876, aged eighty-six. Their children, all born in Norway, were named respectively: Mary Lowell, Luther Farrar, Dexter Bearce, Aaron Wilkins, Hoyt Milton, Levi Whitman, Ruth Hoyt died young; John Washington, Hannah Goodrich, Dexter Milton and Lawson M.

(VII) Luther Farrar, second child and eldest son of Hoyt and Sarah (Turner) Pingree, was born in Norway, May 25, 1813. He spent his minority in working upon the farm and in attending the district schools. He then served an apprenticeship as a machinist and pattern maker, and after that time gained honorable distinction as a mechanic and inventor. He received numerous diplomas and medals for useful inventions, and also for superior work, both from associations and from the United States patent office. Among the products of his skill were steam engines, carriages, mills for the manufacture of lumber, models for the patent office, and he was himself a patentee of artificial limbs which eminent surgeons pronounced the best in the world. He was always a practical worker, but was also a close student in the natural sciences, literature, and music, which were the pastime and delight of his life. He was interested in military affairs, served out four commissions in the old state militia; was on duty as aide-de-camp and orderly officer when the troops were recruited for the "Aroostook War," and was among the first to enlist in Maine for service in the war with Mexico. He had membership in several mechanical and charitable associations, and was a prominent Odd Fellow. He was a citizen of Portland for twenty-five years. Later he resided at Ferry Village, Cape Elizabeth. In religious faith he was an ardent Swedenborgian, and devoted himself lecturing and distributing religious tracts. For a number of years he was a missionary in the New Church and was a great worker in Maine, Connecticut and New York. He was a "War Democrat" in the time of the civil war. He held various offices of trust in Portland. He married Elizabeth Marsh, daughter of Deacon David Dexter, of Bath, who was born November 9, 1816, and died September 28, 1893. Their children were: Ione Amelia, Helen Jane Guthrie, Frank Roundy Ashton, Sarah Charlotte Dex-

ter, Consuelo Imogene, Malcolm Cameron, Virginia Dean and David Henry.

(VIII) Malcolm Cameron, sixth child and second son of Luther F. and Elizabeth Marsh (Dexter) Pingree, was born in Portland, September 9, 1852, and died in South Portland, October 13, 1901. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Portland high school. He was a civil engineer for ten years, employed in the department of public works in Portland. In 1870 he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1881, and then practiced in Portland. He was a Free Mason and Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Golden Cross. He married, September 18, 1859, Cora Louise Dodge, only child of Dr. Rudolph L. and Harriet (Eaton) Dodge, of Portland, granddaughter of Moses and Louisa (Coffin) Dodge, and great-granddaughter of Abner Dodge, born August 18, 1765, died April 28, 1843, who married Lois Somers, who was born March 25, 1772, and died December 31, 1851. Dr. Dodge was born in Searsport, October 2, 1840. He was brought to Portland in 1844 and lived there until his death. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one enlisted in the first Maine cavalry and served during the war. He entered Bowdoin Medical School in 1874, and took a course at the Boston University Medical School, from which he graduated the following year. He returned to Portland immediately and practiced medicine there. He died suddenly July 28, 1907, while riding with his wife in his automobile, near Pride's Corner.

Dr. and Mrs. Pingree were the parents of one child, Harold Ashton, whose sketch follows.

(IX) Harold Ashton, only son of Dr. Malcolm C. and Cora Louise (Dodge) Pingree, was born in Portland, January 16, 1877. He graduated from Portland high school in 1894, and from the Maine Medical College in 1901. After practicing in Stonington and Portland, Maine, he became an interne at the Maine General Hospital, and held that position during the years 1902-03, and then settling in Portland, he joined Dr. E. G. Abbott in the practice of orthopedics, and together these two physicians have built up a famous practice and a paying business. Dr. Pingree is a Republican. He is a Free Mason, member of Portland Lodge, No. 1. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Association, the Portland Med-

ical Club, the Practitioners' Club, the Portland Club, and the Phi Chi Medical Fraternity.

This line has a genealogical foreground worthy of any people.

The name comes from two words, "white" and "house." Way back in very early Saxon times the first to bear the name was the man who lived in a white house, and to distinguish him from his neighbors he was called Mr. Whitehouse. The family was first settled in this country in the state of New Hampshire, from whence certain members emigrated to the state of Maine. Judge William P. Whitehouse, of the Maine supreme court, is of this lineage.

(I) Thomas Whitehouse was in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1658, and was the progenitor of the branch of the family herein treated. He was received as an inhabitant of Dover in 1665, upon the terms that he was to have what he brought with him, together with commonage for cattle, and no other privilege, the town having all it could accommodate. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1689 prayed protection of Massachusetts. He was the father of two children, Thomas and Edward. He died December 3, 1707.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Whitehouse, was born in Dover, New Hampshire. He married a daughter of William Pomfret, and they had a son, Pomfret.

(III) Pomfret, son of Thomas (2) Whitehouse, was born in Dover, New Hampshire. He married Rebecca ———; children: William, Pomfret, Elizabeth, Judith and Edward, twins, Thomas, Rosemes, Samuel, John and Moses.

(IV) William, eldest son of Pomfret and Rebecca Whitehouse, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, June 8, 1705. He married Elizabeth ———, and they were both baptized May 12, 1728. Children: Turner, John, Mary, William, Nathaniel, Lucy and Moses.

(V) Turner, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Whitehouse, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, December 19, 1742, and after arriving at adult age removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, a town adjoining Dover. By occupation he was a tanner and shoemaker. He married a Miss Hanson, who bore him eleven children, among whom was Nathaniel.

(VI) Nathaniel, son of Turner and ——— (Hanson) Whitehouse, was born in New Hampshire. He, with several of his brothers when they attained manhood, settled in Mid-

dleton, Strafford county, New Hampshire, near Moose mountain, felled the forests and paved the way for civilization in that borderland of the Cocheco settlement. He married and among his children was Benjamin.

(VII) Benjamin, son of Nathaniel Whitehouse, was born in Middleton, New Hampshire, January 14, 1790. He came to Oxford, Maine, in 1812, and cleared a farm on which he resided until his death in 1870, having attained the age of eighty-nine, retaining his faculties to a remarkable degree. He married Sally (Pike) Buzzell, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-two, expiring on her birthday. Children: Jonathan, Benjamin, Joan, Daniel, Harriet, Sarah, Jane and Deborah.

(VIII) Benjamin (2), second son of Benjamin (1) and Sally (Pike) (Buzzell) Whitehouse, was born in Oxford, Maine, in 1815, died 1876, beloved and regretted by all who knew him. After attending the common schools, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing throughout the active years of his life. He was one of the soldiers in the civil war from Maine, one of his sons enlisted in the Seventeenth Maine Regiment, and his son-in-law gave his life for the cause of freedom. Mr. Whitehouse was a Universalist in religion, a Republican in politics, and was a consistent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in 1839, Susan C., daughter of Jacob and Susan (Cobb) Putnam (see Putnam, VIII). Children: 1. George H. 2. Eunice E., married (first) Osmond Town; (second) F. P. Putnam; they reside at Rumford Falls. 3. Francis Clarke, mentioned below. 4. Alice M., married B. W. Marston; resides in Norway. 5. Alfred W. 6. Edwin B. Benjamin Whitehouse married (second) and had one child, Freeland E.

(IX) Francis Clarke, second son of Benjamin and Susan C. (Putnam) Whitehouse, was born in Oxford, Maine, September 18, 1845. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Norway, Maine, and in the schools of that town he acquired his education. At the age of eighteen he left home and began life on his own account. At first he clerked in a general store, and then in a drug store as an apprentice in pharmacy. At the breaking out of the civil war, 1861, he enlisted, but was rejected on account of his youth, though his patriotism never waned. As express messenger on the Grand Trunk he ran from Portland to Montreal, and in this responsible position acquitted himself in a way that was eminently satisfactory to his em-

ployers, and upon his severing his connection in 1867 regrets were entertained and expressed freely. But a man of Mr. Whitehouse's ability was destined for a broader career, to control men and to be the fiduciary custodian of vast sums. The dry goods business at Mechanics Falls offered a fine opening, and in that thriving town of rapid growth, then in the embryo period of its development, he entered upon his active career. In locating and investing in Mechanics Falls Mr. Whitehouse displayed his good business foresight. In 1872 he became connected with the Dennison Paper Company; in 1888 he was manager of the Lisbon Falls Fibre Company, superintended the erection of their large mill, and later was made treasurer of the company; in 1893 he organized the Pejepscot Paper Company, of which he was treasurer, and the dams and mill construction of this concern were all built under his personal supervision; he is president of the Bowdoin Paper Company; in 1904 he organized the Bay Shore Lumber Company, purchasing one hundred and fifty thousand acres of timber land in New Brunswick and the Provinces, operating mills at each point; in 1906 he promoted the Sagadahoc Towing Company, of which he was made treasurer, and this company owns large ocean-going tugs and barges, conveying the products of the mills to Portland as a distributing point by rail. Mr. Whitehouse has great organizing ability, is a fine executive officer and is capable of enlisting the aid of capital seeking investment in large industrial enterprises. To such men as he Maine owes its prominence in the manufacturing and business world. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar, has held all the honors and been through all chairs to which one can aspire, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He attends worship with the Universalists, and has been a Republican since attaining his majority. Mr. Whitehouse married, in 1869, Mary E. Pettie. Children: 1. Ada F., married Henry H. Wood, of Brookline, Massachusetts. 2. Abbie E., married Rev. Norman McKinnon, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. 3. Francis A., died young. 4. Susan M., resides with her parents.

Elder Henry Cobb, progenitor of Susan (Cobb) Putnam, whose daughter, Susan C., married Benjamin Whitehouse, came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1629, on the second trip of the "Mayflower." He was at Scituate in 1633, and died at Barnstable, Cape Cod, 1679. In 1631 he married Patience, daughter of



1. 6. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

Francis C. Pickens

Deacon James Lothrop, of Plymouth. She died May 4, 1648. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of Samuel Hinckley, who survived him. They left fifteen children.

(II) James, second son of Elder Henry and Patience (Lothrop) Cobb, was born January 14, 1634, in Scituate, Massachusetts. He married Sarah, daughter of George Lewis, and died in 1695. They were the parents of eleven children.

(III) James (2), fifth son of James (1) and Sarah (Lewis) Cobb, was born, probably in Barnstable, July 8, 1673. He married there and reared nine children.

(IV) James (3), first son of James (2) Cobb, married Elizabeth Hallett, and among their seven children was Sylvanus, see forward.

(V) Sylvanus, son of James (3) and Elizabeth (Hallett) Cobb, was born in October, 1701. He married Marcia Baker, November 7, 1728. They were the parents of seven children, among whom was Ebenezer.

(VI) Ebenezer, son of Sylvanus and Marcia (Baker) Cobb, was born March 17, 1759. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Cobb, of Carver, Cape Cod. She was also descended from Elder Henry Cobb, mentioned above. Children: Elizabeth, Susannah, Susannah, Ebenezer, Lucy, Cyrus, Churchill, Sylvanus and Samuel.

(VII) Lucy, fourth daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Cobb) Cobb, was born February 28, 1792, married Jacob Putnam (see Putnam). She was aunt to Sylvanus Cobb Jr., the prolific novelist, who was born in Wadsworth, Maine.

The lineage of a very large part of Putnams of New England is traced to John Putnam, the immigrant, the ancestor of several very prominent citizens of the early days of Massachusetts, and of the famous General Israel Putnam of the Revolution. The name comes from Puttenham, a place in England, and this perhaps from the Flemish word *pütte*, "a well," plural *pütten* and *ham*, signifying a "home," and the whole indicating a settlement by a well.

(I) John Putnam, of Aston Abbots, in the county of Bucks, England, was born about 1580, and died suddenly in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts, December 30, 1662, aged about eighty years. It is known that he was resident in Aston Abbots, England, as late as 1627, as the date of the baptism of his youngest son shows, but just when

he came to New England is not known. Family tradition is responsible for the date 1634, and the tradition is known to have been in the family over one hundred and fifty years. In 1641, new style, John Putnam was granted land in Salem. He was a farmer and exceedingly well off for those times. He wrote a fair hand, as deeds on file show. In these deeds he styled himself "yeoman"; once, in 1655, "husbandman." His land amounted to two hundred and fifty acres, and was situated between Davenport's hill and Potter's hill. John Putnam was admitted to the church in 1647, six years later than his wife, and was also a free man the same year. The town of Salem, in 1644, voted that a patrol of two men be appointed each Lord's day to walk forth during worship and take notice of such who did not attend service and who were idle, etc., and to present such cases to the magistrate; all of those appointed were men of standing in the community. For the ninth day John Putnam and John Hathorne were appointed. The following account of the death of John Putnam was written in 1733 by his grandson Edward: "He ate his supper, went to prayer with his family and died before he went to sleep." He married, in England, Priscilla (perhaps Priscilla Gould), who was admitted to the church in Salem in 1641. Their children, baptised at Aston Abbots, were: Elizabeth, Thomas, the grandfather of General Israel Putnam of the Revolutionary war, John, Nathaniel, Sara, Phoebe and John.

(II) Nathaniel, the fourth child and third son of John (I) and Priscilla Putnam, was baptised at Aston Abbots, October 11, 1619, and died at Salem Village, July 23, 1700. He was a man of considerable landed property; his wife brought him seventy-five acres additional, and on this tract he built his house and established himself. Part of his property has remained uninterruptedly in the family. It is now better known as the "old Judge Putnam place." He was constable in 1656, and afterwards deputy to the general court, 1690-91, selectman, and always at the front on all local questions, whether pertaining to politics, religious affairs, or other town matters. "He had great business activity and ability and was a person of extraordinary powers of mind, of great energy and skill in the management of affairs, and of singular sagacity, acumen and quickness of perception. He left a large estate." Nathaniel Putnam was one of the principals in the great law suit concerning the ownership of the Bishop farm. His action in this matter was merely to prevent the attempt

of Zerubabel Endicott to push the bounds of the Bishop grant over his land. The case was a long and complicated affair, and was at last settled to the satisfaction of Allen and Putnam in 1683. On December 10, 1688, Lieutenant Nathaniel Putnam was one of four messengers sent to Rev. Samuel Parris to obtain his reply to the call of the parish. Parris was afterwards installed as the minister of the parish, and four years later completely deceived Mr. Putnam in regard to the witchcraft delusion. That he honestly believed in witchcraft and in the statements of the afflicted girls there seems to be no doubt, that he was not inclined to be severe is evident, and his goodness of character shows forth in marked contrast with the almost bitter feeling shown by many of those concerned. He lived to see the mistake he had made. That he should have believed in the delusion is not strange, for belief in witchcraft was then all but universal. The physicians and ministers called upon to examine the girls, who pretended to be bewitched, agreed that such was the fact. Upham states that ninety-nine out of every one hundred in Salem believed that such was the case. There can be no doubt that the expressed opinion of a man like Nathaniel Putnam must have influenced scores of his neighbors. His eldest brother had been dead seven years, and he had succeeded to the position as head of the great Putnam family with its connections. He was known as "Landlord Putnam," a term given for many years to the oldest living member of the family. He saw the family of his brother, Thomas Putnam, afflicted, and being an upright and honest man himself believed in the disordered imaginings of his grandniece, Ann. These are powerful reasons to account for his belief and actions. The following extract from Upham brings out the better side of his character: "Entire confidence was felt by all in his judgment, and deservedly. But he was a strong religionist, a lifelong member of the church, and extremely strenuous and zealous in his ecclesiastical relations. He was getting to be an old man and Mr. Parris had wholly succeeded in obtaining, for the time, possession of his feelings, sympathy and zeal in the management of the church, and secured his full co-operation in the witchcraft prosecutions. He had been led by Parris to take the very front in the proceedings. But even Nathaniel Putnam could not stand by in silence and see Rebecca Nurse sacrificed. A curious paper written by him is among those which have been preserved: "Nathaniel Putnam, senior, being desired by

Francis Nurse, Sr., to give information of what I could say concerning his wife's life and conversation. I, the above said, have known this said aforesaid woman forty years, and what I have observed of her, human frailties excepted, her life and conversation have been to her profession, and she hath brought up a great family of children and educated them well, so that there is in some of them apparent savor of godliness. I have known her differ with her neighbors, but I never knew or heard of any that did accuse her of what she is now charged with."

In 1694 Nathaniel and John Putnam testified to having lived in the village since 1641. He married, in Salem, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, of Salem Village. She was born August 20, and baptised at Arnold, England, August 30, 1629, and died June 24, 1688. In 1648 both Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth were admitted to the church in Salem. Their children, all born in Salem, were: Samuel, Nathaniel, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Mary. Benjamin and descendants receive mention in this article.

(III) Captain Benjamin, sixth child and fifth son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, December 24, 1664, and died there about 1715. He was a prominent man in Salem, held many town offices, and always had the title "Mr." unless other titles were given. He held the positions of lieutenant and captain (1706-11). From the time he was chosen tything man at the village in 1696, hardly a year passed but what he was honored by his fellow townsmen. He was constable and collector in 1700, was constantly chosen tything man and surveyor of highways at the village. In 1707-13 he was one of the selectmen, and the frequency with which he was returned to the grand and petit juries shows that his judgment was considered valuable. He is last mentioned on the Salem records in 1712 when he was one of those chosen to delineate the bounds between Salem and Topsfield. December 30, 1709, he was chosen deacon of the church at the village, receiving every vote of the church except his own. The title of "Landlord" was often given to the oldest living Putnam, and Benjamin is thus designated in the diary of Rev. Joseph Green. In June, 1707, Mr. Green's diary mentions "News of Captain Putnam having come to Marblehead"; and "Our country in great confusion, some of the army, and others against it. I went to Boston to ye Governor to release Benjamin Putnam"; but for what

reason Captain Putnam was imprisoned can not now be discovered. He died in 1714 or 1715. He was a prominent man in Salem during the problem of the terrible witchcraft delusion, but does not appear to have taken any part in the persecutions. It seems that the members of the good family who had been the victims of this bloody hallucination were dependents in Captain Putnam's family, and when the indemnities were paid by the general court to the heirs of those accused and imprisoned and murdered, William Good, through the instrumentality of Benjamin Putnam, obtained a large proportion. Among the signatures to the certificate of character of Rebecca Nurse, one of the victims of the time, both those of Benjamin and his wife Sarah are found. He never seems to have appeared as a witness of any account, and probably kept clear as far as he was able of the whole affair. He married, according to the Salem records, Hanna ———; another authority says Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Putnam. His wife died December 21, 1705, and he married (second), July 1, 1706, Sarah Holton. His children, all by the first wife, were: Josiah, Nathaniel, Tarrant, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Stephen, Daniel, Israel and Cornelius. (Stephen and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(IV) Deacon Nathaniel (2), second son and child of Captain Benjamin Putnam, was born in Salem Village, August 25, 1686, and died October 21, 1754, aged sixty-eight. He was a yeoman, and lived in Danvers, perhaps part of the time in North Reading. He was elected deacon of the First Church at Danvers, November 15, 1731. He married, in Salem, June 4, 1709, Hannah Roberts, who died about 1763. Their children, born in Salem Village, were: Nathaniel (died young), Jacob, Nathaniel (died young), Sarah, Archelaus, Ephraim, Hannah, Nathaniel, Mehitable and Kezia.

(V) Jacob, second son and child of Deacon Nathaniel (2) and Hannah (Roberts) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, March 9, 1711, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, February 10, 1781. He was a pioneer of Salem, Canada, now Wilton, New Hampshire, and it is claimed that he was there in 1738. It is known that in June, 1738, Ephraim and Jacob Putnam and John Dale, all of Danvers, made the first permanent settlement in Wilton, and the remains of a cellar mark the site of his house. This house was of two stories in front and one in the back. For three years the wife of Jacob Putnam was the only woman

who resided permanently in the town. During one winter the depth of the snow and distance from neighbors prevented her from seeing any one but members of her immediate family for six months. It is said that the brothers—Jacob, Ephraim and Nathaniel—were all early at Wilton, and finding the Indians troublesome returned to Danvers, then a second time settled at Wilton and Lyndeborough, both of which towns were parts of Salem. Jacob Putnam settled on second division, lot number three. He was a man of great industry, and at one time operated a saw mill, besides his farm. In his old age he employed himself in making cans. He was a leading citizen, and filled the office of selectman. He married (first) in Salem, July, 1735, Susanna Harriman (written Henman on the Salem records), of Danvers. Married (second) Susanna Styles, who died January 27, 1776. Married (third) Patience, mentioned in his will proved February 28, 1791. His children were: Sarah, Nathaniel, Philip (died young), Stephen, Philip, Joseph, Mehitable, Jacob, Archelaus, Caleb, Elizabeth and Peter.

(VI) Stephen, third son of Jacob (1) and Susanna (Styles) Putnam, was born in Wilton, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, September 4, 1741, and settled in Temple, same state, later coming to Rumford, Maine. He married Olive Varnum, of Dracut, Massachusetts. Children: Stephen, Olive, Samuel, Esther, Mary, Elizabeth, Israel, Abigail, Rachel, Jacob Harriman and Ruth.

(VII) Stephen (2), eldest son of Stephen (1) and Olive (Varnum) Putnam, was born in Temple, New Hampshire, August 31, 1765. He removed to Rumford, then New Pennacook, which was settled from Concord, New Hampshire, and according to the usual custom the original inhabitants bestowed upon the infant settlement on the banks of the turbulent Androscoggin the name of the old home they had recently forsaken on the banks of the musical Merrimac. He was the first blacksmith to locate, and accordingly he prospered. He married Sally Elliott, who was also of New Hampshire stock, having been reared in Newton, Rockingham county. The Rev. John Strickland is reported to have officiated. Sally wove the first web of cloth in New Pennacook. Children: Stephen, Sally, Jacob, Pamela, Nehemiah, Abiah, Benjamin, Peter, Harriman, Abigail, Webster, Daniel Fillemore and Betsey Abbott.

(VIII) Jacob (2), second son of Stephen (2) and Sally (Elliott) Putnam, was born in Rumford, September 7, 1790. He married

Lucy Cobb, whose pedigree has been traced back to the "Mayflower." Children: 1. Susan C., married Benjamin Whitehouse (see Whitehouse). 2. Peter. 3. Eunice Waite. General Israel Putnam, who left the plow standing in the furrow when "the shot heard around the world" was fired, was of this genealogy, also Rev. George Putnam, D.D., a celebrated divine of Boston, George P. Putnam, the New York publisher, and Judge William L. Putnam, of the United States circuit court, of Maine.

This ancient English name was early planted in the New England colonies, and has been subsequently identified with every movement calculated to promote their progress. It has been connected with the pioneer settlement of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, as well as many other states.

(I) Thomas Wight, who was of English birth and parentage, is first known on record in this country at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he spent the winter of 1635-36. With eleven others he was an admitted inhabitant of Dedham, July 18, 1637. At that time he had a wife Alice (sometimes written Elsie), and three sons: Henry, John and Thomas. He was first granted twelve acres of land for a homestead, and with his wife was received into the church of Dedham, September 6, 1640. On October 8 of the same year he was made a freeman. He was selectman of the town for six years, beginning with 1641, and was often otherwise engaged in the public service, his name appearing frequently in the records. His name is fourth on the list of those pledged to support schools, and as a result of this pledge the first free school in Massachusetts was established. In 1650 he was a member of a committee to erect a village for the Indians at Natick. He was identified with a movement in 1649 for the establishment of the new town of Medfield, and soon after removed to that town. He was a deacon of the church there in 1677, and was one of a committee appointed November 4, 1669, to frame a plan of government for the town. In 1654 he was elected a selectman of the town, continuing the service, with the exception of the years 1656-57, until his death, March 17, 1674. He received a grant of twelve acres in the first regiment at Medfield, of which town he was one of the wealthiest citizens, and subsequently received numerous other grants. He was also among the proprietors of the town of Medway, where some of his children settled. The valu-

ation of his property in 1660 was two hundred sixty-six pounds. He and all his surviving sons in Medfield, as well as his son-in-law, subscribed for the new brick college at Cambridge, now known as Harvard University. His wife Alice died July 15, 1665, and he was married (second) December 7, same year, to Lydia (Eliot) Penniman, widow of James Penniman and sister of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. The children of Thomas Wight were: Henry, John, Thomas, Mary, Samuel and Ephraim.

(II) Ephraim, youngest child of Thomas and Alice Wight, was born January 27, 1645, in Dedham, and was baptized there February 8 of the same year. He was one of the executors of his father's will, and residuary legatee in that instrument. He had previously received a deed of the homestead on Green street in Medfield, where he resided. He was among the proprietors of Medfield in 1675, and was among those who subscribed two bushels of "Indian Corne" to the building of the new brick college at Cambridge. He was an owner of property in Medway, where some of his children lived, and with his wife was a member of the church of Medfield in 1697. He died there February 26, 1723. He was married March 2, 1668, in Medfield, to Lydia Morse, who was baptized in Dedham, April 13, 1645, and died July 14, 1722. Their children were: Lydia, Esther, Ephraim, Miriam, Nathaniel, Daniel, Bethia, Deborah, and Ruth.

(III) Ephraim (2), eldest son of Ephraim (1) and Lydia (Morse) Wight, was born January 25, 1672, in Medfield, and settled in the northern part of that town, on what is now Farm street, in or before 1722. He was a selectman of the town in 1732, and died February 1, 1744. He was married, September 14, 1702, in Medford, to Sarah Partridge, who died June 28, 1763. Their children were: Stephen, Sarah, Seth (died young), Seth, Caleb, Ruth, and Mary.

(IV) Seth, third son of Ephraim (2) and Sarah (Partridge) Wight, was born October 9, 1709, in Medfield, and died February, 1780, on the homestead in that town, where he resided. He was a selectman in 1754. In 1736 he bought a residence in Dedham, but did not move there. This may have been a real estate speculation: He was married March 10, 1741, in Medfield, to Sarah Pratt, who was born August 18, 1718, and died in Medfield, October 12, 1746. He was married (second) March 14, 1751, to Hannah Morse, who was born May 2, 1712. Three children were born of the first wife, and a like number of the sec-

ond, namely: Joel, Olive, Nahum, Eneas, Seth, and Sarah.

(V) Joel, eldest child of Seth and Sarah (Pratt) Wight, was born December 27, 1741, in Medfield, and learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1768 he removed to Dublin, New Hampshire, where he was a pioneer settler, and two years later was one of the twenty-three voters in the town. He enlisted as a soldier of the revolution January 1, 1776, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and held a lieutenant's commission in Captain Wadkins's company of Colonel Phinney's regiment. At the time of his request for a pension, in April, 1818, he was totally blind, and was then residing in Dublin. His name, written "White," appears on page 16 of the New Hampshire Heads of Families of the First Census of the United States (1790). In 1819 he removed to Gilead, Maine, to reside with his son, Seth Wight, and died there February 19, 1824. He was married, May 30, 1768, to Elizabeth Twitchell, who was born July 27, 1743, in Sherborn, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Fairbanks) Twitchell. She was a member of the Congregational church of Dublin, and is referred to in the annals of that town as a very pious and good woman. She died there April 19, 1800, and he was married (second) May 28, 1801, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kenney) Mower of Jaffray, New Hampshire. Sometime after 1824 she married Daniel Wight, of Bethel, Maine. Joel Wight's children were: Hannah, Ephraim, Eli (died young), Anna, Olive, Elizabeth, Seth, and Eli.

(VI) Ephraim (3), eldest son of Joel and Elizabeth (Twitchell) Wight, was born May 20, 1771, in Dublin, New Hampshire, and settled in Gilead, Maine, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was a pioneer settler and cleared up the farm there on which he died October 3, 1826. He was married, November 15, 1797, to Susannah Patch. They were the parents of: William, Eliza, Gardner, Timothy, Emily, Caleb, Polly Patch, Susannah, Almira, Hannah, and Ephraim.

(VII) Timothy, third son of Ephraim (3) and Susannah (Patch) Wight, was born January 13, 1805, in Gilead, and passed most of his life in that town. In the spring of 1833 he removed to Bethel, Maine, and remained there nearly two years, after which he returned to his native town, where he died March 13, 1847. He was an enterprising farmer, a man of agreeable social qualities, and as a citizen public-spirited and influential. Frequently in winter he taught district school.

For a short time he was deputy sheriff of Oxford county. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. He was married in Gilead, May 13, 1828, to Mary Ann Green, who was born January 2, 1810, daughter of Hezekiah and Lydia (Lombard) Green, of Otisfield, Maine. She was married (second), October 5, 1852, to Caleb Strong Peabody of Gorham, New Hampshire, to whom she bore a son, Albert Caleb. Timothy Wight's children were: Laurentia, Selvina, Obando, Wesley, Ephraim, Lydia Green, John Green, Timothy Nason, and Mary Ann.

(VIII) John Green, fourth son of Timothy and Mary Ann (Green) Wight, was born March 2, 1842, in Gilead, and went with his mother to Gorham at the age of ten. There he grew to manhood. While living in Maine he had small opportunity for schooling, but better facilities were afforded in Gorham. Under the instruction there he made rapid progress, a small part of each year being given to attendance in private high schools. Among his instructors were several who afterwards filled places of distinction, one being Henry C. Peabody, judge of the supreme court of Maine, who awakened in him ambition for a college training. Preparation for this was made at Gould Academy, Bethel, Maine, and at Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, now Bates College. It is gratefully recorded that his brother Wesley, with rare generosity, gave him financial assistance in obtaining an education. Entering Bowdoin College, he was graduated in the class of 1864, and thereafter gave several months to the study of law at Lancaster, New Hampshire. His attention was, however, soon turned to teaching, which has been his life work. In the spring of 1865 he became an assistant in Bridgton Academy at North Bridgton, Maine, under Charles E. Hilton, at that time principal. In May of the same year he was made an assistant in Cooperstown Seminary at Cooperstown, New York, George Kerr, LL. D., being the principal. He held the chair of mathematics in that institution for over two years. In the fall of 1867 he was recalled to Bridgton Academy as principal and continued in that position until the spring of 1870, teaching the classics in the meantime. He was then recalled to Cooperstown to be principal of the Union School and Academy in that place. He held this position for more than twenty years. In the summer of 1890 he was elected principal of the Classical High School at Worcester, Massachusetts, at that time the largest mixed high school in New England, and remained there four years. In

1894 he was made principal of the Girls' High School of Philadelphia, and continued in that position three years. This was one of the largest high schools in the United States, having eighty teachers and twenty-five hundred students. In 1897, the year of the establishment of high schools in New York City, he was made principal of the Wadleigh High School for Girls, at 114th street and 7th avenue, which position he still holds. This school has in a single year enrolled more than thirty-five hundred students, and at the time, with its corps of one hundred twenty teachers, was the largest known high school. Dr. Wight received from Bowdoin College the degree of A. B. in 1864, and in 1867 that of A. M. In 1887 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Hamilton College, and that of Litt. D. from his alma mater in 1898. He has held membership and received honors in various associations, educational and other. In 1883 he was president of the Inter-Academic Literary Union, an organization representing over three hundred secondary schools, public and private, in New York State; he was the first president of the Cooperstown Shakespeare Club; was for one year, while residing in Worcester, president of the Natives of Maine Society; in 1898 was president of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York City and Vicinity; in 1899 was president of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland; in 1905 was president of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York City; and in 1907 was president of the Head Masters' Association, in which are represented nearly one hundred leading secondary schools, public and private, essentially college preparatory, and chiefly of the Middle States and New England. Dr. Wight has decided literary tastes and is a student by nature and habit. He has frequently read papers before educational and other societies and has contributed to various periodicals. He has edited "The Last of the Mohicans," and "Selections from the Bible." He is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, and, politically, with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Grand Army of the Republic, being eligible to the latter through the service of one year in the navy during the civil war. His college fraternity is Delta Kappa Epsilon. His residence is Marbury Hall, 164 West 74th street, New York City. Dr. Wight was married, May 13, 1865 to Flora Annetta Stiles, daughter of Valentine Little and Betsy Adams (Burnham) Stiles. She was born in

Shelburne, New Hampshire, September 15, 1844. At the time of her marriage she resided at Gorham. She was the second of a family of seven children, five girls and two boys. Both parents were natives of Gilead. Her father, a contractor and builder, and later in life a merchant, was in his day one of the most influential business men in the Upper Androscoggin Valley. Her mother counted among her ancestors on the Burnham side the sister of General Israel Putnam. Two children, a son and a daughter, are the issue of Dr. Wight's marriage: Percy Loyall, born October 22, 1869, at North Bridgton, Maine, and Sarita Stiles, born December 30, 1873, at Cooperstown, New York.

(IX) Percy L. Wight was prepared for college under his father at Cooperstown, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1891. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and subsequently received from the college the degree of A. M. His college fraternity is Delta Kappa Epsilon. After graduating he chose teaching as his profession. For four years he was an instructor in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, since which time he has been principal of the high school at Clinton, Oneida county, New York. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a warden of St. James's Protestant Episcopal church of Clinton. He was married, June 30, 1897, to Mary Emily Carter of Wayside, New Jersey. Miss Carter was born in Knowlton, Quebec, August 28, 1871, a daughter of Richard Lee Carter, a native of North Shefford, Quebec, and Mary Emma (Knowlton) Carter, born at Knowlton. The children of Percy Loyall and Mary Emily (Carter) Wight are: John Carter, born September 18, 1900 (died March 2, 1905), Priscilla, born March 15, 1903, and Dorothy, born January 16, 1907.

(IX) Sarita Stiles Wight, the daughter, was married June 23, 1898, to Robert Denniston, M. D., of Dobbs Ferry, New York, which place has since that time been her home. Dr. Denniston was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1870. He is a graduate of Princeton University, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. After graduating from the latter college, he studied for about a year in Germany. Dr. Denniston is the son of Admiral Henry M. Denniston, Pay Director in the U. S. Navy, born at Washingtonville, Orange county, New York, and Emma Jane (Dusenberry) Denniston, born in New York City. The Denniston family has been for several generations distinguished socially and politically in the history

of New York State. To Dr. and Mrs. Deniston three children have been born: Robert, born March 14, 1900; Mary Wight, born March 9, 1901, and Henry Scott, born November 5, 1904.

HASTINGS Freeman, the English historian, says there are only five families in England that can really trace their lineage back of the time of Edward III. (1327-77), and that the Hastings family is one of those. The name is older than the Norman Conquest, for the castle and seaport of Hastings were held by that family when William the Conqueror came over in 1066. The region of the battle of Hastings was in possession of the family before the Normans had settled in Gaul (911), for as early as the time of Alfred (871-901) we hear of a Danish pirate by the name of Hastings who struck terror to the Saxons by occupying with his followers a portion of Sussex. Many patronymics can be traced to their original derivations from a locality, an occupation or a personal characteristic. The fact that no such explanation has been found for Hastings leads us to believe that it has been corrupted from some Danish word.

The first of the family who was elevated to the peerage was Henry, Lord Hastings, son of William de Hastings, steward of Henry II (1154-89). George, third Lord Hastings, was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1529, and married the daughter of David, King of Scotland. He attended Henry VIII during the French wars, and at the capture of Thurnay in 1513. The full name of the fourteenth and present Earl of Huntingdon is Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, whose estate is at Sharavogue, Kings county, Ireland. One of his ancestors, John de Hastings, was seneschal of Aquitaine, and a claimant of the Scottish throne. Sir William, the first Baron Hastings, became Master of the Mint under Edward IV., and first coined nobles. He built Ashley Castle, for a time the prison of Mary Queen of Scots. He became very powerful, and was beheaded by Richard of Gloucester.

The full name of the present and twenty-first Baron Hastings is Albert Edward Delaval Hastings, whose estates comprising twenty-one thousand acres lie at Melton Constable, Norfolk, and Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. The name is quite prominent in army and navy circles in England, where are now living Admiral Alexander Plantagenet Hastings, Lieutenant General Francis William Hastings, Major General Francis Eddowes

Hastings and Brigadier General Edward Spence Hastings. The family of Hastings has enjoyed nineteen peerages, but all are now extinct except the two previously mentioned. Despite the number of titles borne by the family, the member of it who is most widely known to the popular mind is Warren Hastings, first governor general of British India, whose famous trial has been immortalized by the genius of Macauley.

(1) Thomas and John Hastings were both Puritans, and were obliged by persecution to leave their homes for the New World. John Hastings arrived in 1638, the year that his mother died. She was the first wife of Sir Henry Hastings, fifth Earl of Huntingdon, and was Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Willoughby, of Woolston, county Notts, by whom he had a daughter and five sons, John probably being one of the younger sons. The arms would also indicate as much: "Ermine on a chief azure (blue) two mallots or (gold). Crest: Star or (gold) known by name of Hastings; motto: "In veritate victoria" (in truth, victory). The arms of Hastings, of which an ancient painting is preserved, are: First: Argent (white) a manche (sleeve of an ancient robe) sable (black). Second: The arms of France and England quarterly. Third: Or (gold) a lion rampant; gules (red), being the ancient arms of Scotland. Fourth: Barry eight martlets (swallows of Palestine) gules for Valence. Crest: A bull's head erased (torn off) sable, gorged (crowned) with a ducal coronet or. Motto: "In veritate victoria." (In truth there is victory.) The manche in the Hastings arms was given to his office as hereditary steward to the Kings of England. The arms of France and England denote him as one of the heirs of the Plantagenet by marriage with the Princess Ida. The arms of Scotland were given to him as representing King David the Lion, by the Earl of Huntingdon, who married David's daughter and was thus co-heir. The arms of Valence signify a service of honorable distinction which the martlets indicate were worn in Palestine (the Holy Land), and were taken from the heirs of the Duke of Valence in France. (Genealogical Dictionary of New England, p. 375.)

John Hastings's children by his first wife were: Walter, born 1631; Samuel, brought from England; John, born on the passage; and Elizabeth, born July 2, 1634. John Hastings's first wife died, and he married (second) the widow of John Means, who had by her first husband a daughter Sarah, who married

Walter Hastings (2) for his first wife. They had eight children: Jonathan, John Sarah, Robert, Samuel, Abigail, Hannah and Susanna. Walter Hastings's first wife, Sarah Means, died August 27, 1673, aged thirty-four; he then married a daughter of Deacon Henry Bright, of Watertown, July 23, 1674. She died July 23, 1702, aged fifty-six, and he married Elizabeth, widow of Elder Clark, January 3, 1703. His children were numerous. Walter Hastings resided on the estate inherited by his first wife, on the corner of North Avenue and Holmes Place, and afterwards bought lands in Cambridge and moved there, and afterwards to Haverhill, where his son Robert (3) married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Eaton) Davis, October 31, 1676, and their sons Robert and John (4) married sisters Elizabeth and Edna, daughters of Joseph Bailey, of Rowley, who was the son of Richard, who came from England in 1635 and built the first cloth mill in America.

(V) John (3), son of John (2) and Edna (Bailey) Hastings, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 23, 1718. He married Rebecca Bailey (sometimes incorrectly called Kelley), June 29, 1743. Children, recorded in Salem records: 1. John, born April 11, 1744; a seaman, who was drowned. 2. Richard, October 12, 1745. 3. Rebecca, 1746. 4. Jonas, November 9, 1747. 5. Timothy, April 12, 1750. 6. General Amos; see forward. John Hastings married (second) Mary Amy, March 29, 1759. Children: 7. Levi, born June 6, 1762. 8. Evan, July 12, 1764. 9. Mollie, September 12, 1766. 10. Joshua, June 7, 1768. 11. Abigail, August 2, 1770. 12. Ann, March 3, 1772. 13. David, June 17, 1774. John Hastings died at his home in West Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 24, 1794, and his widow went to Fisherfield, now Newbury, New Hampshire, where some of her children had settled and where she died.

(VI) General Amos, youngest child of John and Rebecca (Bailey) Hastings, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 3, 1757. He took an active part in the revolution, was at the battle of Lexington, helped to dig the intrenchments at Bunker Hill, participating in the battle next day, came out of the army with a captain's commission, and was afterwards promoted to colonel and brigadier-general. General Amos Hastings was one of the first settlers of Bethel, Maine, coming there soon after his marriage. He was prominent in early affairs there, was a frequent town officer and a leading citizen. He married, September

10, 1778, Elizabeth Wiley, of Fryeburg, Maine. Children: 1. Jonas, married a Baker. 2. Amos, married Deborah Howe, and lived in Fryeburg. 3. Betsy, married Samuel Russell, and moved to Michigan. 4. Susan, born May 31, 1788; married Jonas Gay, of Raymond, and moved to Saratoga, New York. 5. Timothy, October 31, 1791; married Hannah Bean, and died at Bethel, in 1844. 6. Lucinda, April 17, 1794; married Thomas Fletcher, of New Sharon. 7. John, mentioned below. 8. Huldah, April 17, 1798; married Nathaniel Barker, of Newry. There was no Sally in this family, as erroneously mentioned by Lap-ham, in Bethel history.

(VII) John (4), third and youngest son of General Amos and Elizabeth (Wiley) Hastings, was born at Bethel, Maine, May 6, 1796. He was the well-known village blacksmith for many years at Bethel Hill. He was a progressive man, and had much to do with the upbuilding of the town, and held many offices. He was coroner several years, and treasurer and trustee of Gould's Academy. He was also quartermaster of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Sixth Division, State Militia, being honorably discharged in 1831. He married, May 25, 1820, Abigail, daughter of Gideon and Mary (Robinson) Straw, of Newfield, Maine; children: 1. Gideon Alphonso; see forward. 2. David Robinson, born August 26, 1823; married Mary J. Ellis; lived in Fryeburg. 3. John Decatur, June 11, 1825; married Emma Kimball. 4. Daniel Straw, August 12, 1828, died July 31, 1833. 5. Solon S., August 25, 1832, died June 2, 1833. 6. Moses Mason, December 2, 1834; married Louise Gould; lived in Bangor. 7. Agnes Straw, August 8, 1837; married William O. Straw. 8. Daniel Straw, May 5, 1840; married Eugenia L. D. Roberts; has a sheep ranch in the west. John Hastings died April 5, 1859, at Bethel.

(VIII) Gideon Alphonso, eldest child of John and Abigail (Straw) Hastings, was born February 18, 1821, at Bethel, Maine. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, but soon found that he needed a wider scope for his activities, and took up contracting, taking all kinds of work that could be done under contract. He soon accumulated considerable money, and with another man engaged in the lumber business in Berlin, New Hampshire. About the beginning of the civil war his partner disappeared, taking all the available funds, and when Mr. Hastings had paid the debts of the firm he found himself without property. Every interest at this time



1890 Nov 11 - 1891 Feb 10

J R Hastings

centered in the suppression of the rebellion, and all available men were enlisting. Gideon A. Hastings was mustered into service as captain of Company A, Twelfth Maine Volunteers, November 15, 1861, was promoted to major, transferred to the Twelfth Maine Battalion, and mustered out April 18, 1866. He was commissioned to the latter rank in June, 1863, was present at the capture of New Orleans, and served in all the campaigns of the Gulf Department. He also served in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan, and took part in the bloody battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the autumn of 1864. It is noteworthy that the Twelfth Maine Regiment was largely officered by the Hastings family—Major Hastings's brother, David B. Hastings, preceded him as major, October 5, 1861, an uncle went out as colonel, and a cousin as lieutenant. After the close of the war Major Hastings was appointed provost judge, and also served as provost marshal of West Georgia, with headquarters at Thomasville. Later he was detailed to serve in the Freedmen's Bureau for Southwestern Georgia, with headquarters at Albany. Here he held both civil and military command over that section of the country for ten months. These several positions were highly responsible, requiring tact, good judgment, firmness and decision. Major Hastings was a planter in the south about two years, and finding that he had recouped himself financially he returned to Bethel with about twelve thousand dollars which he invested in the lumber business. When he died he owned the Batchelder grant, a part of an undivided tract of Fryeburg Academy, part of the town of Gilead, and in connection with his sons seven-eighths of the town of Mason. The postoffice of Hastings is named for him. He was a Democrat in politics, and served for many years as town clerk, selectman, county commissioner, and representative to the state legislature.

Major Gideon A. Hastings married, October 3, 1847, Dolly Keyes, daughter of Moses F. and Mary (Bean) Kimball, of Rumford Point, Maine. Children: 1. Moses Alphonso, born December 31, 1848; married Annie F. Poor. 2. William Walter, February 15, 1851. 3. Frank Wallace, September 25, 1852, died July 2, 1872. 4. Florence Arabella, May 11, 1854, died August 18 same year. 5. David Robinson; see forward. 6. O'Neil W. R., March 28, 1859; died February, 1891. 7. Herbert Bryant, June 25, 1861. 8. Tom Fosskett, January 14, 1871; was a member of Maine troops in the Madawaska war, caused

by a dispute over the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, and the company to which he belonged was mustered out at Augusta without participating in any battles.

(IX) David Robinson, fourth of the seven sons of Major Gideon Alphonso and Dolly (Kimball) Hastings, was born January 24, 1858, at Bethel, Maine. He was educated at Gould's Academy in his native town, and at the age of seventeen began work with a surveyor's party on the upper Maine Central railroad, where he was employed two years. He then returned to Bethel to attend and teach school. In 1879, at the age of twenty-one years, he closed his career as school teacher and entered upon what is known as a lumber operator's calling, confining his operations to cutting and hauling logs to the river, and selling to down-river companies. In 1882 he became junior member of the mill company known as Locke & Hastings, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber of all kinds, the mill being located at what is now known as Hastings, succeeding Locke & Hastings, and for several years manufacturing under the name of D. R. Hastings, and in turn being succeeded in the manufacturing industry by the corporation known as the Hastings Chemical Company, for the joint purpose of manufacturing lumber and extracting wood alcohol and its by-products, viz.: acetate of lime and soda, and charcoal, also dealing in pulp wood and timber lands. Mr. Hastings is president and general manager of the corporation, his associates being his brothers, W. W. and T. T. Hastings, of Bethel, and his son, Marshall R. Hastings, who lives in Hastings. Besides its manufacturing business, the corporation has large holdings of wild land in Albany, Greenwood, Gilead, Newry, Riley, Andover, Peru, Stowe, Stoneham, Mason and Batchelder's Grant.

Although Mr. Hastings is at the head of large lumbering and manufacturing industries, he has found time to do much public service, and has filled many offices. When twenty-six years of age he was made chairman of the school board of the town of Gilead, and the following year was made chairman of the board of selectmen, which position he filled until his removal to Hastings in 1886. In 1890 he returned to Gilead with his family, and was commissioned postmaster of the town, under President Cleveland's second administration, and was also the nominee of his party as a representative to the state legislature, carried his own town, but failed of election.

as his district was strongly Republican. For the purpose of giving his children the benefit of a higher education, Mr. Hastings moved to Auburn July 1, 1895, and became interested in the coal and wood business, being senior member of the firm of Hastings & Smith, of that town.

In 1900 he was elected alderman in Ward Two, and was re-elected in 1901. He was his party's candidate for mayor in 1902, and for representative to the legislature, but was defeated, his party being in the minority. In March, 1906, he was again nominated for mayor, and was the only Democrat elected on the ticket from the four up-town wards. In September, 1906, he was his party's candidate for county sheriff, and was elected, and from January 1, 1907, to March 20 of same year was both mayor of the city of Auburn and sheriff of Androscoggin county, to which office he was elected in September, 1908, and now holds. As mayor Mr. Hastings was a worker for good roads and good sewers, and, first in all school improvements, was instrumental in having the salaries of the school-teachers increased, thereby securing the services of the best teachers. During his term of service as sheriff, he has effected marked changes that are beneficial to the interests of the county of Androscoggin and conducive to the better interests of the prisoners. He is a director in the Shoe and Leather Bank, and treasurer of the Skimauc Land and Lumber Company, both of Auburn.

Mr. Hastings married, May 19, 1881, Josephine A. Sanderson, a daughter of Marshall and Hannah (McWain) Sanderson, of Waterford. To them was born one child, Marshall Robinson, August 29, 1883. He was educated at Edward Lillie high school and at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and is now associated with his father in the Hastings Chemical Company and D. R. Hastings & Son.

David R. Hastings married, November, 1905, Norma Linscott, a native of Auburn, Maine. One child has been born to them: Ruth Ella, February 24, 1907. Mrs. Josephine (Sanderson) Hastings died June 20, 1884, and Mr. David R. Hastings married (second) November 2, 1887, Ella J. Coffin, daughter of Solon A. and Selicia (Farwell) Coffin, of Gilead, Maine. One daughter, Florence O'Neil, was born to this union, June 2, 1888. She received her preliminary education in the public schools and Edward Lillie high school at Auburn, and is now a sophomore in Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

The early history of New England shows no Gerrish except William Gerrish and those descended from him; and it is probable that all those of the name in America may trace descent from the same immigrant forebear. Twenty-four enlistments in the revolutionary rolls of Massachusetts are of men named Gerrish. The name is variously written and there are other enlistments under various orthographies.

(I) Captain William Gerrish, immigrant, was born in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, August 20, 1617. He came to New England in 1638, probably with the family of Percival Lowle (Lowell), and lived in Newbury, Massachusetts, until 1678, when he removed to Boston. He was the first captain of the military band in Newbury; was confirmed as lieutenant of the troops of Essex county, March 27, 1649; was representative of Newbury 1650-1653, and of Hampton 1663-70; was chosen one of the commissioners for trying civil causes, March 25, 1651. He was owner of No. 3 Long Wharf, Boston, where he carried on business. He died in Salem, August 9, 1687, at the house of his son Benjamin, whither he had gone a few days before, in the hope of regaining his health. He married (first) April 17, 1644, Joanna, daughter of Percival Lowle, his former employer, and widow of John Oliver, of Newbury. She died June 14, 1677, aged fifty-eight years. He married (second) in Boston, Ann, widow of John Manning, and daughter of Richard Parker. He had ten children by his first wife and one child by his second wife: John, Abigail, William, Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Moses, Mary, Ann, Judith and Henry, the last child being by his second wife.

(II) Captain John, eldest son and child of Captain William and Joanna (Lowell) Gerrish, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 12, 1645, and died in 1714, aged sixty-nine years. In 1666 he settled in Dover, and was a merchant and farmer. In 1670 he was quartermaster of troops; captain of militia in 1672; high constable in 1683; member of the special assembly convened by Governor Canfield in 1684; representative from Dover to the general assembly under the administration of Governor Andros in 1689-90. In 1692 he became a royal councillor of New Hampshire, and April 27, 1697, he was appointed by the assembly assistant justice of the superior court of pleas of New Hampshire, and this office he held until the time of his death. He married August 19, 1667, Elizabeth.

daughter of Major Richard Waldron, of Dover. Children: Richard, John, Paul, Nathaniel, Timothy, Joseph and Benjamin, and three daughters.

(III) Paul, third son and child of Captain John and Elizabeth (Waldron) Gerrish, was born in 1674, lived in Dover, New Hampshire, and died there June 6, 1743. He married October 2, 1712, Mary Leighton, of Kittery, Maine. Children: Paul, born 1713; Elizabeth, 1714; Mary, 1614; Samuel, 1722, a distinguished captain of the old French and Italian wars; Jonathan, 1726; Lydia, 1730; Benjamin, 1732.

(IV) Jonathan, son of Paul and Mary (Leighton) Gerrish, was born May 24, 1726, and settled in Falmouth (now Portland). He was a lieutenant in the company commanded by his brother, Captain Samuel Gerrish, and served under General Abercrombie and General Amherst. He participated in the battles at Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Fort Niagara. He married August 23, 1749, Eunice Tobey, of Kittery. Children: Nathaniel, born 1750; Mary, 1751; Martha, 1753, married Benjamin Frye, of Sumner, Maine; Eunice T., 1775, married Jedediah Leighton, of Falmouth.

(V) Nathaniel, son of Jonathan and Eunice (Tobey) Gerrish, was born in 1750, and died October 31, 1846. He settled in Falmouth, and taught school in that and neighboring towns during the greater part of his life. He was a man of education and a very successful teacher. He is remembered as having been a fine penman, and it is said that his chirography looked like copper-plate engraving; and he also was an accomplished performer on the violin. He married (first) March 25, 1787, Alice Abbott, of Berwick. She died in 1828, and he married (second) Hannah Ward, of Standish. He had nine children by his first wife, and one child by his second wife: Nathaniel, born 1787; Moses, 1789; Betsey, August 6, 1791, died June 21, 1849, married (first) James Frye, (second) Jonathan Frye, and had Eben, Benjamin, Josiah, Mary Ann, Nathaniel, and Daniel Frye; Josiah, born December 1, 1793, died July 6, 1867, married (first) April 4, 1822, Eunice Leighton, of Falmouth, (second) December 25, 1844, Hannah Mayberry, and had Eunice L., Martha, Ann, Lorana, Caroline W. and Ephraim Marston; Stephen, born April 3, 1796, died March 13, 1879, married (first) May 25, 1832, Susan Elliott, (second) November 26, 1840, Melinda Elliott, and had Angelia; William, born February 26, 1798,

died November 4, 1865, married 1817, Sarah Hall, and had Louisa H., Alice Jane, Phoebe Ann, William, Horatio, Augustus and Augustine (twins), John Henry and Sarah Helen; Nancy, born July 6, 1803, died October 7, 1859, married Asa Graham, and had three children, all now dead.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) and Alice (Abbott) Gerrish, was born April 26, 1787, and died May 27, 1863. He settled in the town of Sumner and spent his life there, a farmer and dealer in stock. He married February 23, 1809, Charlotte Morrill; children: Betsey Armstrong, born March 8, 1810, died August 6, 1845, married Levi Morrill, and had Lucinda, Levi W., Lucy Ann, Charlotte G. and Nancy E. Morrill; Nathaniel, born 1812; William A., born 1814; Alice J., born 1817; Nancy, born March 13, 1819, married (first) Charles Gowor, (second) Moses Frye; George M., born April 15, 1821, went west; Leonard H., born September 25, 1825; William Armstrong, born January 20, 1830, married November 17, 1853, Elizabeth A. Emery, and had: Elizabeth L. (1855), Charles A. (1858), Benjamin F. (1863), John D. (1867), Matty S. (1872).

(VII) Captain Nathaniel (3), son of Nathaniel (2) and Charlotte (Morrill) Gerrish, was born August 20, 1812, and died December 15, 1878. During the earlier part of his business life he lived for a short time in Westbrook, but spent the greater part of his life in Sumner, where he was a farmer and stock dealer, and afterward engaged in the business of packing beef. In 1843, during the administration of Governor Kavanaugh, he was commissioned captain of militia and served in that capacity seven years. He married March 3, 1840, Sarah Jane Gowor, of New Gloucester; children: Orville Knight, born April 27, 1841; Eliza E., born 1843; Caroline F., born August 6, 1844, died June 10, 1907, married June 10, 1865, Dr. A. H. Burroughs, for many years a respected and highly successful physician of the city of Westbrook; Charles F., born 1850; Luella B., born October 16, 1863.

(VIII) Orville Knight, son of Captain Nathaniel and Sarah Jane (Gowor) Gerrish, was born April 27, 1841. He lived for many years in Portland, and afterward became a very successful nurseryman in Lakeville, Massachusetts. He married (first) July 27, 1870, Lydia B. Hoard, of Livermore, and (second) August 8, 1884, Alice K., daughter of William Arad and Ella Mason (Williams) Thompson, of Middleboro, Massachusetts.

(VII) Leonard H., son of Nathaniel and

Charlotte (Morrill) Gerrish, was born September 25, 1825, and died March 27, 1854. He married December 4, 1848, Mary Eliza Staples; children: Emma, born 1849; Leonard H., born 1852; Franklin S., born 1854.

(VIII) Leonard H. (2), son of Leonard H. (1) and Mary Eliza (Staples) Gerrish, was born in Summer, April 11, 1852, and died August 1, 1908. He lived in Portland after he was about two years old. He married September 20, 1876, Mary L. Stevens, of Portland, and they had four children, two of whom grew to maturity: Leonard H., born 1878, and Harold D., born 1883. The elder of these sons died in July, 1908, and his father's death, which followed very soon afterward, was in a great measure caused by grief over the death of his son.

(III) Nathaniel, fourth son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Waldron) Gerrish, was born in 1672. He lived in Berwick, Maine, and afterward in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He married Bridget, daughter of Hon. William Vaughn, of Portsmouth; children: Nathaniel, William, Charles, George, Richard and Bridget.

(IV) Major Charles, third son of Nathaniel and Bridget (Vaughn) Gerrish, was born in Berwick, Maine, in 1716, and removed to Falmouth (Portland) in 1748, and afterward to Durham (then called Royalsborough), where he was the first settler. He was frequently moderator of the plantation meetings. He married Mary Frost, of Berwick; children: William, Charles, Nathaniel, George, James and Mary.

(V) William, eldest son of Major Charles and Mary (Frost) Gerrish, was born in Berwick, Maine, June 27, 1744, and was known as Lieutenant Gerrish. He married April 3, 1766, Esther Parker; children: 1. Nathaniel, born August 29, 1767, died January 8, 1856; see forward. 2. Betsey, born 1769. 3. Richard, 1772. 4. Benjamin, April 22, 1774; died August 20, 1854, married November 28, 1788, Sallie True and had Almira, born 1799, Arzilla 1801, Hannah 1803, Mary 1805, Sally, Abigail 1814, David T., 1815. 5. Caroline, date of birth unknown. 6. Jane, born 1776. 7. James, born September 16, 1778, died October 8, 1865, married November 6, 1801, Susanna Roberts, and had: Mercy 1802, Ansel 1804, Sally 1806, Irena 1809, Susanna 1812, Angelina 1813, Salina 1816, Marcy 1819, James William 1820, John 1821. 8. Sarah, born 1781. 9. Molly, born 1783. 10. William, born Royalsborough, May 20, 1786, died Durham, 1862, married (first) 1811,

Mary Sydleman, (second) 1821, Sophia Thomas (third) 1849, Mrs. (Hoyt) Adams, and had Emily, born 1812, Jane M. 1813, Maria 1820, Jabez Woodman 1824, Charles 1826, Edwin 1829, Henry 1832, Sophia 1838.

(V) Charles (2), son of Major Charles (1) and Mary (Frost) Gerrish, was born in Berwick, Maine, October 18, 1746. He married August 7, 1770, Phoebe Blethen; children: Huldah, born 1771; Betsey, born 1772; Jeremiah, born October 10, 1774, died 1822, married 1800, Mary Duvan, and had Hezekiah, born 1801; Matthew, 1804; Elsey, 1806; Sewall, 1809; Phebe Jane, 1810; Sally, 1810; Mary, 1778; Charles, 1780; William, 1782; Margaret, 1785; Sally, 1789.

(V) Nathaniel, son of Major Charles and Mary (Frost) Gerrish, was born April 7, 1751, and died November 28, 1799. He was a soldier of the revolution. He married, October 30, 1777, Sarah Marriner; children: 1. George, born January 24, 1779; married, 1805, Esther Woodbury, and had: Angeline, born 1809; George Washington, 1811; Joseph Marriner, 1811; Priscilla, 1812; Rebecca, 1815; Abner Harris, 1817. 2. Joseph Marriner, 1783; see forward. 3. Loruannah, 1785. 4. Sarah, 1788. 5. Abigail, 1790. 6. Thirza, 1792. 7. Moses, 1794. 8. Nathaniel, 1797.

(VI) Nathaniel, son of William and Esther (Parker) Gerrish, was born August 29, 1767, and died January 8, 1856. He married, in Harpswell, Maine, Mrs. Sarah Strout McGray; children: 1. Elizabeth, born 1792. 2. Joshua S., born 1795. 3. Esther, born 1799, married a Jones. 4. Sophia, born 1803, married a Roberts. 5. Mary, born 1806, married David McFarland, of Lisbon. 6. Joseph, born 1806. Nathaniel Gerrish married (second) Phoebe Weymouth; children: 7. Charles William, born 1830, died 1879; served through the civil war, and was afterwards a successful hardware merchant in Lisbon; married, 1857, Hannah Hinkley; one daughter, Stella, now living in Boston. 8. Alpheus, born 1836, now deceased; removed to California, where his family reside.

(VII) Joshua Strout, eldest son of Nathaniel and Sarah Strout (McGray) Gerrish, was born in Durham, Maine, May 27, 1795. He married Charlotte Sydleman, of Durham, and later moved to Lisbon, Maine. Children: 1. Nathaniel, born 1818, died 1842, in Choc-taw, Mississippi. 2. Ann Elizabeth, born 1820, died 1824. 3. Charlotte A., born 1823, died 1895, married Dr. David B. Sawyer. 4. Mary Eliza, born 1826, died 1842. 5. Everett

Munroe, see forward. 6. Edwin Hobart, born in Lisbon, 1840, died 1901; he was for many years a prominent druggist in Lisbon and Lewiston; he married Abbie Woodbury, of Bangor, Maine; children: Bessie, a graduate of Bates College, 1894, now a teacher in Lewiston high school; Christine.

(VIII) Everett Munroe, second son of Joshua Strout Gerrish, born in 1835, died in 1901, was educated in the public schools, and after his graduation entered business with his father, and for half a century was a successful drygoods merchant. He was a public-spirited man, a staunch Republican, an active member of the Methodist church, and for twenty years superintendent of its Sunday school. For several years he was superintendent of public schools. He was a diligent reader, and a very scholarly man. He was a pleasing writer, with much newspaper ability, and for years was correspondent of the *Lewiston Evening Journal*. He married, in 1874, Georgia Pierpont, of Livermore Falls, Maine, and to them were born two sons, Lester Pierpont and Harold Sydleman.

(IX) Lester Pierpont, eldest son of Everett Munroe Gerrish, was born in Lisbon, Maine, in 1875. He was educated in the public schools and Nichols's Latin School. In 1896 he was graduated from Bates College with honors. He was a prominent athlete during his years in college. For four years following his graduation he was principal of the South Paris high school. In 1900 he took up the study of medicine, and four years later was graduated from the Harvard Medical School, and then served two years as physician and surgeon in the Boston City Hospital. At present he is practicing medicine in Lisbon, Maine. He married, January 23, 1907, Anna Howard; they have one child, Everett Pierpont, born January 14, 1908.

(IX) Harold Sydleman, second son of Everett Munroe Gerrish, was born in Lisbon, Maine, in 1879. He was educated in the public schools and Hebron Academy, and is now continuing in his father's business. He married, 1902, Mary E. Locke, of West Paris, and has one child, Elva Louise.

(VI) Joseph Marriner, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Marriner) Gerrish, was born March 24, 1783, and died in Portland, Maine, in 1853. He filled various offices of trust, and in all respects proved himself a capable officer. He was deputy sheriff for many years, treasurer of the city of Portland, and representative to the state legislature. He was proprietor of the *Portland Advertiser*, and held a

prominent position in Free-Masonry. "His death was deeply lamented by the community, which he had served with the utmost fidelity for nearly half a century. His purity of character, his kindness and his marked courtesy won the admiration of all who knew him." Mr. Gerrish married (first) in 1807, Barbara Scott, and (second) in 1842, Mrs. Mary Ann Hersey. He had thirteen children, all born of his first marriage: Adeline, born 1808, married W. E. Edwards; Frances Ann, born 1810, married (first) William Bartol, (second) Reuben Ordway; Joseph Frederick Augustus, born 1812; Martha Martin, born 1814, married Rufus Rand; Ellen Lucretia, born 1816; Joseph, born 1817; Edward Payson, born 1819, married Julia W. Scott; Ellen Louise, born 1821, married Henry W. Hersey; Frederick Augustus, born 1823, married Martha J. Ordway; Augustus Franklin, born 1823, married Caroline Elizabeth March; William Oliver, born 1827; Mary Kidder, born 1828; William Scott, born 1830.

(V) George, fourth son and child of Major Charles and Mary (Frost) Gerrish, was born in Durham, June 16, 1753, and died May 23, 1814. He was a farmer, and lived on the parental homestead. He married, December 20, 1781, Mary Mitchell, of Freeport, born June 21, 1758, died December 11, 1816; children: Susannah, born September 10, 1782, died June 1, 1868, married March 1801, Thomas Bagley, and removed to Troy, New York; James, born November 22, 1784; John, born June 10, 1787, married September 15, 1811, Joanna West, and had Lucy B., born 1813; George, 1814; Mary, 1816; Alvin, 1818; Lydia, 1820; Charles, born August 7, 1789, married March, 1812, Betsey Woodbury, and removed to New York state; Mary, born April 3, 1792, died May 7, 1819, married May 18, 1817, Thomas Winslow.

(VI) James, eldest son and second child of George and Mary (Mitchell) Gerrish, was born November 22, 1784, and died June 8, 1834. He was a farmer and shoemaker. He married October 8, 1808, Mary Sylvester, born 1787, died August 20, 1859, daughter of Barstow Sylvester, of Freeport; children: Harrison, born January 27, 1810, married Jane T. Small, of Lisbon, and had: Melissa Jane, born 1836, Charles Harrison, 1838, Mary Adelaide, 1841, Julius Monroe, 1844; George Barstow, born July 3, 1811, died August 28, 1850, married November 17, 1841, Eliza Field, and had: George Henry, born 1846, Eliza Ella, 1848, Sarah Eliza, 1850; Emeline, born March 7, 1817, married, March

29, 1840, Amos Field, and had James Lewis, Emeline and Clarence H. Field; Stephen S., born March 23, 1820, died May 6, 1864, married October 18, 1848, Harriet N. Conner, and had: Horace Greeley, born 1850; Arthur F., 1854; Antoinette, 1856; Helena, 1858; Alice and Agnes, 1860; John Jordan, born December 21, 1821.

(VII) Johnⁿ Jordan, youngest child of James and Mary (Sylvester) Gerrish, was born in Durham, Maine, December 21, 1821, and died in Portland, April 7, 1904. After his marriage he settled in Portland. He was employed on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad (now Grand Trunk) from the time the work of construction was begun, and later on he became a successful merchant. After leaving the service of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Gerrish built the old Portland horse railroad (now a part of the city system of electric street railways) and was its superintendent for several years. Later on he became superintendent of European and Northern railroad (now part of the Maine Central system) and filled that position during the next two years. In 1871 he established himself in business in Portland as a dealer in railroad supplies, and for the next twenty-four years was actively identified with the business life of the city. He retired from active pursuits about 1896. Besides being a successful business man, Mr. Gerrish was somewhat prominently identified with the public and political affairs of the city, serving in various capacities, and for many years he was one of the influential Republicans in the city and county. He represented ward one in the council and also in the board of aldermen, was a trustee of Evergreen Cemetery for eleven years, a prominent Mason, member of the Maine Historical Society, the St. Lawrence Congregational church, and at the time of his death he was with a single exception (Henry Bodge) the oldest railroad man in the state. He lived a life of much usefulness and was highly respected by all persons to whom he became known. It is to his early researches that we are indebted for much of the information contained in this narrative which relates to the branch of the Gerrish family to which he belongs. Mr. Gerrish married, December 21, 1848, Susan Rich Small, born May 1, 1822, died March 13, 1896, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Tebets) Small; children: Ella Susan, born March 14, 1851; Mary Ida, May 4, 1855; John Herbert, October 13, 1858; George Lester, August 9, 1860; Hattie Small, April 7, 1864; Elmer Grenville, December 28, 1865.

(VIII) George Lester, second son and fourth child of John Jordan and Susan R. (Small) Gerrish, was born in Portland, Maine, August 9, 1860, graduated from Portland high school in June, 1878, and for the next ten or eleven years worked for his father in connection with the various business enterprises in which he was interested. In 1889 he associated himself with Moore & Wright, who were then engaged in deep water dredging. In 1895 he, with Mr. A. R. Wright, of the above firm, engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business, incorporating under the name of A. R. Wright Co., of which Mr. Wright was president until his death in 1900, being succeeded in this position by George E. Runyan, with Mr. Gerrish its treasurer and general manager, both of which positions he still fills. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an especial interest in the educational affairs and institutions of the city, having been a member of the superintending school committee for two terms. Mr. Gerrish is treasurer and a deacon of the St. Lawrence Congregational church. He married, May 17, 1888, Mary Emily, daughter of Charles P. and Ada (Perry) Kellogg, of Minot, Maine. Three children have been born of this marriage: Gertrude Kellogg, November 2, 1890; Stanley Small, June 2, 1896; Lester Newton, December 1, 1901.

(III) Colonel Timothy, fifth son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Waldron) Gerrish, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, April 21, 1683 (or 1684), and died probably in Kittery, Maine, in 1756. He settled in Kittery, and became a successful and wealthy farmer and merchant in that town; and he filled creditably various public offices. He married, November 14, 1706, Sarah Eliot, born October 1, 1687, died October 27, 1770, daughter of Hon. Robert and Margery (Batson) Eliot, and who received as her marriage dowry the eastern end of the Champenow Island, which contains nearly one thousand acres of land, and which for almost two hundred years has been known by the distinguishing name of Gerrish's Island, and this island is still the place of residence of some of the Gerrish descendants. Colonel Timothy's children were Robert Eliot, John, Timothy, Sarah, Anne, William, Abigail, Nathaniel, Andrew, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Jane and Joseph.

(IV) Andrew, sixth son and ninth child of Colonel Timothy and Sarah (Eliot) Gerrish, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, August 4, 1724, and died in Exeter, New Hampshire. He lived in several different places, and his

first two children were born in Providence, Rhode Island. The baptismal name of his wife was Hannah, but her family name is not known. Their children were Sarah, who died young; Elizabeth, Hannah, Joseph, Timothy, Sarah and Jean.

(V) Timothy (2), second son and fifth child of Andrew and Hannah Gerrish, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, April 7, 1756; and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 30, 1815. He was a goldsmith and silversmith by principal occupation, but during the last sixteen years of his active life he was deputy sheriff and jailer. He married February 6, 1780, Dorothy Patterson, of Portsmouth; children: Abigail, Sarah, Andrew, Joseph, Thomas Patterson, Dorothy, Lydia, Oliver, Caroline and Mary.

(VI) Dorothy, sixth child of Timothy and Dorothy (Patterson) Gerrish, was born January 1, 1791, and died September 27, 1867. She married (first), September 1, 1808, William Senter, and bore him seven children (see Senter). She married (second), October 12, 1829, Thomas Currier, and bore him two children. Three of her sons (William, Timothy Gerrish and Andrew Gerrish Senter) lived in Maine. All of her children were born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire (see Senter).

(VI) Caroline, daughter of Timothy and Dorothy (Patterson) Gerrish, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 8, 1798, and died February 19, 1871. She married October 21, 1821, Nathaniel Pearson, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and by him had four sons and two daughters. Both daughters died in infancy. The sons were Oliver Gerrish, Edmund, Nathaniel and Augustus William Pearson. Nathaniel, the third of these sons, was born July 23, 1826. He learned the trade of watch making with his uncle, Oliver Gerrish, of Portland, and after working at that trade for several years in New York City, he returned to Portland and became partner with his uncle under the firm name of Gerrish & Pearson. For many years this firm carried on a large and successful business in Portland, and the junior partner was a valued member of the household of the senior partner. Failing health compelled Mr. Pearson to retire from active pursuits, several years before his death, which occurred in Bridgton, Maine.

(VI) Oliver, fourth son and eighth child of Timothy and Dorothy (Patterson) Gerrish, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 4, 1796, and died in Portland, Maine, December 3, 1888, aged ninety-two years. At

the age of fourteen he began an apprenticeship to the trade of watchmaking, and served his master until he attained his majority. In 1807 he went as a journeyman to Boston and there learned the business of dealing in gold and silver wares; but in 1819 he settled in Portland and spent the remainder of his long and useful life in that city. He had very little practical schooling during his boyhood; but, appreciating the advantages of an education, he did his utmost to remedy the deficiencies of his youth in that respect; and surely one who met him in middle life or in his advanced years would not have suspected the defects in his early training. He became possessed of one of the finest private libraries in the city, and gave to each of his children an excellent education. He possessed great love of horticulture, and his flower garden was always one of the very finest in Portland. He early became interested in the theological writings of Swedenborg, and was a devout communicant of the church, which is based on these doctrines, as well as a principal supporter of the society of that sect in Portland. His public spirit was always in evidence, and he freely contributed by his personal effort and his money to the benevolences and philanthropies of the region. From the time of its foundation, he was one of the trustees of the Portland Savings Bank, and was its president for a number of years previous to his death. He also was concerned in the Portland Athenaeum, the outgrowth of which is the present Public Library; of the Provident Association, the Portland Dispensary, and other institutions established and maintained for the public good. He became a Free Mason in his early manhood and ever afterward felt a deep interest in the work of that ancient craft. He held membership in Ancient Landmark Lodge, F. and A. M.; Mount Vernon Chapter, R. A. M.; Blanquefort Commandery, K. T.; and other bodies in the York rite; and he took thirty-two degrees in the Scottish rite. In several of these bodies he held offices of trust and honor, and was treasurer of the Grand Chapter for thirty-four years. On the fifteenth anniversary of his being made a Master Mason the lodge presented him with a beautiful gold junior grand warden's jewel. In the great fire which swept through Portland in 1866, both his house and his store were destroyed, with the greater part of their contents. Just before that disaster he was about to retire from active pursuits, but his losses were such that he was compelled to relinquish his desired purpose and remain at his bench

for further work, although he was seventy years old, and he worked on uncomplainingly for twenty more years. His strength gradually waned, however, during his last two years, and at the end of that time, without disease or suffering he sank gently into the eternal sleep. His was a very long life, filled with usefulness to his fellow men, and he left a memory of uprightness of conduct and nobility of character which are most exemplary; and even now he is spoken of with admiration, reverence, and affection. Mr. Gerrish married, January 6, 1825, Sarah Little, born in Windham, New Hampshire, in 1802, daughter of Paul and Sarah (Redington-Emerson) Little. The five children born of this marriage were: Frances, Sarah Caroline, Charles Oliver, William Little and Frederic Henry.

(VII) Charles Oliver, eldest son and third child of Oliver and Sarah (Little) Gerrish, was born in Portland, Maine, March 19, 1834, and died January 24, 1896. For many years he was a jeweler and watchmaker in Saco, Maine. He married, March 19, 1867, Julia Perkins Jordan, born January 13, 1843, daughter of Samuel Scamman and Clarissa Hovey (Perkins) Jordan, of Saco. The children of this marriage are William Little Gerrish, dealer in real estate and collector of customs at Saco, ex-city clerk, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; and Clara Arabella, widow of Donald McLean Barstow, M.D., late of New York City.

(VII) William Little, second son of Oliver and Sarah (Little) Gerrish, was born in Portland, Maine, August 31, 1841, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1864, and promptly entered the volunteer service during the civil war, enlisting in the Nineteenth Maine Infantry. He left the state as orderly sergeant, was soon promoted second lieutenant, and then became acting adjutant, and that regardless of the fact that there were several first lieutenants in the regiment. His commission as first lieutenant was on its way to him at the time of his death, which was the result of a congestive chill at Hatcher's Run, before Petersburg, Virginia, February 11, 1865. His standing as a student was of the highest order, his soldierly qualities were tested in several battles and found true, and he was a great favorite among his fellows, both in college and in the army; his ability, unflinching courage, fidelity to duty, and winning personality being recognized by all who knew him.

(VII) Frederic Henry, third son and youngest child of Oliver and Sarah (Little) Gerrish was born in Portland, Maine, March

21, 1845, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1866, received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine from the same institution in 1869, and since that year has practiced general medicine in Portland. He has given much attention to professional teaching, having occupied successively the chairs of microscopy and histology, physiology, anatomy, and surgery in the Portland School for Medical Instruction; the professorships of materia medica and therapeutics, anatomy, and, finally, of surgery, in the Medical School of Maine (the medical department of Bowdoin College); and the chair of therapeutics and physiology in the Medical College of the University of Michigan, 1873-75. Almost from the inception of the Maine General Hospital he has held official positions in it: first as secretary of the corporation and board of directors, then for a long term as visiting surgeon, and now and for many years past as consulting surgeon. He was largely instrumental in effecting the establishment of the State Board of Health, in 1885, and was its first president, resigning that office in 1889. The passage of the anatomical bill in 1897 was to a great extent due to his efforts, and under its operation and workings the study of practical anatomy is pursued with much more ease and advantage than ever before in this state. In 1904, the University of Michigan conferred on him the honorary doctorate of laws, and the same degree was given him by his alma mater in 1905. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and also is a Phi Beta Kappa, an overseer of Bowdoin College, a trustee of the Portland Public Library, president of the Portland Charitable Dispensary, member of the Maine Historical Society, Maine Genealogical Society, Society of Colonial Wars, and also of the Fraternity, Cumberland, Athletic, Economic, Country and Naturalists clubs. Among professional organizations he is a member of the American Surgical Association, fellow and ex-president of the American Academy of Medicine, president (1908-9) of the American Therapeutic Society, member of Société Internationale de Chirurgie, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Society of Naturalists, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Maine Medical Association (and its ex-president) and member and ex-president of the Cumberland County Medical Society; he is at this time county examiner of insane convicts. To the literature of his profession he has made

a number of contributions, being editor and in large part author of the "Text-Book of Anatomy by American Authors" (1889) translator and editor of "Championnière's Chirurgie Antiseptique" (1881); author of "Prescription Writing" (1878); of articles in Dennis' "System of Surgery" (1895), Park's "Treatise on Surgery" (1896), and Keen's Surgery (1906); and of many articles contributed to various journals and the transactions of societies. Dr. Gerrish married, December 31, 1879, Emily Manning Swan, daughter of Francis Keyes and Emily (Bradbury) Swan, of Portland (see Swan).

William Senter married, September 1, 1808, Dorothy, born January 1, 1791, died September 27, 1867, daughter of Timothy and Dorothy (Patterson) Gerrish (see Gerrish). After the death of William Senter his widow Dorothy married, October 12, 1829, Thomas Currier. By her first husband she had seven children, among them sons William, Timothy Gerrish and Andrew Gerrish, all of whom were born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(II) William, son of William and Dorothy (Gerrish) Senter, was born October 11, 1813, and died December 22, 1888. He served an apprenticeship with his uncle, Oliver Gerrish, of Portland, and made his home in his master's family; and the intimacy thus established ripened into an enduring friendship. Having completed his term of service, Mr. Senter at once formed a partnership with Abner Lowell, who had been his fellow apprentice under Mr. Gerrish, and the new firm rapidly built up in Portland a large business as dealers in watches, clocks, jewelry and ornamental wares, and also as general repairers of watches and jewelry. Mr. Senter was possessed of a frank and kindly nature, which, combined with an incorruptible character and rare good comradeship, attracted and held to him a large number of friends. His mind was distinctly scientific and so well stored with valuable information that it was often said of him that if one were puzzled for a fact he should ask Mr. Senter. He loved nature in all of her aspects, and found much enjoyment in the fields and woods with their flora and fauna, and in the ocean with its ever-changing beauties. His yacht "Sparkle" was a novelty and a wonder in its time and his hunting dogs were trained to perfection. His affection for dumb companions was shown in the burial of a favorite setter dog, in the same lot where his own body was to lie—a fact not revealed

until after his death. He was not an office-seeker, but the demands of his friends and fellow citizens made him repeatedly alderman of his ward, and afterward for several years mayor of the city. His name is worthy of lasting remembrance in these annals.

(II) Timothy Gerrish, son of William and Dorothy (Gerrish) Senter, was born February 1, 1817, and died August 7, 1872. He taught in the public schools of Portsmouth from 1836 to 1858; became principal of Ward 4 grammar school in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1858, and held that position until 1866, and then removed to Franklin, Massachusetts, to become first principal of Dean Academy. He filled this responsible position until 1871, and then resigned to take much needed rest. He afterward removed to Portland, where all of his children who grew to maturity are now living. Mr. Senter was greatly interested in Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship, and ranked high in each of these orders. In the profession of pedagogy he was remarkably successful, and his natural acuteness of mind, perfect poise, judicial habits and thorough kindness peculiarly fitted him for the arduous duties of his profession and gained for him a wide celebrity in educational circles. His presence inspired a degree of confidence which never was disappointing on more intimate acquaintance. He was loved and honored by all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. Professor Senter married, March 18, 1841, Emeline Dodge, and of their children three attained ages of maturity: Joseph Herbert, Emma Dodge and William.

(II) Andrew Gerrish, son of William and Dorothy (Gerrish) Senter, was born September 19, 1819, and died October 23, 1861. He lived during the greater part of his life in Portland and was chiefly employed by his brother William. He was a skilled workman in his business occupation, a genial companion, an exemplary husband and devoted father, and a patient sufferer during years of protracted invalidism. He married, August 8, 1847, Eliza Ann Stubbs, and of their four children, two died in infancy. His daughter, Annie Hay, is the widow of James E. Jenkins, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and has one child, Helen Jenkins. His son, Frank Gerrish, born January 23, 1856, married Annie S. Palmer, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and now lives in Mexico.

(III) Joseph Herbert, son of Timothy Gerrish and Emeline (Dodge) Senter, was born September 24, 1842, graduated from Harvard College in 1861, the youngest man in his

class. He studied theology in the Harvard Divinity School and entered the ministry of the Unitarian church. His tastes, however, were decidedly in another direction and after several years in the work of the ministry he left it for library work, and since that time he has held important positions in the libraries of Harvard University, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Century Club, of New York City, and also in the Astor Library in New York.

(III) Emma Dodge, daughter of Timothy Gerrish and Emeline (Dodge) Senter, lives in the city of Portland, Maine, and is prominently identified with the work of many worthy philanthropies.

(III) William, son of Timothy and Emeline (Dodge) Senter, was born November 5, 1850. He learned his trade with his uncle, and ultimately succeeded him in business. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Cumberland Club, the Athletic Club, the Country Club and the Yacht Club, having been commodore of the latter for seven years. He married, October 30, 1894, Grace, daughter of Winthrop S. Jordan, of Portland, Maine.

In the early days of the colonies
SWAN several settlers of the surname Swan found homes in Massachusetts Bay, and among them Henry Swan appears to have been the first of his own surname. On the revolutionary muster rolls of Massachusetts are found no less than sixty-six men who bore the surname Swan.

(I) Henry Swan, immigrant, came from England to New England in the ship "Castle," of London, and landed in Charlestown, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in July, 1638. He soon settled in the plantation at Salem, where he had a grant of half an acre of land in 1639, was admitted to church communion in May of same year, and in the latter month also was made freeman. The exact date of his death is not known, but it was previous to 1652. He married Joanna, daughter of Thomas Ruck; children: Thomas, Elizabeth, and one other.

(II) Thomas, eldest child and only son of Henry and Joanna (Ruck) Swan, was baptized February 26, 1643, and died February 8, 1687. He was a surgeon, and is said to have practiced medicine and surgery in Roxbury and Boston. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Lamb, of Roxbury, and by her had ten children.

(III) Thomas (2), third child of Thomas

(1) and Mary (Lamb) Swan, was born February 16, 1669, and died October 19, 1710; graduated from Harvard College in 1689, and was a teacher, physician, and also registrar of probate of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. The last seven years of his life he "did practise physick and chirurgery" at Castle William, in Boston Harbor, where he died. He married Prudence, daughter of Major Jonathan Wade, of Medford, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley.

(IV) Ebenezer, son of Thomas (2) and Prudence (Wade) Swan, was born May 12, 1686, was a mariner, captain of a ship, and died at sea about 1716. He married, December 23, 1706, Prudence, daughter of Timothy Foster, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

(V) William, only son of Ebenezer and Prudence (Foster) Swan, was baptized in 1715 and died in 1774. His occupation was that of gold and silversmith, and he had a place of business in Boston. He married (intentions published December 27, 1742) Livina, daughter of Gershom Keyes. Of their thirteen children, a daughter Livina, born 1749, was grandmother of the famous artist, William Morris Hunt, and a son Edward, born 1754, a soldier of the revolution.

(VI) William (2), second son and child of William (1) and Livina (Keyes) Swan, was born in Boston in 1746, and died June 24, 1835. He was a merchant in Groton, Massachusetts, for a number of years, then removed to Maine and lived successively in the towns of Otisfield, Gardiner and Winslow. During the revolution he was an officer in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment of militia, and his commission, dated in 1778, is signed by fifteen members, "a major part of the council of the state of Massachusetts Bay." In 1789 he was commissioned justice of the peace, with authority to act as trial justice, and his commission bears the signatures of John Hancock, governor, and Samuel Adams, lieutenant governor. Mr. Swan is remembered as a genial, cultivated christian gentleman, and he appears to have enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and confidence of all men with whom he was acquainted. Although a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, he always manifested a hearty sympathy with all efforts to promote the cause of religion in other branches of Christ's great family. In 1776 he married Mercy Porter, of Weymouth; children: Sarah, Elizabeth, William, Edward, Francis, Thomas, Sophia, Mary, Lavina and Catharine.

(VII) Edward, son of William (2) and

Mercy (Porter) Swan, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, in 1783, and died in Gardiner, Maine, in 1860. He was brought up and trained to mercantile pursuits, but for many years was cashier of the old Gardiner Bank. Subsequently he became president of the Cobasconte Bank of Gardiner, and for many years occupied a prominent position in the business life of that town and subsequent city. He served as representative and also as senator in the state legislature, was a member of the electoral college which placed Mr. Lincoln in the national presidency in 1860, and was one of the first mayors of Gardiner under the city charter. He was president of the first marine insurance company incorporated under the laws of this state, and in many other respects was a leading man in the community throughout the long period of his active life. His character for integrity was above suspicion, and the soundness of his judgment was recognized wherever he was known; and like his father, he won and always held the unbounded confidence of the entire community. He was a communicating member in the Protestant Episcopal church. He married (first) Susan Shaw, died 1847, daughter of Benjamin Shaw, of Gardiner. In 1849 he married a second wife. He had nine children, all born of his first marriage: Edward Bridge, married Sarah Ann Davis; William, married Elizabeth Wylde, of Runcorn, England; Catherine, married Joseph Adams; Thomas, married Margaret Shaw; Margaret, married Peter Grant; George; Christina; Mercy Porter, married Charles Barnard Clapp; Emma Jane Gardiner, married Franklin Glazier.

(VII) Francis Swan, third son and fifth child of William (2) and Mercy (Porter) Swan, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, June 26, 1785, and began his business career in Gardiner, Maine, in partnership with his brother Edward, in 1807. In 1809 he entered mercantile pursuits in Winslow, where he continued to live until 1834, then removed to Calais and lived there until the time of his death, in June, 1862. His removal to Calais was determined by his having purchased with several others the so-called Fowler and Ely township of wild land, about twenty-two miles from Calais, the management of which he controlled for many years, he retaining one-third of the property during his life. He retired from active mercantile pursuits in 1848. He was a man of firm principles, undoubted integrity, and of very superior judgment. In religious sympathies he was an orthodox Con-

gregationalist, and for more than a quarter century was a consistent member of the church of that denomination in Calais. The old mansion house in Winslow which Francis Swan occupied still stands, delightfully situated on the bank of the Sebasticook river, near its junction with the Kennebec, directly facing the site of Fort Halifax on the opposite side of the Sebasticook, which with the old block-house (still standing) was built in 1757 during the French and Indian war. Francis Swan married, November 12, 1814, Hannah Child, born at Augusta, Maine, March 2, 1795, daughter of James and Hannah (Cushing) Child. She died in Calais May 20, 1869, having borne her husband six children: Sarah Porter, James Child, William Henry, Francis Keyes, Charles Edward and Eugene. Each of these children receive brief mention in these annals.

(VIII) Sarah Porter Swan, eldest child and only daughter of Francis and Hannah (Child) Swan, was born February 5, 1816, and died at Santa Cruz, West Indies, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, December 21, 1841. She married, November 7, 1840, Richard Henry Manning, of Brooklyn, New York, for many years a merchant of New York city. He died November 2, 1887. They had one daughter, Sarah Augusta Manning, born July 24, 1841, married June 13, 1865, Dean Sage.

(VIII) James Child Swan, eldest son of Francis and Hannah (Child) Swan, was born in Winslow, Maine, August 4, 1817, and died in Calais, October 15, 1853. He was one of the pioneers of Texan colonization from the north. In 1838, having associated with Dr. Cyrus Hamlin (brother of Hannibal Hamlin), he chartered a vessel, and with a full cargo and a colony of thirty young men from eastern Maine sailed for the "Lone Star" state, arriving at Galveston, their port of destination, in December of the same year; but after nearly three years of trying experiences, among which was the loss from yellow fever of one-third of the colony, including Dr. Hamlin, Mr. Swan returned north and to his old home in Maine. A portion of the following year he spent in Nassau, N. P., where he was associated in business with Timothy Darling, then United States consul at Nassau. In 1844 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Calais, and continued in business until the time of his death, most of that time being interested with James S. Pike in their various enterprises. He was an active promoter of the construction of the Calais & Baring railroad,

the first railroad in Eastern Maine, and was its treasurer and managing director from 1849 to 1853. In 1849-50 he was city treasurer of Calais. Mr. Swan married September 9, 1845, Helen Trask, of Portland, and by her had four daughters, two of whom died in infancy. The two daughters who grew to maturity are Sarah Porter and Anna Child Swan, both of Portland.

(VIII) William Henry Swan, second son of Francis and Hannah (Child) Swan, was born January 13, 1819, and died at Poland Spring, Maine, July 5, 1890. He was connected with the commission house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of New York city, at first in the capacity of clerk, and as partner from 1841 until 1887, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Swan is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland.

(VIII) Francis Keyes Swan, third son and fourth child of Francis and Hannah (Child) Swan, was born October 20, 1820, and died May 28, 1896. He entered Waterville College (now Colby) in 1836, but was compelled by ill health to abandon his college course in 1838. From 1841 until 1848 he was engaged in business with his father in Calais, and in 1849 and 1850 he was cashier of the Gardiner Bank, Gardiner, Maine. In 1852 and 1853 he was cashier of the Calais Bank, and resigned that position on the death of his brother James to take the latter's place as manager and treasurer of the Calais & Baring railroad. He was the first banking commissioner of the state, and held that office from 1861 until 1866; and from 1853 until 1867 he **also was engaged in fire and marine insurance**. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Portland, and two years afterward formed a partnership with George Potter Barrett under the firm style of Swan & Barrett, bankers and dealers in investment securities, in which firm he continued an active member for almost nineteen years and then retired from business pursuits, in 1885. Mr. Swan had a remarkable capacity for business, having keenness of penetration, breadth of view, rapidity of calculation, and unquestioned integrity. His experience as bank commissioner gave him a wide acquaintance throughout the state and brought him into association with men of finance, and this was of especial advantage when he established himself in business in the city of Portland. In his new field he introduced methods previously untried in the region and he quickly built up a large and profitable business. He was urged to accept a mayoralty nomination when his candidacy

would have been equivalent to election, but he felt impelled to decline the proffered honor because of the limitations of his physical **strength**, which from youth had been much impaired by ill health; but he always was interested in public affairs and felt it a duty to participate in them as fully as possible. His nature was profoundly religious, and he took an earnest interest in the work of his church. His disposition was most genial and kindly, generous and charitable in the best sense, and to a wonderful extent he diffused an atmosphere of affection around him. After his retirement from business he devoted much time, energy and money to genealogic study, particularly in respect to his own family and the family of his wife; and the greater part of our present narrative is taken from his manuscripts. Francis Keyes Swan married September 16, 1843, Emily Bradbury, born in Alfred, Maine, May 18, 1821, died in Portland, December 4, 1877, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Langdon (Storer) Bradbury, and by whom he had four children: Henry **Storer**, a physician of Lakeville, Massachusetts; Emily Manning, wife of Frederic Henry Gerrish, M.D., of Portland (see Gerrish); Marcia Bradbury and Florence Wainwright, both of Boston.

(VIII) Charles Edward Swan, fourth son and fifth child of Francis and Hannah (Child) Swan, was born September 5, 1822, and died July 13, 1908, after a brief illness, in the **homestead** built by his father in 1836. It is given to few men to be so universally honored and respected in his own community as was Dr. Swan. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1844, and received his degree in medicine from that honored institution in 1847. After a valuable hospital experience in New York City and Boston he settled permanently in Calais, Maine, and practiced his profession for more than sixty years. Dr. Swan took an earnest and commendable interest in public affairs in Calais, and twice filled the office of mayor of the city; for many years he was the Nestor of his profession in that part of the state. Dr. Swan married (first) September 26, 1849, Mary D., daughter of Hon. George Downes, of Calais, by whom he had two daughters, both of whom died in infancy. He married (second) September 8, 1890, Mrs. Minerva K. Horton, daughter of Gilman D. King.

(VIII) Eugene Swan, youngest son and child of Francis and Hannah (Child) Swan, was born July 23, 1824, and passed nearly the whole of his life on the old family homestead

in Calais. He died March 30, 1900, in Baldwinville, Massachusetts, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

The name of Durgin is not a common one, though it is fairly numerous in certain parts of New Hampshire, notably Sanbornton and the Franconia valley. The first American ancestor appears to have been William Durgin, who is said to have come from England in 1690 and settled in Massachusetts. As in the case of most patronymics, there have been considerable variations in the spelling, Durgen, Durgan, Durgain and Durgin, being found in some of the older records. In Colonial times Benjamin Durgan, of Rowley, Massachusetts, appears on the muster roll of Captain Joseph Smith's company, and in 1776 James Durgen was in the company of Captain Moses MacFarland, Colonel Nixon's regiment. In later times Dr. Samuel Holmes Durgin, born at Parsonfield, Maine, 1839, has been a conspicuous figure in the medical profession, having been a lecturer at the Harvard Medical School since 1884, and president of the American Health Association.

(I) Job Durgin, grandfather of Dr. Henry I. Durgin, of Eliot, Maine, was born in Vermont about 1800. He conducted farming operations in Eaton, New Hampshire, being among the first to plant apple and other fruit trees and in the raising of fine graded sheep and cattle, and he was assisted in this work by his eldest son, Joshua. He married Betsey Durgin, of Eaton, New Hampshire, who bore him ten children, namely: Joshua, Calvin, Lydia, Elizabeth, Newell, Lorenzo, Lucetta, Francena, Adeline and Alvinza.

(II) Joshua, son of Job and Betsey (Durgin) Durgin, and father of Dr. Henry I. Durgin, was born October 31, 1825. He attended the public schools of Freedom, New Hampshire. In early manhood he purchased a large tract of wooded land which he cleared and converted into a valuable stock farm, which was a source of admiration to his neighbors; the improved methods of farming followed by him, the diversity of crops, the large quantity of fruit raised, especially apples, also the fine sheep, cattle and hogs, as well as the excellent farm buildings, were an uncommon sight in those primitive days. He made excellent exhibits at the early district, county and state fairs, and created a large trade in blooded cattle, sheep and horses. His oxen and steers became famous owing to the skill with which he matched and trained them. His superior

methods made his farm well known, and in 1878, finding an opportunity to dispose of it to good advantage, accepted the offer and removed with his family to Cornish, Maine. He remained there until 1881, engaged in lumbering and milling, and then purchased a large farm in Centre Effingham, New Hampshire, which he materially improved and on which he continued to live until the death of his wife in 1900, when he was induced to make his home with his son, Dr. Henry I. Durgin. Joshua Durgin died in Eliot, September 20, 1905. Joshua Durgin married, September 17, 1847, Mary Elizabeth, born March 28, 1827, died in Centre Effingham, May 15, 1900, daughter of John and Polly (Thurston) Kenison, of Effingham, New Hampshire. Their children, all born in Freedom, New Hampshire, were: 1. Evelyn A., married (first) Alonzo Ward, by whom she had two children, Lilla M. and Grace E. Ward; she married (second) Joseph Marston. 2. Susan Lilla, died at the age of thirteen years. 3. Adeline, died in infancy. 4. Henry Irwin.

(III) Henry Irwin, only son of Joshua and Mary E. (Kenison) Durgin, was born in Freedom, New Hampshire, April 21, 1864. He attended the district schools of Freedom, New Hampshire, and high school at Cornish, Maine, later the New Hampton Literary Institute, New Hampton, New Hampshire, where he was prepared for college, but on account of impaired health he abandoned his studies and from 1881 to 1885 taught school and also served as assistant in the Masonic Charitable Institute at Effingham. Subsequently he took up the study of medicine with Dr. J. E. Scruton, after which he pursued one year's course in the University Medical College of Vermont, and then entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in March, 1889. He received an appointment on the medical staff of Lincoln Hospital and Home in New York, and during this service gained a valuable experience which proved of benefit in his active career. During the summer of 1889 he went to Newfield, Maine, and November 5 of the same year went to Eliot, Maine, where he purchased the estate of the late Calvin H. Guptill, who had practiced medicine in the town of Eliot for forty-four years, gaining a large practice during this extended period of professional life. The house was built by Dr. Horace Stacey in 1845 on Bolt Hill, sold by him to Dr. Mark F. Wentworth, from whom it passed to Dr. Guptill. In addition to his

practice, which has steadily increased in volume and importance with each passing year, Dr. Durgin has always taken an active interest in educational affairs, and he was for eight years elected a member of the school board, and also a member of the building committee entrusted by the town with the erection of a new high school building. Dr. Durgin holds membership in the American Medical Association, Maine Medical Association, York County Medical Society, having served in the capacity of president, and the Portsmouth Medical Society. By right of inheritance he was admitted to membership in the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and is past president of the Paul Jones Club of that society. He is a member and past master of Naval Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Kittery, Maine; Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of South Berwick, Maine; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; being a past thrice potent grand master of Ineffable Grand Lodge of Perfection, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; a member of Grand Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; New Hampshire; Chapter, Rose Croix, of Dover, New Hampshire; and of New Hampshire Consistory, of Nashua, New Hampshire. He is a member of Kora Temple Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, Patrons of Husbandry, Eastern Star, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is past sachim, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander, Navy League of the United States and the Warwick Club of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Dr. Durgin married, December 3, 1890, Alta Moulton, daughter of Ira Sewall and Susan Abigail (Pinkham) Knox; of Milton, New Hampshire. Her ancestors in America embrace several noted New England families, and we trace them by generations as follows:

(I) Thomas Knox, immigrant, came from Scotland to Dover, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1652. He had a son Sylvanus.

(II) Sylvanus, son of Thomas Knox, had a son Zachariah.

(III) Zachariah, son of Sylvanus Knox, had a son Zachariah.

(IV) Zachariah (2), son of Zachariah (1) Knox, married Judith Pitman and had a son John.

(V) John, eldest son of Zachariah (2) and

Judith (Pitman) Knox, was a soldier in the American revolution, enlisting in Berwick, Maine, between May 30, and June 15, 1775, for a term of three years in Captain Samuel Derby's company, Colonel John Bailey's battalion. In the muster rolls in the "Massachusetts Archives" his name appears as "John Noox." He was a private at Valley Forge, January 25, 1778; served from May 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779, and from January 1, 1780, to May 21 following. Before going to the war he married Molly Grant and removed to Lebanon, Maine, and is recorded as a pensioner living in that town as late as 1820. One son of John and Molly (Grant) Knox was Samuel, evidently named in honor of Captain Samuel Derby.

(VI) Samuel, eldest son of John and Molly (Grant) Knox, was born in Lebanon, Maine, in 1767, and died in 1852. He married Sally Gerrish, born in 1768, daughter of George and Mary (James) Gerrish; children: Mary, George, John, Samuel, Ada, Sarah and Lavinia. The mother of these children died in Lebanon, December 20, 1846.

(VII) John (2), second son of Samuel and Sally (Gerrish) Knox, was born in Lebanon, Maine, in 1799. He married Betsey Jones; children: George Orrin and Ira Sewall.

(VIII) Ira Sewall, son of John (2) and Betsey (Jones) Knox, was born in Lebanon, Maine, January 17, 1830. He married Susan Abigail Pinkham, born in Milton, New Hampshire, February 29, 1828, daughter of James Knox and Sally Dearborn (Jewett) Pinkham, and they are the parents of Clara Jane, Ella Jeanette, Frank Irwin, and Alta Moulton, who became the wife of Dr. Henry Irwin Durgin, of Eliot.

Sally Gerrish, wife of Samuel Knox, and grandmother of Alta Moulton (Knox) Durgin, was the daughter of George Gerrish of the fifth generation, granddaughter of John Gerrish of the fourth generation, who married Margery Jackson, daughter of Dr. George and Joanna (Pepperell) Jackson, and granddaughter of Colonel William and Margery (Bray) Pepperell, of Kittery, Maine. Colonel William Pepperell came to Cape Cod, Massachusetts Bay Colony, from Tavistock, Cornwall, England, and engaged in the fishing trade first on the Isle of Shoals and subsequently at Kittery, where he was married, and their only son, General William, was the first native born American to be created a baronet of Great Britain, and for services in the French and Indian war was commissioned major-general, and was acting governor of

Massachusetts colony 1756-58; was commissioned lieutenant-general in 1759, and died at Kittery, Maine, July 6, 1759. In the Gerrish line from John of the fourth generation we have Colonel Timothy of the third, Captain John of the second, and Captain William, the immigrant. In this way we trace her direct line of descent from three distinct and notable families of the early history of New England. Thomas Knox, the immigrant, with his descendants prominent in the history of the American Revolution; Captain William Gerrish, another immigrant of note; William Pepperrell, who gave New England history peculiar brilliancy through his son, Sir William, the distinguished Colonial military and civil officer. It would be interesting to trace the descent of Mrs. Durgin through the Pitman's, Grants, Jacksons, Joneses, Sewalls, Pinkhams, but space will not permit.

This name, first a forename
 GEORGE and later a surname, is derived from two Greek words and signifies "earth-worker," or "farmer." The families of this name are probably of different ancestors, and are scattered throughout the United States. The members of the George family who settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony about the middle of the seventeenth century came from the south-eastern part of England and as traditions of the family indicate were three brothers, arriving in America at nearly the same time.

(I) Gideon George, from Yorkshire, England, with his wife and son Gideon, sailed for Salem, Massachusetts, about 1680. A son John was born during the ocean voyage, and left a numerous progeny. His descendants have been active and useful citizens.

(II) John, second son and child of Gideon George, was born upon the ocean about 1680. He lived in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and his name is found in the list of petitioners for a schoolhouse in the northeastern part of Haverhill, in 1711. He was drowned while attempting to cross the Merrimack river on the ice, February 27, 1715. He married, about 1700, Ann Swaddock, who died February 7, 1763. Their children were: John Swaddock, William, Augustin, Elizabeth and Gideon.

(III) Gideon (2), fourth son and youngest child of John and Ann (Swaddock) George, was born in Haverhill, May 27, 1712, and lived in Haverhill and Bradford, Massachusetts. He married, April 14, 1737, Elizabeth Jewett, born in Rowley, June 18, 1718, daughter of Deacon Daniel and Elizabeth (Hopkinson) Jewett.

ter of Deacon Daniel and Elizabeth (Hopkinson) Jewett.

(IV) William, son of Gideon (2) and Elizabeth (Jewett) George, was born in Bradford, November 18, 1737, and died in Plymouth, New Hampshire, January 12, 1820. After his marriage he lived in Haverhill about four years, and then removed to Hampstead, New Hampshire. From thence he removed to Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1777. In the midst of a large and fertile farm he built a log house, and as he prospered, afterward built a frame house. He was a selectman for four years, and December 21, 1784, was appointed a coroner for Grafton county, an office he resigned December 13, 1792. From the date of this appointment he was styled William George, Esq., but was not a justice of the peace. He was a prosperous farmer and a respected citizen. He married (first) May 26, 1763, Ruth Hastings, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 8, 1742, died June 1, 1809, daughter of Robert Jr. and Ruth (Sanders) Hastings. He married (second) February 19, 1811, Abigail Dearborn, daughter of Benjamin Dearborn. She had previously been married to Peter Hobart, Thomas McCulner and Rev. Samuel Currier. She survived her husband and died April 8, 1839. William George had four children, all by first wife: Robert, see forward; William, King, Moses.

(V) Robert, son of William and Ruth (Hastings) George, was born in Hampstead, January 5, 1768. He was a farmer in Plymouth and built a house in South Plymouth, where he probably resided. He died by accident in 1834; while crossing a brook upon a log he fell and was drowned. He married, May 5, 1793, Sarah Dearborn, born April 21, 1774, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Clough) Dearborn. She died January 18, 1851. They were the parents of children: Gideon, Leonard, Clarissa, Samuel Dearborn, Hiram, Malvina, Moor Russell, Mary Ann and Ruth.

(V) King, second son of William and Ruth (Hastings) George, was born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, May 19, 1771. Plymouth, New Hampshire, at the confluence of the Merrimack and the Pemigewasset, heretofore a trackless wilderness, the home of savage beasts and more savage Indians, was to blossom into a prosperous pioneer settlement with the advance of man and the quickening influences of civilization. Thither removed King George before 1787, then the outpost of intruding northern settlement. In that year the Congre-

gational church was burned, and Mr. George allowed the worshipers to meet in his spacious barn, which stood near the present residence of Mrs. Solomon A. Smith, on the Rumney road. He seems to have been very prominent in the church, and had received in youth some education, for he taught school in Plymouth, and was also a farmer. He married Ruth Eaton; children: Eaton, William, Daniel, David and Asa.

(VI) Asa, son of King and Ruth (Eaton) George, was born in Plymouth, Grafton county, New Hampshire, November 2, 1809, died May 6, 1887. He moved to Groton, then old Cockermouth, New Hampshire, a near-by town, and in 1850 became a resident of Charlotte, North Carolina. Like his respected father, he was deeply interested in the Orthodox church, and possessed a striking physique. In the south Asa George was an extensive land-owner and planter. He married, February 22, 1832, Adeline Kemp, who died in 1843. Children: David Kemp, died aged two years; Edward Payson, see forward; Mary Adeline (Mrs. Prather), a widow, residing in Charlotte, North Carolina.

(VII) Edward Payson, son of Asa and Adeline (Kemp) George, was born in the town of Groton, Grafton county, New Hampshire, July 4, 1840. He took a collegiate course at Davidson College, North Carolina, and at the outbreaking of the civil war joined the Confederacy, becoming a captain in the commissary department. After the cessation of hostilities he removed to Denver, Colorado, and engaged in the insurance business. He next studied dental surgery in Boston, Massachusetts, locating soon after in Frankfort, Germany. It was there he met the lady who became Mrs. George. Returning to America he located in Thomaston, Maine. Seven years more and we find him again in Europe, this time at Hanover, Germany, besides traveling extensively on the Continent. When in the United States again he settled on the old Creighton homestead in Thomaston, his wife's birthplace. He was a devoted member of the Congregational church. February 1, 1887, he married Harriet Rose, daughter of James Alexander Creighton, of Thomaston. Mr. and Mrs. George had three children: Alice Creighton, born in Frankfort, Germany, November 21, 1888; Hilda May, Thomaston, Maine, October 8, 1891; Donald Payson, Portland, Maine, February 5, 1893. Mr. George died December 19, 1907. In his will he bequeathed the following benefactions: To the town of Thomaston, six thousand dollars, to aid the

needy poor requiring hospital service. To the Congregational church, two thousand dollars. To Thomaston Public Library, one thousand dollars. He also had in his lifetime given liberally to Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute, the Children's Aid Society of New York, and Jacob Riis' worthy schemes in tenement district work in New York. A leading newspaper in the state has this to say of him:

"Dr. Edward P. George was an educated, refined and cultured gentleman, with the graceful manners of the old school. He had decided opinions on the questions of the day, but did not advertise them or obtrude them upon others. He was always considerate, and treated every one with extreme courtesy. He came to Thomaston a stranger, but at once and always commanded the highest respect and esteem of our people, and his death is mourned by the entire community. He was unostentatiously charitable. * * *

"While he resided in Thomaston, he took great interest in local affairs, and especially in beautifying the town and promoting the efficiency of its schools. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Village Improvement Society in Thomaston, and was active in having the street sides kept neat and trim. * * * It was through his energetic and diplomatic efforts that the town finally voted to introduce the study of music in the schools."

The line of Creighton runs back to David, who was a Scotch-Irish settler in Warren, Maine, and was killed by the Indians in 1744. His children were: Abraham, Samuel and David.

(II) Samuel, second son of David Creighton, married Lucretia Howell, of Bridgewater, Maine. Their children were: Captain James, John and Jane (Mrs. Jonathan Fuller). Samuel died November 10, 1783.

(III) John, second son of Samuel and Lucretia (Howell) Creighton, was born March 24, 1774, and married Joanna Jordan. Their children were: Captain Samuel, Robert, John, Captain Ebenezer, Keziah, Joshua, Jordan, Captain James Alexander and Lucretia J.

(IV) Captain James Alexander, sixth son of John and Joanna (Jordan) Creighton, was born June 6, 1821. He went to sea at an early age and was master mariner at twenty-one, following aboard ship till he was thirty-two, when he returned to Thomaston, and began the burning of lime. The captain was as prosperous on land as he had been on deck, and built up a large business. He also operated a grist-mill, a general store, coal and wood-yards. He married Emily, daughter of

Nathaniel Meservey, of Rockland, Maine. The children were: 1. Emily, married Sidney Smith. 2. Clara A., deceased. 3. James Edwin, died in infancy. 4. Harriet R., widow of Dr. Edward Payson George, of Thomaston, whose ancestors are sketched in this work. 5. Elizabeth, died in childhood. 6. John M., see forward. 7. Charles A., interested in the firm of J. A. Creighton and Company. 8. James Arthur, died in childhood. Captain Creighton married (second) Isabelle Lewis, of Alfred, Maine, who died in 1900, without issue. Captain Creighton died in December, 1893.

(V) John M., eldest son of Captain James Alexander and Emily (Meservey) Creighton, was born November 8, 1856. His education was due to the local schools of Thomaston, and at the age of nineteen he entered the store of his father as clerk. In 1879 he was made a member of the firm of J. A. Creighton & Company. He married Hattie May, daughter of Ferdinand Robinson, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and has one child, Emily Creighton.

This name, which is spelled TWITCHELL Twitchell, Tutchill and Twitchwell, was borne by three men who were probably immigrants, that is, Benjamin of Dorchester, probably of Medfield, 1663, and Francis and Joseph, both of Dorchester, 1633.

(I) Joseph Twitchell, perhaps a brother of Francis, was of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633; was admitted freeman May 14, 1634, and was still a resident of Dorchester in 1656. He was a man of irreproachable character, and tradition represents him to have been a Cyclops in stature and a Hercules in strength. He had a son Joseph and four daughters.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Twitchell, was a soldier in King Philip's war. "A List of Captain Samuel Mosselys Company taken at Dedham the 9th day of Xber 1675," includes the name of "Joseph Touchwill." Among those "Credited with Military Service under Captain Mosely, December 10th 1675" is "Joseph Twitchell £4 19s 04d." Joseph Twitchell settled in Sherborn immediately after King Philip's war and died in Sherborn, October 24, 1710. He united with others to extinguish the Indian titles in Sherborn and became the owner of one hundred acres of the first grants there in 1682.

(III) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) Twitchell, was born in Sherborn, September 3, 1688, and died there January 31, 1728. He married, March 27, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter

of John and Silence Holbrook, the latter a daughter of Jonathan Wood, who was massacred by the Indians the day before her birth, and whose mother expired soon after.

(IV) Captain Joseph (4), son of Joseph (3) and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Twitchell, was born in Sherborn, February 13, 1719, and died there March 12, 1792. His home in Sherborn was on the east side of a place still known as "Dirty Meadow," on the south side of a steep, rocky hill. Among the trusts imposed on him was the guardianship of the Natick Indians, in settling their estates. Long after these estates were settled and he was deceased, the Indians were in the habit of coming to the old homestead then occupied by his son Peter, to see if there was not still something due them. He was a man of good judgment and common sense, and the following anecdote illustrates his practicality. He had been on a business trip to Halifax, and while returning the vessel in which he sailed encountered a violent storm, lost her rudder, and became unmanageable. The captain was in utter despair and considered his ship as good as lost. Captain Twitchell examined the nature of the accident, and at once suggested a remedy; a man was suspended head downward over the stern of the ship, being held by his ankles, and in that position, with an ax, cut a hole through the ship into the cabin, and through this hole he fastened a temporary tiller by means of which the vessel was steered safely into Boston Harbor. The historian of Sherborn says of him: "Tradition has brought down a high character for this man, and the record confirms it. He was captain of the militia, commissary for the army in the war of 1776, town clerk, representative and negotiate, and the leading man of the town until succeeded by his half-brother, Hon. Daniel Whitney." In the month of June, 1768, a township of land situated on both sides of a river in Maine was granted to the descendants of those men who went from Sudbury, Massachusetts, and adjacent towns on the Canada expedition in 1690. This grant was called Sudbury Canada, and is now Bethel. Joseph Twitchell, a man of affairs, was chosen president of the proprietors, and took great interest in the plantation. He became a very large proprietor by bidding off lands sold for taxes, and by purchasing rights of others, so that he had nearly a controlling interest in the soil. Neither he nor any of the other original proprietors were residents, but four of his sons became residents of Sudbury Canada, and spent the remainder of their

days there. Joseph Twitchell caused a grist-mill and a sawmill to be built on the Mill brook at the foot of Bethel hill in 1774. These, save perhaps a rude camp or two, were the first buildings erected in the township. In 1779 a house was built for the use of the miller, the first framed building erected for a dwelling. He married (first) June 28, 1739, Deborah Fairbanks, daughter of Joseph F. Fairbanks, of Sherborn, and with her was received into the church July 27, 1740. He married (second) Widow Deborah (Sanger) Fasset, January 5, 1786. He was the father of fourteen children, all by the first wife: Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Eleazer, Ezra, Martha, Deborah (died young), Abel, Deborah, Molly, Amos, Eli, Peter and Julia. Eli and Peter served in the revolutionary war. Eli left no descendants. Eleazer and Eli lived in Bethel.

(V) Deacon Ezra, fifth child and fourth son of Joseph (4) and Deborah (Fairbanks) Twitchell, was born in Sherborn, Massachusetts, June 23, 1746, and died in Bethel, Maine. He settled in Bethel about the time his brother Eli died, and was a farmer. He first resided in Dublin, New Hampshire, where his brother Samuel also lived. Ezra Twitchell was in the battle of Saratoga and several other engagements in revolutionary war, and the sword he carried is in the possession of the family. While in Dublin four of his children, all that were then born to him, died in one day of throat distemper (diphtheria). So stupefied were the parents by this terrible stroke that they could not shed a tear at the time. He was chosen deacon of the Congregational church in Bethel, and worthily filled the office till his death. He married Susanna Rice, of Framingham, Massachusetts, by whom he had eleven children: Susanna (died young), Hannah (died young), Anna (died young), Calvin (died young), Susanna, Calvin, Eliza, Eli, Thaddeus, Anna and Nathan F.

(VI) Ezra (2), seventh child and third son of Deacon Ezra (1) and Susanna (Rice) Twitchell, was born November 24, 1781, and died 1874. He was a farmer and mason, and lived on the north side of the Androscoggin river, below Mayville. He married Betsey Coffin. Their children were: Daniel, Alphin, Nancy, Cynthia, Abiah, Samuel (died young), Samuel Birge, Richard Eastman, Betsey Chapman and Lucian.

(VII) Alphin, second son and child of Ezra (2) and Betsey (Coffin) Twitchell, was born in Bethel, December 27, 1804. He lived near Mayville, was an active business man and

dealer in cattle, often in town office, a good citizen and highly respected. He married Roxanna A. Twitchell, his cousin, who was born December 20, 1816, and died September 15, 1892, daughter of Thaddeus and Betsey (Barker) Twitchell. They had seven children:

1. Adelbert B., born December 14, 1836, was an officer in the Seventh Battery in the civil war; married Marietta Northrup, and had three children: Richard, Adelbert B., married Catherine Mead, and Henry F., married Leslie Wells; two sons: John, born October, 1903, and David, 1908. 2. Adelta, April 13, 1840, married Colonel Benjamin Thompson, of Minneapolis, and had two children: Howard and Harry. 3. Amelia J., September 2, 1842, married Major John M. Gould, and had three children: Annie A., missionary in China and killed during the Boxer trouble in that country; Oliver C. and Theodore. 4. Adelia B., died in infancy. 5. Mary Ella, April 23, 1849, married Edward C. Chamberlain, of Bethel, and has three children: Beulah, Albert and Alice. 6. Herbert F., mentioned below, 7. Clara F., May 25, 1864, married Horatio N. Upton, of Bethel.

(VIII) Herbert Francis, second son and sixth child of Alphin and Roxanna A. (Twitchell) Twitchell, was born in Bethel, November 16, 1859. He was educated in the Bethel public schools and at Gould's Academy, and was then a clerk in a retail drygoods store for a year. In 1880 he matriculated in the Maine Medical School, from which he took his degree in 1883. The following year he was interne at the Maine General Hospital, and in 1884 commenced the general practice of his profession at Freeport, where he remained until 1892. He then settled in Portland, where he has practiced medicine and surgery, and attained much success, ranking now among the leaders of the profession in the state. He is surgeon and clinical instructor in surgery in the Maine General Hospital. He is a member of the Pathological Club, the Portland Medical Club, the Academy of Medicine and Science, the Cumberland County Medical Society, and the Maine Medical Association; also the Portland Club. He was made a Mason in Rising Star Lodge, of Freeport, Maine. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious views a Congregationalist. Dr. Herbert F. Twitchell married, May 14, 1885, Alice J. Gould, who was born in Avon, Maine, June 12, 1855, daughter of Rev. Samuel L. and Ann (Poor) Gould, of Andover, Massachusetts.

There were several ancestors bearing this name who settled very early in the New England colonies, and their descendants have been conspicuous for good citizenship through the numerous generations that have taken their turn upon the stage of life. A town in Massachusetts has been named for the family, and its members have been conspicuous in the fields of education, medicine, law and the ministry. They have also been active as business men and have contributed universally to the mental and moral growth of society as well as the material development of the commonwealth in which they lived.

(I) John Wakefield, the progenitor of the family which has been very numerous represented in Maine, was a native of England. The first record of him found in this country bears date January 1, 1637, when at the town meeting held at Salem he was assessed fifteen shillings as an inhabitant of Marblehead in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. It is presumable that he came as early as the previous summer. On the fourteenth of the same month, among the several portions of land laid out at Marblehead, he received four acres "on the Neck." Prior to 1648 he lived in Salem, which then included the present town of Marblehead. He first appears on record in Maine in 1641, when he and his brother-in-law, John Littlefield, received a grant of what is known as the Great Hill Farm. The hill at that time extended much farther into the sea than it now does, and with the projecting land at the eastern end was called the Great Neck. This was in the lagonia patent, and neither of the grantees took possession probably on account of the uncertainty as to their title. John Wakefield settled in the town of Wells, where he attained considerable prominence. He served as commissioner and selectman in 1648-54-57. In each instance his father-in-law, Edmund Littlefield, served in the same capacity. In 1652 John Wakefield purchased Wakefield's Island and removed to it in that year and there resided for a time. He subsequently purchased land in Scarborough and resided upon it several years. Thence he removed to that part of Biddeford which is now Saco, where he remained until his death. That he was a man of considerable substance is evidenced by the fact of his buying and selling lands, and he was frequently called upon to witness deeds for others. In 1670, when he was probably incapacitated by illness or the infirmities of age, his wife acted as his attorney in selling parcels of land. He died

February 15, 1674, and was buried at Biddeford. The destruction of the records of Wells, Maine, leaves us no accurate data as to the time of his marriage or his birth or the births of his children. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Edmund and Annis Littlefield, of Wells. Her death is not recorded. Their children included: John, James, Henry, William, Mary and Katherine.

(II) James, second son and child of John and Elizabeth (Littlefield) Wakefield, was born about 1670, probably at Wells, Maine, where his father, the original immigrant of this line, had settled as early as 1648, having moved down the coast from Salem, Massachusetts. James Wakefield lost his life by drowning on October 25, 1707. In 1699 he was granted a tract of one hundred acres of land on the Kennebunk river, near the landing. Like most of the men of that time and region, he was probably as much engaged in fishing as farming. On the day that he lost his life he had gone out with his brother, William Wakefield, Moses and Job Littlefield, and Job Storer (2). Bourne's History of Wells and Kennebunk says that they "went out in a small sloop to fish, there was a heavy sea at the bar, and as they attempted to drive the sloop over it; she was upset and all were drowned; bodies of four were recovered. These men were all valuable citizens and their aid was greatly needed." Some time prior to 1700 James Wakefield married Rebecca Gibbons, daughter of James and ——— (Lewis) Gibbons, of Saco. James Gibbons was "master of the magazine," and a landed proprietor of Saco. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Lewis, one of the original owners of the "Lewis and Boynton Patent," through whom he inherited an estate. James Gibbons died in 1730 and provided for his daughter, Rebecca Wakefield, among his other children. To James and Rebecca (Gibbons) Wakefield were born: James, who married Mary Durrell, on December 18, 1719; John (2), whose sketch follows; Keziah, married, May 27, 1724, Philip Durrell (2); Nathaniel, married Hannah Emmons in 1730; Samuel, married Ruth Godfrey, about 1736; Gibbons, who served in the expedition against Rasle in August, 1724.

(III) John (2), second son and child of James (1) and Rebecca (Gibbons) Wakefield, was born, probably at Saco, Maine, about the year 1700, but the date of his death is unknown. He was a resident of Kennebunk, and previous to the building of the new meeting-house in 1750 meetings were held at his house. On August 25 of that year he was

one of the committee to receive the answer of Mr. Daniel Little, who was invited to settle with them as minister. By the tax-list of the new parish, 1750, John Wakefield was assessed two pounds, one shilling. In early life he saw military service, for in August, 1724, he was in the company of Captain Moulton at Norridgewock, Maine, in the expedition against Rasle. His brothers, Nathaniel and Gibbons Wakefield, were also in this expedition. On May 27, 1724, John (2) Wakefield married Elizabeth Durrell, and on the same day his sister Keziah married Philip Durrell (2), evidently a double wedding of two brothers and two sisters. To John (2) and Elizabeth (Durrell) Wakefield were born eight children: John, April 16, 1725, married Ruth Cousins; Gibbons, March 7, 1726-27, married Mary Goodwin; Elizabeth, August 20, 1730, died October 7, 1736; Rachel, June 24, 1733, married Nicholas Bunnell; James, whose sketch follows; Elizabeth, April 14, 1740, married Jonathan Taylor; Jacob, July 26, 1742, died on August 10 of that year; Isaiah, December 29, 1743, married Susanna Fiske.

(IV) James (2), third son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Durrell) Wakefield, was born May 7, 1736, at Kennebunk, Maine, and died in October, 1779. He was a farmer near Wells, Maine, and in the quaint language of one historian, "was one of those early settlers who thought more of the house of God than their own." This inference is drawn from the fact that at his death his house was appraised at seventy-three dollars and his pew in church at sixty-seven. This does not imply, however, that he was a man of little means, for the total inventory of his estate amounted to five hundred and forty-seven pounds and twenty shillings. James (2) Wakefield married, July 1, 1756, Miriam Burbank, daughter of John Burbank, one of the first settlers of Arundel and a lieutenant at the taking of Louisburg in 1745. Six children were born to James (2) and Miriam (Burbank) Wakefield: Elizabeth, married Jacob Waterhouse; Sarah, married Joseph Dennet; Miriam, married Lewis Martin; Hannah, married William Waterhouse; Abigail, married Peter Roberts; James, whose sketch follows. Fifteen months after her husband's death, Mrs. Miriam (Burbank) Wakefield married Lewis Martin, of Wells; this marriage occurred January 27, 1781.

(V) James (3), only son and youngest of the six children of James (2) and Miriam (Burbank) Wakefield, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, October 4, 1775, and died at Etna, October 8, 1848. He was a lumber-

man by occupation, and lived at Buxton and Etna, Maine. About 1796 he married Hannah Smith, who was born February 25, 1777. They had seven children: Elisha, January 1, 1797; Abigail, May 26, 1799; Harriet, September 18, 1801; James, November 1, 1803; Hannah, August 4, 1806; Darius, March 9, 1809; and Archibald, whose sketch follows. Four of the children, Abigail, Harriet, James and Hannah, joined the Poland Shakers and lived there till their death. Their mother, Mrs. Hannah (Smith) Wakefield, lived till November 2, 1872, dying at the age of eighty-eight.

(VI) Archibald, fourth and youngest son of James (3) and Hannah (Smith) Wakefield, was born at Buxton, Maine, August 23, 1811, and died at Lewiston, Maine, February 2, 1882. Like some of his elder brothers and sisters, he was brought up by the Poland Shakers, with whom he lived till he was twenty years of age. He lived at different times at Buxton, Alfred, Poland and Lewiston, Maine, and at Boston, Massachusetts. On November 27, 1834, he married Sarah Davis, daughter of David and Mary (Curtis) Davis, of Lewiston. Her father, David Davis, was the second male child born in that town, the date occurring September 1, 1775. Archibald and Sarah (Davis) Wakefield had seven children: David Davis, born January 12, 1837, died at the age of four months; Seth Davis, whose sketch follows; Edwin, March 15, 1840; Harriet, July 5, 1843; Hannah R., November 21, 1849; Sarah A., September 30, 1853; Helen, November 3, 1855.

(VII) Seth Davis, second son and child of Archibald and Sarah (Davis) Wakefield, was born at Lewiston, Maine, February 22, 1838. He received his early education in the public schools of Lewiston, at Lewiston Falls Academy, Kent's Hill and Litchfield Liberal Institute. In 1856 he went into the drygoods business in the old Garcelon Block, under the firm name of Clark and Wakefield. He remained there till the latter part of 1857, when he went to Dubuque, Iowa. In 1858 he returned to Auburn, Maine, and went into the dry-goods business under the firm name of Parcher & Wakefield. When his father built a store in Central Block, in Lewiston, he moved into it. After a time Seth D. Wakefield thought he wanted to see something of the country, so he started for California, going by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, which was a tedious journey in those days, requiring about a month. Having seen as much of the country as he desired, he re-

turned to Lewiston and started the Merchants' Express, Lewiston to Boston by way of the Bath boat, an enterprise which is still doing business. Mr. Wakefield's next venture was in the shoe business, under the firm name of Gorham & Wakefield, which became the S. D. Wakefield Company after the death of Mr. Gorham. After six years of this, Mr. Wakefield had an opportunity to learn something of the drug business. Finding it to his liking, on December 1, 1868, he purchased the drug business of A. G. Rankin, which he still conducts, after forty years of successful continuance. The firm name became Wakefield Brothers upon the admission of Edwin Wakefield, and after the death of the latter in 1899 Mr. Seth D. Wakefield conducted the business alone, but still retained the early name. In addition to his regular occupation, for four years (1897 to 1901) Mr. Wakefield was interested in a coal and wood business in Auburn, under the firm name of Wood & Wakefield; but he eventually sold out to his partner. Mr. S. D. Wakefield's father, Archibald Wakefield, was for many years a director of the First National Bank of Lewiston, and upon his death in 1882 Seth D. Wakefield was elected to fill his place; and still later was made vice-president of the bank, which position he still holds. He is also a director of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank, of Lewiston. He is a Democrat in politics, but in 1875 he was elected to the state legislature, largely by the help of the Republicans, as his own party was in the minority. He has also served on the board of assessors, and in 1876 was on the commission for readjustment. He is an attendant of the Universalist church. On August 25, 1859, Mr. Wakefield married Mary E. Coffin, daughter of Aaron and Fear Parker (Drisco) Coffin, of Washington county, Maine. Two sons were born of this marriage, both in Lewiston: Archibald C., February 18, 1861; and Frederick S., December 10, 1873. Archibald C. is a clothing merchant in Albany, New York. Frederick S. married Jane Kerr, of New York City, and is a physician living in Lewiston, making a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

The family of Morrison is
 MORRISON very numerous in Scotland
 and the surname has been
 fixed there and in the adjacent island of
 Lewis for many centuries, probably for a thousand years. It is an old surname in the counties of Lincoln, Hertford and Lancaster, England, where persons of the name were knighted

and received coats-of-arms. The family has spread over England, Ireland and America. It appears to be evident that all of the name spring from the same stock and have a common origin. The island of Lewis, on the west coast of Scotland, is undoubtedly the place where the family originated, though its founder was probably of Norwegian origin. The family has two tartans—a beautiful red clan tartan and a green hunting tartan. While there is more than one coat-of-arms, that in most general use and presumed to be the most ancient is: Azure three Saracen heads conjoined in one neck proper, the faces look to the chief, dexter and sinister sides of the shield. This design is in general use as a crest, and the three Moors' or Saracen heads in other designs are on the shields of other Morrison families. Motto: Pretio prudentia praeestat. (Prudence excels reward. Or, Prudence is better than profit; or Long-headedness is above price.) It is claimed that the arms and crest were bestowed upon a Morrison during the Crusades for some deed of daring by Richard Coeur de Lion. The name has been variously spelled Maryson, Moreson, Moryson, Morreson, Moorison, Morrisson, **Morson**, Morisown, Morisone, Morison, Morrison, Murison and Morrowson. In early days the family in Scotland, England, Ireland and America almost invariably spelled the name Morison. About 1800 Morrison came into general use in Scotland, England, Ireland and America, and has continued to the present time. The best authority on the origin of the name state that it means the son of Mary, Moore or Maurice, and the name as originally written in Saxon English would be Moores-son or Mores-son, or, if the Gaelic form were retained, Mhores-son. In Norse the name would be Moors-son, Moorsonm, Mhors-son, everything indicating a close connection between the Moor and Morrison families.

(I) Daniel Morrison, immigrant ancestor, was born about 1669, undoubtedly of Scotch ancestry, but whether born in England or Scotland is yet unknown. He settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, before 1690 and was a farmer there for many years afterward. On May 20, 1695, he and Thomas Staples purchased of Abiel Long and wife Hannah, eighteen acres of land. On February 28, 1696, he was one of sixty-four persons taxed for building the West End Meeting-house. On March 14, 1699-1700, then of Newbury, he bought of Moses Chase of that town fifteen acres; February 3, 1706-07, he purchased of Stephen

Greenleaf, of Newbury, twenty-seven acres, known as the Rate lot. He married (first) Hannah Griffin, daughter of John and Lydia (Shatswell) Griffin. Lydia was a daughter of Theophilus Shatswell, son of Theophilus Sr., of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Hannah (Griffin) Morrison was born in Bradford with her twin brother John, April 2, 1671, and died in Newbury, October 9, 1700. His widow, Lydia Griffin, and children deeded to Stephen Barker, April 7, 1709, for one hundred and five pounds a tract of one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land given to the Widow Griffin by her father, Theophilus Shatswell. This land was on the north side of the river at Haverhill. In this deed Daniel Morrison signs in behalf of his former wife, Hannah Griffin. Daniel bought land June 20, 1710, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Staples. He deeded forty acres of land in Newbury "for love and affection" March 16, 1726, to his son John. He sold for seven hundred and ninety pounds a house and thirty-two acres of land, probably his homestead, April 1, 1731, to Timothy Morse, and bought a home in Rowley of John Stevens, December 23, 1731, with thirty acres of land. He and his wife Mary deeded thirty acres at Rowley for love and affection to Roger Chase and his wife Abigail, of Newbury, mentioning the dwelling-house, barn and orchard. His wife Hannah died October 9, 1700. He married (second) March 27, 1707, Mary, daughter of Deacon John Foulson, of Exeter, New Hampshire. She was born September 27, 1664, and died February 14, 1711. He married (third) Mary ———, who survived him. His will, dated November 3, 1736, was proved May 10, 1737. To his wife Mary he gave ten pounds bill of credit "provided she accept of this last will and testament. In case she does not accept this my last will then I do not give her anything. The reason why I thus deal with her is because I have given her forty pounds, which she hath disposed of, which money was in lieu of a bargain made between us before marriage." Children: 1. Daniel, born in Newbury, August 1, 1691, resided in Rowley. 2. John, mentioned below. 3. Hannah, Newbury, January 27, 1695-96. 4. Ebenezer, Newbury, October 6, 1697, resided in Stratham. 5. Mary, Newbury, March 20, 1699, married Charles Annis. 6. Abigail, married Roger Chase, of Newbury, March 16, 1725. Children of second wife: 7. Lydia (twin), February 4, 1710, died young. 8. Beriah (twin), February 4, 1710, died young. 9. and 10. Twins born and died April 1 and 2, 1712.

(II) John, son of Daniel Morrison, was born in Newbury, March 28, 1693. On December 9, 1717, he bought a house and land on the north side of the King's Highway, in Exeter, New Hampshire, of Nathaniel Ladd, of Stratham. He was a resident of Newbury, Massachusetts, however. On March 16, 1726, he received a deed of gift from his father Daniel, forty acres of land in Newbury, on the Bradford road. Later he was a resident of Haverhill, apparently in the east parish; was a rate-payer there in 1741 and signed petitions there in 1743 and 1748. His will, recorded at Salem, was dated August 18, 1769, and proved February 7, 1770. He was a cordwainer by trade. He married Lydia Robinson. She was allowed one hundred and thirty-four pounds, five shillings, five pence, out of her husband's estate, which was rendered insolvent September 24, 1770. His son-in-law, John Goodrich, was executor. Children: 1. Bradbury, born March 1, 1720, married Elizabeth ———. 2. Daniel, settled in Gilmanton or Kingston, New Hampshire. 3. David, born 1732-33, lived in Sanbornton. 4. Samuel, lived in Sanbornton. 5. Ebenezer, lived in Sanbornton. 6. Jeremiah, "went to some unknown region." 7. Hannah. 8. Abigail, married ——— Folsom, of Gilmanton. 9. Lydia, married John Goodrich. 10. Jonathan, died young. 11. Molly. 12. John, mentioned below.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Morrison, was born in Sanbornton about 1750. He resided in Epping and Candia, New Hampshire, and is the progenitor of the Candia family of Morrisons. He married ———. Among their children was David, mentioned below.

(IV) David, son of John (2) Morrison, was born in Candia, New Hampshire, March 30, 1792, and died in Palermo, Maine, April 25, 1833. He married Eleanor Lang, born in Candia, February 22, 1793, died in Madrid, Maine, June 24, 1860. Children: 1. David Jr., born April 1812, died July 30, 1860. 2. James, February 10, 1814, mentioned below. 3. Moses Baker, December 4, 1815. 4. Benjamin Lang, April 19, 1818. 5. Louisa Jane, June 1, 1820. 6. Cyrus, April 2, 1822, died December 30, 1863. 7. Dairus, August 2, 1824, died October 27, 1825. 8. Salome, September 11, 1826, died November 5, 1860. 9. Mary, May 9, 1828, died October 27, 1850. 10. Eleanor, April 15, 1831.

(V) Captain James, son of David Morrison, was born in Candia, New Hampshire, February 10, 1814, and died in Phillips, Maine, November 12, 1884. He was educated in the



James Morrison.

common schools in Candia, and when twelve years old removed with his parents to Waldo county, Maine, where his father built a saw and grist-mill in Palermo. When a young man he settled in Madrid, Franklin county, and built mills which he conducted for many years. Later he bought a farm in Phillips, Maine, but retained the mills at Madrid. He was in active business up to the time of his death. In politics he was a Republican. He was captain of the militia company at Madrid. He married Mary Leach Doten, born in Buckfield, Maine, May 13, 1807, died July 14, 1887. Children: 1. James, mentioned below. 2. Mary Ellen, born June 17, 1845, married Leroy A. Smith, who died in 1896; had two children, Bertha and Eugene Smith; resided in Rangely, but at present in Los Angeles, California.

(VI) Hon. James (2), son of Captain James (1) Morrison, was born in Madrid, Maine, March 14, 1841. When he was six years old his parents removed to Phillips, Maine, and he worked on the farm and in his father's sawmill, attending school as he found opportunity. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted in the second regiment, Maine Cavalry, in the civil war, and served in the Department of the Gulf. He was at New Orleans, Thibodeaux, Louisiana; Brashear City; Pine Barren Creek and Milton, Florida, Polard, Alabama, and the taking of Mobile, and was with the cavalry detachment that led the Sixteenth Army Corps up through Alabama, and occupied the city of Montgomery. At the close of the war he came home and resumed the occupation of teacher, which he had engaged in from time to time. He began the study of law, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in September, 1869. He was superintending school committeeman, one of the selectmen of Phillips for about twelve years, representative to the general court in 1877, senator in 1878 and 1879, serving one term as chairman of the committee on legal affairs and one term on the judiciary. He was appointed judge of probate for Franklin county by Governor Robie in 1883, to fill a vacancy, elected for four years in 1884, re-elected in 1888-92-96. He continued in the practice of law for five years after his admission to the bar, but failing health, the result of hardships and exposure during the war, compelled him to partly give up his office work and devote much of his time in work upon his farm, although he still retains an office. He is interested in the raising of blooded stock, and also in the buying and sell-

ing of timber lands. Judge Morrison has always been a Republican and served six years on the Republican state committee, and has done considerable work in the field and on the stump. He is a radical temperance advocate, and believes in the Maine law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. A man of sterling character and strict integrity, he commands the confidence and esteem of all his townsmen. He is a member of Blue Mountain Lodge of Free Masons, at Phillips, Maine; of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Farmington; of Jephtha Council, Royal and Select Masters, Farmington; of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, Farmington; of Sherburne Chapter, Eastern Star, Phillips. He is a member also of Mount Saddleback Lodge of Odd Fellows, Phillips, and of Hope Lodge of Rebekahs; of Franklin Grange, No. 186, Patrons of Husbandry, of the Pomona and State Grange. He married, March 14, 1871, Louisa E. Chick, of Madrid, Maine, born December 14, 1850, died November 4, 1903, daughter of Benjamin Chick, a native of Ossipee, New Hampshire. Children, born in Phillips: 1. Grace Winnefred, born January 25, 1872, educated in the public schools, at Phillips Academy and at the Farmington Normal school; married Orrin Young, a carpenter, in Greenville, Maine, Moosehead Lake; child, Rodney Young. 2. Cassandra Mary, born September 20, 1880, married Harold W. Worthley, of Avon, a farmer; children: Herbert M. Worthley, Louisa Worthley and George Worthley. 3. James Blaine, born August 10, 1884, law student in the office of Hon. Frank W. Butler, Farmington, Maine.

is a family name of local KENDALL derivation, borrowed probably from Kendal, a noted town in Westmoreland county, England, on the borders of the river Ken, and signifying the valley of the Ken; or, as it is thought by some, from Kent-dale, that is, a dale in the county of Kent. From one or the other of these sources the Kendalls in England and their descendants in America derived their origin and their name. The family in England is very large and widely distributed, many of the branches bearing arms and having distinguished members. The name is found common in Bedfordshire, at Basingborne, Essex; in Lancashire; at Smithby, Derbyshire; in Cornwall; in Devonshire; and Hertfordshire. In 1575 a branch of the family settled in Thorphtules, Durham, a younger son of the

Kendall family of Ripon, Yorkshire, where the family lived at an early date. Among the early Kendalls who were prominent was John Kendall, sheriff of Nottingham, killed in the battle of Bosworth in 1485, fighting in the army of Richard III.

(I) John Kendall, progenitor of the American family, lived in the county of Cambridge, England, 1646, died there in 1660. Two of his sons came to America: 1. Francis, mentioned below. 2. Deacon Thomas, who was a proprietor of Reading, Massachusetts, in 1644; was admitted freeman May 10, 1648; had nine daughters and one son. One daughter and the son died in infancy, thus leaving no descendants bearing his name.

(II) Francis, son of John Kendall, born 1620, in England, is supposed to have been the ancestor of all of his name in New England prior to the revolution. He came from Kent, England, and was in Charlestown, in 1640, where he subscribed the "Town Orders" for Woburn in December of that year; and was taxed among the earliest inhabitants of Woburn, 1645, and built the first grist-mill there. His house was about one mile west of Woburn Center, on the Lexington road. A family tradition, communicated many years ago by the Rev. Dr. Kendall, of Weston, is that in order to conceal from his parents his intention to emigrate to this country, he embarked in England under an assumed name, Miles. Perhaps he was related to Miles Kendall, governor of the Bermuda Islands in 1619. He died in 1708, when according to testimony given by him in court, 1700, he must have been eighty-eight years old. He was a gentleman of great respectability and influence in the place of his residence. He served the town at different times, eighteen years on the board of selectmen, and was often appointed on important committees, especially on one for distributing the common lands of the town, 1664; and on another respecting the erection of the second meeting-house, 1672. In his will, dated May 9, 1706, when he was "stricken in years" (he writes) "and expecting daily his change," he styles himself a miller; and gives one-half of his mill, with a proportionate interest in the streams, dams and utensils thereto belonging, to his son John, one-quarter to Thomas, and one-quarter to Samuel. This mill has ever since been in the possession of his posterity. He remembered, likewise, in his will the eight daughters of his brother Thomas, one of the first settlers of Reading. The record of his marriage reads thus: "Frances Kendall, alias Miles, and

Mary Tedd (Tidd) Maryed 24th of 10 mo. (24 of December) 1644." This lends support to the family tradition as to his feigned name. Mrs. Kendall was the daughter of John and Margaret Tidd, died in 1705. Their children were: John, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Rebekah, Samuel, Jacob and Abigail. All the sons made Woburn their place of residence, where their descendants became very numerous, though now but few remain.

(III) Thomas, second son of Francis and Mary (Tidd) Kendall, was born January 10, 1649, in Woburn, where he lived, was a farmer, and died May 25, 1730. He married (first) in 1673, Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Iggleden) Blodgett, of Woburn. She was born December 28, 1656, in that town, and died December 18, 1695. He married (second) March 30, 1696, Abigail Broughton, who died December 31, 1716. She was the widow of Captain John Broughton, of Salmon Falls, now Berwick, Maine, who was killed by Indians, June 19, 1689, and daughter of Rev. John Reyner, of Dover, New Hampshire. His children, all born of the first marriage, were: 1. Ruth, February 17, 1675, married John Walker. 2. Thomas, May 19, 1677, who settled in Framingham. 3. Mary, February 21, 1681, married Joseph Whittemore in 1699. 4. Samuel, October 29, 1682, was lieutenant under Governor Belcher. 5. Ralph, mentioned below. 6. Eliezer, November 16, 1687. 7. Ephraim, 1690, who lived in Wilmington. 8. and 9. Jabez and Jane, twins, September 10, 1692. 10. Son, still-born. The youngest daughter married Joseph Russell in 1712, and Jabez remained in Woburn.

(IV) Ralph, third son of Thomas and Ruth (Blodgett) Kendall, was born May 4, 1685, in Woburn, and lived in that town until 1719-20, when he moved to Lancaster, Massachusetts, and there passed his last years. He was married in May, 1707, in Woburn, to Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant John and Ruth (Burnham) Carter, of that town. She was born March 30, 1689. Their first seven children were born in Woburn, and six more in Lancaster, as follows: 1. Ralph, died at the age of four days. 2. Peter, born October 14, 1710. 3. Abigail, August 14, 1712. 4. Esther, February 14, 1714. 5. Jonathan, February 14, 1716. 6. Bezell, April 7, 1718. 7. Keziah, January 12, 1719. 8. Uziah, April 11, 1721, in Lancaster. 9. Abiathar, February 22, 1723. 10. Ruth, February 9, 1725. 11. Abigail, July 20, 1728. 12. Benjamin, September 12, 1731. 13. Eunice, May 14, 1733.

(V) Benjamin, twelfth child of Ralph and Abigail (Carter) Kendall, was born September 12, 1731, in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and like most of his father's children settled in Maine. He located at first at Georgetown, where his first two children were born, and subsequently lived in Dresden, Maine. The last fifteen years of his life were spent at Freeport, Maine, where he died February 28, 1805. Benjamin served in Captain Eleazer Melvin's company, 1754, in the Shirley expedition against Niagara. He married Jennie Rogers (styled in her father's will Jean), who was born June 25, 1733, in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and survived him nearly three years; died April 1, 1808. She was a granddaughter of George Rogers, a Scotch Presbyterian, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1720, and lived at Londonderry, New Hampshire, before he settled at Georgetown, New Hampshire. He was born about 1662 in Ireland, and died October 30, 1743, in Georgetown. His wife, Isabella, was born about 1678 and died December 5, 1743. Their gravestones are still to be seen in the Dromore burying-ground at Phippsburg, Maine. Their son, William Rogers, the father of Jennie Rogers, was born in northern Ireland in 1702 and was still a minor when he came to America with his father. He married Dinah, daughter of Hugh Rankin, and settled about 1735 at Georgetown, now Phippsburg, where he died February 23, 1763. The children of Benjamin Kendall were: Abigail, William, Benjamin, Annie, John, Hugh Rogers, Thomas, Fanny and Robert Rogers.

(VI) Captain Robert Rogers, youngest child of Benjamin and Jean (Rogers) Kendall, was born March 21, 1773, in Dresden, Maine, and settled in Freeport, Maine, soon after the incorporation of the town. He built a house on Main street at what is known as Kendall's Corner, and this, though enlarged, is still standing and occupied by his descendants. He died May 25, 1858. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a prominent and highly respected citizen. He was noted as a swordsman, and it is related that in a test of his skill as a swordsman he successfully defended himself against two men attacking him simultaneously with bayoneted guns. He was married May 25, 1797, to his cousin, Margaret Miller Rogers, daughter of William and Eleanor (Stanwood) Rogers. She was born February 26, 1778, in Brunswick, Maine, and died at Freeport, January 24, 1860, surviving her husband nearly two years. Their children were: William Rogers, Hora-

tio Gates, Robert Pope, Eleanor Jane, Nathan Nye and Julia Margaret.

(VII) William Rogers, eldest child of Captain Robert Rogers and Margaret M. (Rogers) Kendall, was born August 18, 1799, in Freeport, and in his earlier years was a fisherman, captain of a mackerel "handliner." Later in life he was a farmer upon the paternal homestead in Freeport, where he died about 1880. Like his father he was a member of the Freeport Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and each in turn occupied the chair in the East. His ruling passion was the desire to shoot wild geese and for this purpose he always kept behind the "entry" door an old flint lock Queens Arm and a bored-out Springfield rifle ever loaded. It is said that the only chance he ever had to shoot any geese was on a foggy morning when a flock flew low between his barn and house. Never thinking of his guns, he ran out, seized a stick of wood from the fuel-pile and let it go at the disappearing birds. The proof of this story lies in the fact that the guns are still in the possession of his grandson, though the charges have been drawn. He was noted in the neighborhood as a drummer. He married in December, 1829, to Minerva Converse, of Freeport, Maine. She was a woman of marked social gifts, and was especially noted as a skilful whist-player. She was a descendant of Captain George Rogers, was a daughter of Dr. John and Sally (Hanson) Converse, of Durham, Maine, and was born February 27, 1807, in Durham. One of her relatives, named Rogers, was an officer during the war of 1812, probably on the ship "Enterprise," and among the relics preserved by her descendants is a round mahogany dining-table that was taken from the "Enterprise" or "Boxer" after the naval battle of Portland in 1813. Mrs. Kendall died in Freeport in 1881 at the age of seventy-five years. She was devoted to her grandchildren and it was due to her persistent insistence that her grandson, Dr. William C. Kendall, of Washington, D. C., was kept in school. Her children were: William Pote, John Converse, Sarah and Horatio.

(VIII) William Pote, eldest child of William Rogers and Minerva (Converse) Kendall, was born August 12, 1831, in Freeport, and died March 1, 1901. By trade he was a painter and was employed almost exclusively on the ships built during the height of that industry, for which Freeport was for a long time noted. After the decline of ship-building he engaged in painting buildings and was also a grainer, paper-hanger and glazier. He took

little interest in public affairs and was not identified with any church or fraternal organization outside of the Grand Army Post at Freeport, of which he was a past commander and chaplain. Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war, with his brother John C., he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteers, in which he had the rank of corporal and in which his brother became major. William P. Kendall nearly lost his life of typhoid fever at Arlington, and retired from the service after the expiration of the nine months for which he had enlisted. The brother re-enlisted in the Thirtieth Regiment and became captain of his company. William P. Kendall found his chief recreations in fishing for brook trout and hunting grouse. He married Mary Frances, daughter of Barnabas Bartol and Mary (Coffin) Carver, and granddaughter of Seth and Jane (Brown) Carver, of Freeport. She was born February 24, 1832, and resides in Freeport. Their children were: William Converse, Nathan Nye, Fanny G. and Sarah Schieffelin. The elder became the wife of Arthur Grant, of Freeport, and died one day previous to her husband. The younger is the wife of Linwood E. Porter, of Freeport, and has two daughters, Vivian Kendall and Frances.

(IX) William Converse, elder son of William P. and Mary Frances (Carver) Kendall, was born April 4, 1861, in Freeport, and spent his early life in that town. In his schooldays he seldom had even a summer vacation, being kept in a private school after the public schools were closed. As soon as he was old enough he was the constant companion of his father in fishing and hunting expeditions, developed a great enthusiasm in those sports and is still fond of traversing the fields where he spent so much time with his father. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1885, with a degree of A. B., and received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1890. He entered the medical school of Georgetown University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1896. For a few years he was engaged in school-teaching, and in 1889 joined the United States fish commission, with which he is still connected as naturalist. His numerous scientific papers have appeared mainly in the bulletins and reports of the commission and in the proceedings of the United States National Museum. He has, however, contributed articles on natural history subjects and short stories to the popular magazines. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advance-

ment of Science, a member of Washington Academy of Science, the Washington Biological Society, Maine Ornithological Society, American Fisheries Society, American Forestry Association, Portland (Maine) Society of Natural History, and was for some time an associate member of the American Ornithologists Union. He was formerly a member of A. C. Pray Camp, No. 2, Sons of Veterans, of Auburn, Maine, and is one of the founders of the Geological Society of Washington, from which organizations he resigned after a membership of about two years each. In college he was a member of the Fraternity, Theta Delta Chi. He is a member of the Harra-seeket Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias, of Freeport, Maine, and of Freeport Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, in which both his great-grandfather and grandfather were presiding officers, and is also a member of the Maine Grange. Dr. Kendall was married April 3, 1893, in Washington, to Ida Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry Aschenbach, of that city, and they have one child, Minerva (Converse) Kendall, born June 29, 1897, in Washington.

(IX) Nathan Nye, younger son of William P. and Mary Frances (Carver) Kendall, was born April 15, 1864, in Freeport, where he now resides. He married Linnie Marston, of Freeport, and they have a son, Lloyd Mayne.

(For preceding generations see John Kendall I.)

(IV) Samuel, son of Thomas KENDALL Kendall, was born October 29, 1682. He married Elizabeth ———. Children, all born in Woburn: 1. Rev. Samuel, born June 30, 1708, married Annie Green; died January 31, 1792; pastor of church at New Salem, Massachusetts, many years. 2. James, born April 28, 1710, married (first) Lydia ———; (second) July 21, 1735, Sarah Richardson; (third) March 1, 1740, Lydia Richardson; died November 25, 1796. 3. Josiah, born September 1, 1712, mentioned below. 4. Ezekiel, born March 14, 1715, married (first) March 3, 1742, Hannah Pierpont; (second) December 21, 1752, Mary May; died December 28, 1802. 5. Timothy, born March 23, 1717, married, November 13, 1740, Esther Walker; died July 21, 1780. 6. Elizabeth, born September 3, 1719, married John Brooks. 7. Jonas, born March 10, 1721, married, August 8, 1751, Elizabeth Bennet; died July 22, 1799. 8. Sarah, born April 16, 1723, married John Kendall. 9. Susanna, born July 5, 1724, unmarried. 10. Obadiah, born September 3, 1725, married, October 17, 1755, Elizabeth

Miles; died February 10, 1841. 11. Jesse, born May 15, 1727, married Elizabeth Evans; died April 14, 1797. 12. Seth, born January 4, 1728-29, married Deborah ———; died July 5, 1790. 13. Abigail, born February 27, 1730-31, married Jacob Pierce. 14. Ephraim, born November 9, 1732, died February 16, 1733. 15. Jerusha, born February 13, 1734-35, married Reuben Richardson Jr., of Woburn.

(V) Josiah, son of Samuel Kendall, was born in Woburn, September 1, 1712. He removed to Lancaster soon after his marriage and settled, with two brothers, in the west parish, on Chocksett hill, later known as Kendall hill. His homestead is or was lately owned by Daniel and James F. Kendall, direct descendants. He was admitted to the church January 13, 1745. He was selectman from 1743 to 1746, inclusive, also from 1777 to 1781. He was a man of strong convictions, and often was in trouble on account of his quick tongue. He had a controversy with the pastor of the church, but was exonerated from all blame in the trial of the case. It is said that when he differed with any statement that the pastor made in his sermon he would signify his disapproval by rapping on the pew in a very decided and telling manner. He was an ardent patriot and a leading man in the cause of liberty. He purchased in 1777 land known as the Charlestown grant. He married, March 17, 1736, Tabitha Wyman, born April 7, 1714, died April 22, 1800. He died July 22, 1785. Their gravestones are in the old cemetery at the foot of Kendall hill. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Wyman, among the first settlers of Woburn: Children: 1. Josiah, born May 3, 1738, married, March 26, 1760, Esther Sawyer; died January 10, 1816. 2. Heman, born May 20, 1740, mentioned below. 3. Lucy, born November 3, 1743, married (first) July 8, 1762, Stephen Smith; (second) June 30, 1779, Jonathan Whitney; died October 11, 1817. 4. Ethan, born September 25, 1748, married, July 4, 1771, Thankful Moore; died September 22, 1834. 5. Esther, born January 23, 1750, died March 10, 1756.

(VI) Heman, son of Josiah Kendall, born May 20, 1740, died June 9, 1800. He resided in that part of Sterling known as the "Leg," and a portion of his farm was bounded by the Holden line. He was a soldier in the revolution, at one time stationed in New York. He died intestate. He married, June 20, 1765, Mary Fairbanks, born February 22, 1744, died July 18, 1827, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Fairbanks, of Lancaster. They

are buried in the Leg cemetery, and his gravestone contains the following stanza:

"Why do we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms."

Children, the first four born at Westminster, the others at Lancaster: 1. Abel, born June 19, 1766, married, February 6, 1791, Betty Wilder; married (second) April 4, 1816, Mrs. Polly Brewster; died May 29, 1825. 2. Molly, born April 21, 1768; married Jeremiah Burpee Jr.; died April 7, 1801. 3. Lucy, born June 8, 1770, married Theodore Gibbs; died November 22, 1865. 4. Dolly, born August 6, 1772, married Fortunatus Eager; married (second) Helon Brooks; died March 8, 1835. 5. Eunice, born June 11, 1774, married Mannasseh Houghton; died February 28, 1857. 6. Susey, born December 11, 1776, married, May 28, 1800, Nathaniel Smith, of Dana. 7. Nathan, born August 11, 1779, mentioned below. 8. Azubah, born April 3, 1781, married Theophilus Eveleth; died 1839. 9. Heman, born July 22, 1783, married (first) Submit Tuttle; (second) Mrs. Sarah H. Brooks; died August 28, 1857. 10. Betty, born June 16, 1785, died unmarried April 28, 1821. 11. Peter, born May 12, 1787, married, December 28, 1814, Susanna Keyes; died April 8, 1817.

(VII) Nathan, son of Heman Kendall, born August 11, 1779, died October 4, 1869. He settled in Alfred, Maine, in 1807, and was a merchant. He held the following military commissions: Captain, March 23, 1812, by Caleb Strong, governor and commander-in-chief of Massachusetts; major, April 6, 1813; colonel, October 15, 1816, by John Brooks, governor. He was deacon of the Congregational church from 1822 to the time of his death. He married, March 7, 1812, Lydia Emerson, born April 17, 1789, died February 23, 1850, daughter of Joseph L. and Lydia (Durrell) Emerson, of Topsfield. Lydia was daughter of Major Durrell, of Kennebunk, Maine. Children: 1. Nathan Otis, born May 1, 1813, mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth, born July 1, 1816, died July 28, 1816. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born April 17, 1818. 4. Lydia Emerson, born February 22, 1820, married, March 16, 1841, Benjamin Franklin Chadbourne. 5. Joseph Augustus, born May 7, 1823, married, December 9, 1849, Mary Anna Cole. 6. Sarah Maria, born April 20, 1825, living in Alfred; graduate of the public schools and academy; member of the Congregational church at Alfred.

(VIII) Nathan Otis, son of Nathan Kendall, born May 1, 1813, died October 1, 1878.

He settled in Sanford, Maine, but soon removed to Saco, and in 1847 to Biddeford, Maine. He was a merchant. He married, October 1, 1844, Susan Eliza Lowe, born February 21, 1819, daughter of Captain Joseph and Susanna Lowe, of York, Maine. Children: 1. LeRoy Sidney, born April 30, 1846, in Sanford, married, March 28, 1878, Dora A. Whittier, of Allsworth, Maine, born September 27, 1855. 2. Lelia Florence, born February 2, 1850, in Biddeford, married, August 19, 1873, Rev. John D. Emerson, born May 29, 1828; children: i. Winifred Emerson, born September 24, 1874; ii. Ralph Otis Emerson, born March 3, 1876; iii. Leon Lowe Emerson, born February 13, 1878; iv. Alfreda Emerson, born October 10, 1880. 3. Lucius Harvey, mentioned below.

(IX) Lucius Harvey, son of Nathan Otis Kendall, was born in Biddeford, Maine, January 1, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Biddeford, graduating from the high school in 1869. He learned the trade of merchant tailor and followed it for a number of years. Owing to ill health he gave up his business and engaged in the manufacture of bricks in order to have an outdoor occupation. In 1890 he entered partnership with J. H. Dearborn, in the manufacture of ladies' shoes, under the firm name of Dearborn & Kendall, and continued for years, when he withdrew from the firm and since then has devoted his attention to the care and improvement of his real estate. Colonel Kendall has been prominent in military affairs, and is one of the best-known militia officers of the state. He enlisted in the Biddeford Light Infantry in 1876; was elected second lieutenant August 30, 1876; first lieutenant May 27, 1880; captain December 31, 1880. He was appointed commissary with the rank of major on the staff of Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, February 20, 1884, but the legislature of 1885 failed to choose a successor to General Chamberlain; he resigned and was discharged March 31, 1885. A few months later, August 18, 1885, he was unanimously elected to his old command, captain of the Biddeford Infantry. He rose finally to the rank of colonel, being elected in 1889, and held that commission for eighteen years, and served at the head of his regiment in the Spanish war in 1898. He was retired with rank of brigadier-general, August 6, 1907. In politics Colonel Kendall is a Republican. He has been candidate of his party for mayor of Biddeford several times and received a handsome vote, though his party was in the minority.

He was a state senator in 1889, and has been influential and prominent in the councils of his party for many years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, of Biddeford, of Lodge of Odd Fellows and of York Encampment and Canton J. H. Dearborn. He is a prominent Free Mason, member of Dunlap Lodge, of Biddeford; of York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church of Biddeford.

He married, August 26, 1874, Fannie Adesta Lee Hall, born August 25, 1856, in Lewiston, daughter of John Randall and Rebecca (Lee) Hall. Children, born in Biddeford: 1. Clarence F., born January 15, 1876, mentioned below. 2. Marion Hall, born November 20, 1893.

(X) Dr. Clarence Fairbanks, son of Lucius Harvey Kendall, was born at Biddeford, January 15, 1876. He attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from its high school June 25, 1894, and from Bowdoin College in the class of 1898. He studied his profession in the Maine Medical College, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1901. He practiced medicine the following year in Biddeford; then accepted the appointment of house doctor in the Maine General Hospital in Portland for one year. He located then at Jonesport, Washington county, Maine, but in 1905 returned to his native city and since then has practiced successfully in Biddeford. In politics Dr. Kendall is a Republican. He has served the city as city physician. He is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Free Masons, of Biddeford, in 1907 was senior warden of that lodge, and in December, 1907, was elected master of lodge. He is a member of the Biddeford and Saco Medical Club, the York County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Society and the American Medical Society; is assistant surgeon of the medical department of the national guard of the state. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, December 30, 1903, Annie L. Norton, born January 25, 1880, daughter of Thomas P. and Matilda L. (Pittman) Norton, of Jonesport. Children: 1. Lucia A., born November 29, 1904. 2. Otis A., November 23, 1906.

This family traces its American ancestry from Thomas Safford, the immigrant, to Ipswich, Massachusetts Colony, through a long line prominent in the formation and advancement of the growth of the American

colonies, and on the record of each the verdict: "He did what he could for the betterment of the human kind with which he was brought in contact" is true and just. From the English ancestral records we find that the surname occurs frequently in the early part of the thirteenth century and appears to be of Saxon derivation. The name appears in the inscription engraved on the seal of an ancient town on the English coast, and reads as follows: "Sigillum Burgensium de Saffordia." It also appears among the lists of immigrants who came from England to the Colony of Virginia between 1613 and 1623.

(I) Thomas Safford was born in Suffolk county, England, and first appeared in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, prior to 1630. He owned land in Ipswich before April 6, 1641; was made a freeman by the general court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, December 19, 1648. He died February 20, 1667, having before his death made provision for the certain support of his widow and unmarried daughters, directing that a fixed amount should be paid to them annually out of the first proceeds from the product of his farm of sixty acres and this annuity to be continued during the life of his widow and her dependent daughters. His widow, Elizabeth, died March 4, 1671, in Ipswich. Their children were: 1. Joseph, born in Ipswich in 1631. 2. John, see forward, and the three daughters for whom provision was made in his will were: Elizabeth, Mary and Abigail.

(II) John, second son of Thomas and Elizabeth Safford, was born in Ipswich in 1633. He evidently lived on the farm of his father and was engaged in its cultivation probably in partnership with his brother Joseph, and before his death made provision similar to that made by his father, by which his wife, Sarah, and daughter were placed beyond danger of want in any contingency, by an annuity to be paid out of the product of the farm, and his wife joined him in the conveyance of the sixty-acre farm on such condition, the deed being signed by them September 5, 1665. He and his wife Sarah had children: 1. Sarah, born July 14, 1664, died July 21, 1712. 2. Margaret, February 28, 1666. 3. Rebecca, August 30, 1667. 4. Mary, February 26, 1669. 5. Elizabeth, February 27, 1671. 6. Thomas, see forward. 7. Joseph, March 12, 1675.

(III) Thomas (2), eldest son and sixth child of John and Sarah Safford, was born in Ipswich, October 16, 1672. He lived on the farm cultivated by his ancestors and added

to it by the purchase of six or more parcels of land. He married (first) October 7, 1698, Elinor Setchwell, who died December 22, 1724. Their children were: 1. Sarah, born March 29, 1701, died July 10, 1702. 2. Thomas, see forward. 3. Joseph, March, 1704-05. 4. Daniel, 1706. 5. John. 6. Nathan, March 16, 1712. 7. James, June 27, 1714. 8. Stephen, March 10, 1716-17. 9. Titus, baptized February 24, 1722-23, died April 11, 1729. Thomas Safford married (second) June 29, 1725, Sarah Scott, of Rowley, Massachusetts, who bore him no children.

(IV) Thomas (3), eldest son and second child of Thomas (2) and Elinor (Setchwell) Safford, was born in Ipswich, April 28, 1703. He married Sarah Dresser; child, Moses, see forward.

(V) Moses, son of Thomas Jr. (3) and Sarah (Dresser) Safford, was born in Ipswich, July, 1746. He removed to York, Maine, in 1768. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Nathan Hood, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and had children: John, born in York, Maine, September 19, 1769, married and had children: 1. Moses, see forward. 2. Jeremiah, born May 20, 1772, not named in his father's will and presumably died before the making of the testament, as there is no record of his adult life. 3. Israel Putnam, August 14, 1775, married and had children. Moses married (second) May 3, 1777, Mary, daughter of Andrew Sargent, of York, Maine, and had children: 4. Thomas, April 5, 1778. 5. Elizabeth, November 12, 1780.

(VI) Moses (2), second son and child of Moses (1) and Mary (Hood) Safford, was born in York, Maine, March 9, 1771, and died in Kittery, Maine, April 28, 1816. He organized the first Christian (Disciples) Church, of Kittery, in 1805, with the co-operation of Ephraim Stinchfield, of New Gloucester, and was pastor of the church for about ten years, nearly to the time of his death. He married Sarah, daughter of Roger and Abigail (Gerrish) Mitchell, of Kittery, and granddaughter of Robert Eliot Gerrish and of Roger and Mary (Goold) Mitchell. Sarah Mitchell was born August 14, and baptized August 20, 1776, and died July 7, 1845. They had children: 1. Roger Mitchell, born in Kittery, July 31, 1795; served as a soldier during the war of 1812 and died a prisoner of war in Dartmoor Prison, England, 1814. 2. Mary Hood, September 2, 1797, married James Pettigrew. 3. Sarah Ann, September 6, 1799. 4. Abigail Mitchell, July 30, 1801. 5. Moses, June 22, 1804, died June 1, 1823. 6. Edward

Dearing, see forward. 7. Robert Gerrish, January 4, 1809, died in Springfield, Wisconsin, October 16, 1891; he married Louisa Boston, of York, Maine, and had children: Robert H., Mary A., Louisa and Alice. 8. Hannah Jane, October 29, 1811, died in October, 1820.

(VII) Edward Dearing, third son and sixth child of Moses (2) and Sarah (Mitchell) Safford, was born in Kittery, Maine, July 17, 1806, and died in the same town, August 19, 1856. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was nine years of age, leaving home at that time to become a sailor, and as he became older was advanced through the various grades until he attained the rank of master mariner in command of a ship. While living on shore he learned and carried on the business of blacksmith. His interest in politics made him a useful and active member of the Democratic party and he served his town on the board of aldermen, and represented Kittery in the legislature of the state of Maine in 1851-52-53. He was a consistent and earnest member of the Baptist church and held the office of deacon for several years prior to his death. The evils of intemperance which he had witnessed in his career on the sea led him to take an active part in temperance organization and he was a member of the Sons of Temperance many years, filling at various times all the positions of honor and the offices in the executive work of the order. He married, December 22, 1832, Mary R., daughter of David and Anna (Wilson) Lewis, granddaughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Haley) Lewis, and a descendant in a direct line of John Lewis, the immigrant settler in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1640. She was born in Kittery, Maine, January 7, 1808, and died there September 2, 1860. The children of Edward Dearing and Mary R. (Lewis) Safford were: 1. Moses Atwood, see forward. 2. Edward F., born August 29, 1835, died October 16, 1898, having been the proprietor of the Pepperell Hotel at Kittery Point for many years; he married, March 15, 1868, Eunice G. Seward. 3. John S., September 21, 1837, is now living at Kittery Point; he married, May 12, 1857, Lizzie G. Frost. 4. Ann Mary, March 1, 1845, died in infancy.

(VIII) Moses Atwood, eldest child of Edward Dearing and Mary R. (Lewis) Safford, was born at Kittery Point, Maine, September 28, 1833. He attended the public schools of Kittery, was graduated from the high school and later became a student at the New Hampton Literary Institute, New Hampton,

New Hampshire. He served as page in the house of representatives, at Augusta, Maine, in 1853; clerk in the office of the secretary of state during the regime of Governor Wells, 1856; read law with Stillman B. Allen, of Kittery, and in the office of Josiah H. Drummond, of Waterville, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1861. In that year he volunteered in the United States navy as yeoman on board the ship "Constellation," Portsmouth navy yard, then fitting out for service, and was subsequently ordered to the Mediterranean Sea, where, after some years' cruising, the ship was ordered to join Farragut's squadron at Mobile Bay, the ship being placed out of commission in January, 1865, and was later used as a school-ship at Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. Safford resumed the practice of law after being discharged in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1865, opening an office at Kittery, and in addition to his law practice discharged the duties of clerk in the United States navy yard for a time. He succeeded to the practice of Francis Bacon, of Kittery, in 1871, and for more than twenty years his was the only law office in the place. He is a Republican in party politics and has served as selectman of the town, town agent, superintendent of schools, member of school committee, register of probate for York county, 1877-85, and representative in the state legislature in 1907. He is president of the Rice Public Library, of Kittery, having been a leading spirit in securing this institution to the town, and served as chairman of the building committee. He was one of the organizers of the Piscataqua Pioneers and served as first president of that body. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity as a member of Naval Lodge, No. 184, of Kittery, was a commander of E. G. Parker Post, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served in the state and National department offices, in the council of administration and holds the office of judge advocate and inspector. He has represented the state in the National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic for many years, and in meetings of local, state and national council he was a recognized leader. In early life he was a member of the Free Baptist church of Kittery, but later associated himself with the Protestant Episcopal church, becoming a communicant of Christ church, Portsmouth.

He married, November 29, 1866, Catherine Cecelia, daughter of John H. and Fanny (Keen) Bellamy, granddaughter of John and Tamsen (Haley) Bellamy and great-grand-



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daughter of John and Mary (Burnham) Bellamy. John Bellamy Sr. was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, and probably a son of Matthew Bellamy. Catherine Cecelia Bellamy was born in Kittery, Maine, December 13, 1830, and died in the same town, December 5, 1907. Upon the death of her father, September 22, 1831, her mother married Charles G. Bellamy, brother of her deceased husband, and by this marriage eight children were born between April, 1836, and October, 1851. Moses Atwood and Catherine Cecelia (Bellamy) Safford had children: 1. Moses Victor, born in Kittery, 1867, was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1890, and Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. He was a practising physician in New York City; surgeon of the Department of Emigration on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, for several years, and is now surgeon of the United States emigration department in Boston, Massachusetts. He married, October 5, 1899, Mary Westaway Steward. 2. Mary Bellamy, January 29, 1869, resides with her father in Kittery. 3. Edward Hart, July 20, 1871, died March 31, 1904; was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1894, and Bachelor of Laws from the Boston University Law School in 1897; he practiced law in Boston up to the time of his death. 4. Stanley, October 27, 1872, died in infancy.

George Vaughan, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1621, died October 20, 1694, at Middleborough, Massachusetts. He married, in 1652, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Hinckman, of Marshfield. She died June 24, 1693, aged sixty-three. He settled first in Scituate as early as 1653 and removed to Middleborough in 1663. He appears to have had a liking for litigation, as he appears frequently in the court records, both as plaintiff and defendant. For a time he resided at Marshfield also. He was appointed on a committee June 1, 1669, with William Crowell, to determine the boundary line between Nantasket Men's Land, called the Major's Purchase, and the towns of Marshfield, Duxbury and Bridgewater. He kept the first licensed ordinary in the town. In 1671 he was placed on a committee to view the damage done by horses and dogs of the English to property of the Indians. He bought part of the land in the Twenty-six Men's Purchase. He was one of the town garrison in King

Philip's war. His will was dated June 30, 1694, and proved November 10, 1694. His house was in that part of Middleborough known as Nappanucket. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born April 8, 1653. 2. Joseph, August 20, 1654, mentioned below. 3. Daniel. 4. John, 1658, drowned at the age of eighteen. 5. Mary, married, 1683, Jonathan Washburn.

(II) Captain Joseph, son of George Vaughan, was born in Middleborough, August 20, 1654, died there March 2, 1734. He married, May 7, 1680, Joanna Thomas, who died April 11, 1718, aged sixty-one. He married (second) December 2, 1720, Mrs. Mercy Fuller, widow of Jabez Fuller. (Married by Peter Thatcher.) He was ensign of the Middleborough military company as early as 1706, and lieutenant in 1712. His house was known as the Captain Nathaniel Wilder house and he owned much land in the town. He owned a share in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase also. Children: 1. Elisha, born February 7, 1681, lived in Middleboro. 2. Jabez, April 30, 1682, mentioned below. 3. George, October 3, 1683, married (first) Rebecca ———, who died February 1, 1718-19; married (second) Faithful ———, who died April 5, 1753, aged sixty-six. 4. Ebenezer, February 22, 1684. 5. Elizabeth, March 7, 1686, married, December, 1711. 6. Hannah, November 18, 1688, died April 6, 1715. 7. Joseph, October 3, 1690, died April 5, 1718. 8. John, September 8, 1692, married, February 19, 1718, Jerusha Wood, at Middleborough. 9. Mary, October 6, 1694. 10. Josiah, February 2, 1698-99, died February 13, 1723-24. 11. Joanna, January 26, 1701-02.

(III) Jabez, son of Joseph Vaughan, was born in Middleborough, April 30, 1692. He married, November 23, 1710, Deborah Bennett and resided in Middleborough. Children, born there: 1. Daniel, born October 29, 1712, died young. 2. Elizabeth, September 21, 1713, died March 22, 1714. 3. Hannah, July 6, 1716, died September 15, 1716. 4. Deborah, September 11, 1717. 5. Daniel (twin), April 9, 1719. 6. Joanna (twin), April 9, 1719. 7. Jabez (twin), September 7, 1722, mentioned below. 8. Ebenezer (twin), September 7, 1722.

(IV) Jabez (2), son of Jabez (1) Vaughan, was born in Middleborough, September 7, 1722.

(V) Jabez (3), believed to be son of Jabez (2) Vaughan, was an early settler in Pomfret, Vermont. A Lieutenant Jabez Vaughan was a soldier in the revolution from Lyme, New Hampshire, in 1775, in Colonel David Ho-

bart's regiment. Jabez Vaughan was in Captain Bartholomew's Vermont company in the revolution, 1781. According to the federal census of 1790, the only family of this surname in Pomfret was that of Jabez. He had two sons under sixteen and three females in his family at the time.

(VI) Jonah, son of Jabez (3) Vaughan, was born August 15, 1781, at Pomfret, and died at New Vineyard, Maine, May 24, 1855. He removed to New Vineyard when a young man and had a farm there. He also owned a saw-mill and a grist-mill at New Vineyard. He married Rebecca Morton, born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, September 25, 1785, died July 10, 1845. Children: 1. Ira, born July 12, 1807, died February 9, 1849. 2. Zephaniah, July 10, 1811, mentioned below. 3. Jonah Jr., October 10, 1813, died June, 1894. 4. Daniel, April 17, 1817, died August 2, 1885. 5. Joseph D., December 17, 1819, died December 5, 1889. 6. William, September 10, 1822, died March 20, 1877. 7. George M., March 11, 1825, died June 23, 1884. All the children were born at New Vineyard.

(VII) Hon. Zephaniah, son of Jonah Vaughan, was born in New Vineyard, July 10, 1811, died June 17, 1882. He was educated in the common schools. He helped his father on the homestead and later cleared his own farm. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in addition to his farming was a builder during his active life. He built many of the houses and mills in New Vineyard. He was a prominent citizen there. After the organization of the Republican party he was a zealous supporter of its principles and candidates. He was a selectman for several years and held various other offices of trust and honor in the town. He represented his district in the state legislature two terms and was state senator one term, serving on important committees. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and active in the Free-will Baptist church. He married (first) July 30, 1832, Catherine L. Johnson, who died May 2, 1839. He married (second) October 9, 1839, Clarissa McLain, born at New Vineyard, December 14, 1815, died October 4, 1870, daughter of Charles and Betsey (Merchant) McLain, and granddaughter of Ichabod McLain, a revolutionary soldier of Scotch origin. Children of first wife: 1. Melville, born July 11, 1833, died February 25, 1901. 2. Augustus, October 21, 1836, died March 18, 1879; served in the civil war in Company G, Seventeenth Maine Regiment, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Gettysburg and Antietam, among others.

Children of second wife: 3. Sylvester, November 4, 1840, served in the same company at the same time, three years, as his brother Augustus. 4. Rebecca P., January 9, 1842. 5. Charles M., October 7, 1843, served one year in the navy in the civil war. 6. Roscoe, October 10, 1845. 7. Zephaniah, June 5, 1848. 8. Jonah, April 30, 1851. 9. Catherine L., August 20, 1853. 10. William, mentioned below.

(VIII) Rev. William, son of Zephaniah Vaughan, was born in New Vineyard, Maine, September 21, 1855. He attended the public schools of his native town, Wilton Academy, Kent's Hill Seminary, completing his preparation for college in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He graduated in 1881 with the degree of A. B. from Rutgers College, at New Brunswick. He then entered the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. His first charge was the Dutch Reformed church of Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1883. He resigned this pastorate in 1888, to become pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church in New York City and continued until 1902, when on account of failing health he resigned and removed to Belfast, Maine. Here, by request of his neighbors, services were held in a schoolhouse, and from this small beginning grew Trinity Reformed Church, a congregation organized under and belonging to the Classis of New York City, with Mr. Vaughan as the first pastor. The church has been singularly prosperous and useful during the period of his ministry. The congregation numbers thirty-six members and has built on Searsport avenue a neat, beautiful stone building, in which they worship. In addition to his pastoral duties he has conducted a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and until recently has carried on a large dairy business. In politics Mr. Vaughan is a Republican. He is a member of Phenix Lodge of Free Masons, Belfast. He married, August 30, 1883, Amanda Irene, born in Farmington, Maine, October 22, 1856, daughter of Moores J. and Irene Bass, of Farmington Maine.

Children: 1. Otto Bass, born in Farmington, July 23, 1884, graduate of Trade School of New York City; assists father in management of the farm. 2. Clarissa Belle, born in Jersey City, January 1, 1886, graduate of the Belfast high school. 3. William Jr., born in Jersey City, January 23, 1888, educated in the Belfast public schools, a graduate of high school, student in University of Maine, at Orono, class of 1912. 4. Donald Wentworth,

born in New York City, April 7, 1893. 5. Malcolm, born in New York City, November 15, 1894. 6. Austin Knox, born in Farmington, Maine, June 8, 1899.

Edward Ingraham, immigrant of this line of Ingrahams, was born in England, probably in 1721, came to this country when a young man and settled in York, Maine. He died at Kittery, March 6, 1807. (See *Necrology of York, Historical Deeds*, Vol. 10, Series II.) He married Lydia, daughter of Joseph Holt, of York. The records of York of that time show that he was the proprietor of the village inn, was a highly respected citizen, and took an interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the town. He was a man of quiet and retiring manners and was prominent in the affairs of the village church. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born August 6, 1743. 2. Edward, January 1, 1746. 3. Lydia, March 28, 1749. 4. Joseph Holt, February 10, 1752. 5. Mary, May 14, 1755. 6. Ruth, October 22, 1758. 7. William, September 25, 1761.

(II) Joseph Holt, son of Edward and Lydia (Holt) Ingraham, was born in York, February 10, 1752, and his early youth was spent in his native town. In 1768, when only sixteen years of age, he moved to Portland and established himself in the silversmith's trade. By his industry and thrift he built up a large business, but reverses followed through no fault of his. He lived in a troublous time, for no sooner did he move to Portland than the germs of the revolutionary war were beginning to take root. In 1775 Captain Mowatt bombarded and burned the town and the comfortable home of Joseph Holt Ingraham was laid in ashes. Not discouraged, however, he erected in 1777 the first dwelling-house in Portland after the bombardment. (See *Willis' History of Portland*, page 550.) His investments must have taken the form largely of real estate, as the early records show he had large holdings in this line. In 1793 he built Ingraham wharf, now called Commercial wharf. In 1799 he laid out State street with its beautiful rows of trees which makes it to-day a magnificent residential street of which the city of Portland is justly proud. He gave this street from Congress to the harbor to the town of Portland, and it is this gift which places him among the greatest benefactors and public-spirited citizens of Portland. He also opened Market street from Middle to Fore. In 1801 he built the beautiful house on the easterly corner of State and

Danforth streets, which in later years has been known as the Churchill and Dole House. In addition to his magnificent gift of State street to the city of Portland, he gave other valuable property, and the early records of the city clerk's office speak of his generosity. In 1805 he gave a lot of land on the corner of Milk and Market streets, where the armory now stands, to be used for a market place. As evidence of his public spirit, there is in the deed conveying this property a clause which reads as follows: "With a view to serve the interests of the town and to accommodate the inhabitants thereof." Interested in the education of the youth of his day, he gave a lot of land on Spring street, near State, on which the town erected a schoolhouse. This lot is now used by the city for fire department purposes, being occupied by Engine Company No. 4. To show his love for Portland, there is in the deed conveying this property a clause which reads as follows: "In consideration of my regard and attachment for the town of Portland." His next gift was that of the three-acre lot on what is now Portland street, just west of Deerings Oaks, for the site of the City Alms House, and here that institution stood till 1905, when it was removed to the Deering district. He also gave his time and services for the public good of his town. For eleven years he served as one of the selectmen and for ten years represented Portland in the general court of Massachusetts when Maine was a part of that commonwealth.

He was married three times; married (first) March 1, 1775, Abigail, of Portland, daughter of James Milk. One child, James Milk. Abigail died May 17, 1783. (See *Smith and Dean's Journals*, page 353.) Married (second) in 1786, Lydia Stone, of Brunswick, Maine. She only lived a short time. They had one child, William Stone, who died at forty years of age, unmarried. Married (third), Ann Tate, in 1789. She was born March 18, 1767, died March 25, 1844, in Portland. (See *Smith and Dean's Journal*, page 250, and *Willis' History of Portland*, page 841.) She was a niece of Admiral Tate, of the Russian navy. Children of third marriage: 1. Elizabeth Ross, born September 17, 1791. 2. John Hermiker, June 1, 1793, died at twenty-four years of age. 3. George Tate, September 13, 1795. 4. Samuel Parkman, November 22, 1796. 5. Edward Tyng, September 3, 1799, died 1828. 6. Holt, May 22, 1800, died October 2, 1877. 7. Ann Tate, March 23, 1802, died February 26, 1844. 8. Joseph White, January 18, 1804, died at four-

teen years of age. 9. Mary Little, September 13, 1806, died at about six years of age. 10. Lydia, died at fifteen years of age. 11. Nathaniel, died at ten years of age.

Joseph Holt Ingraham built and for years lived in the house now occupied by Mr. Elias Thomas on the corner of Danforth and Winter streets, and it was in this house that he died October 30, 1841, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was buried in the old Ingraham tomb in the Eastern cemetery in Portland, overlooking the scenes of his activities, the town he loved so well.

(III) Samuel Parkman, son of Joseph H. and Ann (Tate) Ingraham, was born in Portland, November 22, 1796, died there June 26, 1863. On June 15, 1825, he married Mary Adams, born October 15, 1798, in Thomaston, Maine, died in Portland, February 4, 1876. He was a merchant and always attended to his business in a quiet but successful way. He was in business in Hallowell, Maine, for several years, under the firm name of Ingraham, Smith & Company, which business was dissolved August 1, 1827. He then moved to Camden, Maine, where he continued in the business of a general store-keeper for some years and later moved to Portland. He took no part in public affairs; but was respected and honored as a citizen. Their children were: 1. George B. C., born June 22, 1826, in Hallowell, died May 1, 1865, in Honolulu; married a Pattengall, of Pembroke, Maine; two children, Mary and Clara, who now live in Washington, D. C. 2. Lydia Adams, January 6, 1829, in Camden, died August 22, 1845, while a student at the Gorham Normal school. 3. Darius H., October 14, 1837, in Camden.

(IV) Darius Holbrook, son of Samuel P. and Mary (Adams) Ingraham, was born in Camden, Maine, October 14, 1837. He was educated at Bridgton Academy, and in 1853 received the appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he stayed for a year and a half, when ill health compelled him to resign. After regaining his health he studied law for one year in the office of John Neal, and completed his studies in the office of Deblois & Jackson, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in 1859. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the common council, and a member of the school committee, which position he held for three years. In 1876 he served as secretary of the Democratic state committee, and later served on the congressional committee. In 1879 he was one of the representatives to the legislature from

Portland. In July, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland consul at Cadiz, Spain, which position he held until October, 1889, when the administration changed. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Portland and in the same year was nominated by his party for congress. In June, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland consul-general to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he remained until August, 1897, another change of administration having taken place. In 1899 and in 1903 he was the Democratic nominee for mayor of Portland, and in 1908 one of the nominees for presidential elector. He is a member of the Cumberland Club and the Maine Historical Society. He married, June 25, 1868, Ella, daughter of William Moulton, of Portland. Children: 1. Alice, born March 28, 1869. 2. William Moulton, November 2, 1870.

(V) William Moulton, only son of Darius H. and Ella (Moulton) Ingraham, was born in Portland, November 2, 1870. He attended the public schools and fitted for college in the high school, from which he went to Bowdoin College, and there graduated with the class of 1895. He then attended Harvard Law School for one year and completed his legal studies in the office of Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, of Portland, and was admitted to the bar October 19, 1897, and has since been engaged in the practice of law in his native city. He traveled extensively in Europe in 1896 and 1900. On September 10, 1906, he was elected on the Democratic ticket judge of the probate court of Cumberland county for the term of four years, and assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1907. He is a member of the Cumberland Club, also of the Maine Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and American Bar Association. He married Jesamine Phipps Damsel, in Evanston, Illinois, June 1, 1901. She was born in Mansfield, Ohio, April 1, 1877, daughter of William H. and Susan R. (Nace) Damsel. Mr. Damsel is vice-president of the Adams Express Company.

(For preceding generations see William Moulton I.)

(V) Daniel (2), fifth son of MOULTON Captain Daniel (1) and Grace (Reynolds) Moulton, was born in Scarborough, May 25, 1764, died February 17, 1849. He was called "No finger Daniel" from the fact of his having lost the fingers on one hand. He lived at Scarborough Corner, where John and William Moulton, his grandsons, now live. He mar-

ried, November 20, 1790, Deborah Dyer, who died April 13, 1852, aged eighty. Children: James, John, Daniel, Gratia, William, Eliza, Morris, Mehitable and Dorcas.

(VI) William, fourth son of Daniel (2) and Deborah (Dyer) Moulton, was born in Scarborough, March 27, 1801, died December 28, 1868. He lived first on his father's place in Scarborough, afterwards removed to Hartford, Oxford county, and then to Portland. He was called the "Duke of Scarborough." He was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Portland with Charles Rogers, and for years was president of the Cumberland National Bank. In politics he was a Democrat and although he never sought political office or took a very active part, he was always interested in whatever pertained to the welfare of the party. He was one of the nominees for presidential elector in 1860. He was an attendant at High Street Congregational church. He married, October 31, 1836, Nancy McLaughlin, daughter of Henry V. S. and Catherine (McLaughlin) Cumston, of Monmouth, Maine, but formerly of Scarborough. Children: 1. Sarah Cumston, born in Portland, January 11, 1838, died in that city, November 12, 1849. 2. Ella, born in Portland, January 27, 1842, married Darius H. Ingraham (See Ingraham IV), June 25, 1868. Children: Alice, born March 28, 1869, and William Moulton, November 2, 1870 (See Ingraham V). 3. William Henry, born in Portland, March 18, 1852, graduated from the Portland high school, class of 1870, and from Bowdoin College in the class of 1874. He has been engaged in the banking business, and for years has been a director and president of the Cumberland National Bank, trustee of the Portland Savings Bank and vice-president and director in the Portland Gas Company. He has been interested in the Maine General Hospital and has served many years on the board of directors of that institution. He is a member of the Cumberland Club and the Maine Historical Society. On December 15, 1880, Mr. Moulton married Dora Adelaide Deering, oldest daughter of the late George W. Deering, of Portland. She died in Portland, January 21, 1904.

The Cumston (formerly spelled Comp-ton) family arrived in this country from England as early as 1750 and settled in Boston. The immigrants of this line of Cumstons were John and Elizabeth. Their children were John and Edward, twins, born February 10, 1752, and Henry, a half-brother of John and Edward, who was born in England and died

in Boston. John and Edward served in the revolutionary war. They accompanied Arnold on his march to Quebec. John was a lieutenant in Captain Goodrich's company and was taken prisoner at the storming of Quebec. (See the diary of General Henry Dearborn in the Boston Public Library.) John Cumston married Sarah Moody, of Kittery, November 20, 1771. She was born June 15, 1753, died May 17, 1795. She was the niece of Sir William Pepperell, was brought up in his family and was highly cultivated and very beautiful in person. John Cumston died in Saco, Maine, April 26, 1787. Children: 1. Henry Van Schaick, born August 22, 1782, died in Monmouth, Maine, May 6, 1870. 2. Joshua Moody, August 8, 1784, died July 18, 1835. 3. John Greenleaf Clark, October 20, 1786, died January 31, 1787.

(II) Henry Van Schaick, son of John and Sarah (Moody) Cumston, married Catherine McLaughlin, December 16, 1812. She was born July 3, 1785, died November 19, 1877. They were both from Scarborough. He represented the town of Scarborough in the Maine legislature in 1824 and 1826 and the town of Monmouth in 1842, having moved to the latter town in 1834. Children: 1. Nancy McLaughlin, born in Scarborough, August 11, 1814, died in Portland, January 21, 1898. She married William Moulton, of Scarborough, October 31, 1836 (see Moulton VI). Their children were: Sarah Cumston, born January 11, 1838, died November 12, 1849; Ella, January 27, 1842, married Darius H. Ingraham, June 25, 1868 (See Ingraham IV); William Henry (See Moulton Genealogy), March 18, 1852. 2. Joshua, born May 16, 1816, died in Monmouth, July 9, 1891. 3. Robert McLaughlin, born November 3, 1817, died of cholera at Panama while on his way to California, August 4, 1849. 4. Sarah, born August 9, 1820, died in Monmouth, January, 1900. 5. Charles McLaughlin, born January 12, 1824, died February 11, 1906.

(III) Charles McLaughlin, youngest child of Henry Van Schaick and Catherine (McLaughlin) Cumston, was educated at Monmouth Academy and Bowdoin College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1843. After graduating he gave his attention to teaching and made that his life's work. In 1844 he taught at Alfred Academy, in 1845 at North Reading, Massachusetts, then at Woburn in 1846. In 1847 he became master of the North Phillips grammar school at Salem, Massachusetts, and in 1848 became usher in the English high school at Boston. He was

elected sub-master in the same school in 1854, and in 1869 became head master, which position he held until 1874, when he retired. In 1870 Bowdoin College conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him. Reference is hereby made for a more complete record of this family to the Cumston Genealogy written by Charles M. Cumston, in the Library of the Maine Genealogical Society.

CLEVELAND There is no question whatever as to the antiquity of the English branches of the Cleveland family, which traces to one Thorkil de Cliveland, whose name appears in history about the time of the Norman conquest; and from that time coming down through the centuries there were those bearing the surname in some of its various orthographical forms who were peers, dukes and earls, titles conferred by sovereigns as marks of royal favor, for deeds of valor in the wars or service to the crown in official station. With titles there also were coats-of-arms, some of them suggesting an ancient Welsh origin; and while all of these marks of distinction were put away when the immigrant American ancestor crossed the Atlantic to the shores of this country, his numerous descendants look with satisfaction on these emblems of gentility in their family in ancient times. That which appears to be the accepted coat-of-arms of the Cleveland family of the branch under consideration in this place is thus described in Burke's "Peerage": "Per chevron sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counter-changed." Crest: A demi old man proper, habited azure, having on a cap gules turned up with a fair front holding in the dexter hand a spear, headed argent, on the top of which is fixed a line proper, passing behind him, and coiled up in the sinister hand." Burke gives no motto, but three such at least are inscribed on the scrolls accompanying the arms: "Pro Deo at Patria"—For God and Country; "Semel et Semper"—Once and Always; "Vincit Armor Patriæ"—Love of Country Conquers.

Even greater antiquity is accorded the Cleveland family than that suggested in a preceding paragraph, if we may accept the conclusions of students whose researches have carried back into the remote ages antedating the Christian era to B. C. 55, to Cæsar, who led the Romans into Britain and subdued the aborigines, which conquest was made complete A. D. 72. Then the district now known as Cleveland, in Yorkshire, England, was given the name Caluvium,

which name by the time of the Norman conquest, 1066, had become Cliveland—a name descriptive of the region—and in the course of time became Cleveland, as now known, the seat of the family in the north riding of Yorkshire.

Such in brief is a mere outline of pre-American history of the Cleveland ancestor who transplanted the name into the fertile region of New England in the year 1635, and from whom has sprung a numerous family of descendants, now scattered from ocean to ocean, from the far north to the gulf on the extreme south; and towns and cities have been named in allusion to his descendants, while one who bears this honorable name has been twice elevated to the highest seat in our national government—in its character and dignity a seat as exalted as that of any foreign potentate.

(I) Moyses Cleaveland—Moses Cleveland—the common ancestor of all who bear this surname and are of New England origin, went from Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, to London, and thence sailed for America in the year 1635, landing at Plymouth or Boston, then being, according to family tradition, about eleven years old, for the court files in Woburn in 1663 state his age as thirty-nine. There are various traditions regarding his immigration to America, and the question never has been settled satisfactorily; and we only know that he was a boy of less than twelve years when he came to this country. He settled in Woburn and was admitted freeman there in 1643, had lands granted him, was a member of the trainband, married and died there. He died January 9, 1701-02. He married, September 26, 1648, Ann Winn, of whom one tradition says that she was born in Wales, and another in England, about 1626, and died in Woburn before May 6, 1682. The records of births, deaths and marriages for Woburn mentions their eleven children as follows: 1. Moses, born September 1, 1651, died before October 30, 1717; married, October 4, 1676, Ruth Norton. He was a soldier in King Philip's war. 2. Hannah, born August 4, 1653; married, September 24, 1677, Thomas Henshaw, a soldier in King Philip's war. 3. Aaron, born January 10, 1655, died September 14, 1716; married (first) September 26, 1675, Dorcas Wilson; (second) about 1714-15, Prudence ——. He was a soldier in King Philip's war. 4. Samuel, born June 9, 1657 (see post). 5. Miriam, born July 10, 1659, died August 31, 1745; married, December 10, 1683, Thomas Foskett, son of John and Elizabeth (Leech) Foskett. 6. Joanna, born Sep-

tember 19, 1661, died March 12, 1667. 7. Edward, born May 20, 1664, died Pomfret, Connecticut, 1746; married (first) about 1684, Deliverance Palmer; (second) January 1, 1722, Zeruah Church. 8. Josiah, born February 26, 1666-67, died Canterbury, Connecticut, April 26, 1709; married, about 1689, Mary Bates. 9. Isaac, born May 11, 1669, died Norwich, Connecticut, August 10, 1714; married, July 17-18, 1699, Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, widow of John Curtis and daughter of Samuel and Mary Pierce. 10. Joanna, born April 5, 1670, died Westfield, Massachusetts, March 18, 1758; married, May 28, 1690, Joseph Keyes. 11. Enoch, born August 1, 1671, died August 1, 1729; married (first) October 9, 1695, Elizabeth Counce; (second) July 9, 1719, Elizabeth Wright.

(II) Sergeant Samuel, third son and fourth child of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleveland, was born in Woburn, June 9, 1657, and died in Canterbury, Connecticut, March 12, 1735-36. He was a soldier in King Philip's war and held the rank of sergeant, serving in 1675 under Major Simon Willard, and in 1676 under Captain Joseph Sill. He was made freeman in 1689-90, and lived in Chelmsford, Massachusetts; returned to Woburn in 1693 and in the same year removed to Canterbury, Connecticut. In the latter town he took a prominent part in public affairs and was one of the men selected for considering "all that may tend to the good well fare of this town." Sergeant Cleveland married (first) in Chelmsford, May 17, 1680, Jane Keyes, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, June 25, 1660, died November 14, 1681, daughter of Solomon and Frances (Grant) Keyes. "Serg. Solomon Keies from England, of Newbury, Mass., 1653, he and his brother Joseph took up land in Chelmsford 1664-5, town clerk, tything man, his old homestead still stands in Westford, Middlesex co., Mass.; married Oct. 2, 1653, Frances Grant." Samuel Cleveland married (second) May 23, 1682, Persis Hildreth, born in Chelmsford, February 8, 1660, died in Canterbury, February 22, 1698, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hildreth. He married (third) July 25, 1699, Mrs. Margaret Fish, widow of John Fish. Samuel Cleveland had nine children: 1. Jane, born about 1681, died Southborough, Massachusetts, April 12, 1745; married, 1702, Colonel William Ward. 2. Persis, born April 21, 1683; married, October 24, 1706, Thomas Hewitt. 3. Samuel, born January 12, 1685, died Canterbury, October 1, 1727. 4. Ephraim, born April 10, 1687, died Canterbury, March 13, 1711. 5. Joseph,

born July 18, 1689, died Canterbury, March 11, 1766; married (first) February 7, 1710-11, Abigail Hyde, born Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 8, 1688, died Canterbury, December 16, 1724; married (second) March 31, 1725, Sarah Ainsworth, or Ensworth, born Plainfield, Connecticut, June 12, 1699, died Canterbury, June 21, 1761. 6. Elizabeth, born June 26, 1693; married (first) April 21, 1717, John Ensworth; married (second) May 2, 1733, Christopher Huntington. 7. Mary, born June 14, 1696, died March 11, 1766; married, October 5, 1719, Joseph Ensworth. 8. Abigail, born April 23, 1700, died February 23, 1717-18. 9. Timothy, born August 25, 1702, died January 19, 1784.

(III) Joseph, third son and fifth child of Samuel and Persis (Hildreth) Cleveland, his second wife, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, July 18, 1689, and died in Canterbury, Connecticut, March 11, 1766. He was called sergeant and sometimes was addressed as mister, in order, it is said, to distinguish him from his cousin of the same name. He held an important place in town affairs and served as surveyor of highways, hayward and fenceviewer. Married (first) Abigail Hyde, February 7, 1710-11. She was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 8, 1688, and died in Canterbury, December 16, 1724, daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy (Kidder) Hyde. Jonathan Hyde, born Newton, Massachusetts, April 1, 1655, was a son of Sergeant Jonathan Hyde, born 1626, and was of New Cambridge (Cambridge) Massachusetts. His wife was Mary French. For his second wife Joseph Cleveland married, March 31, 1725, Sarah Ainsworth, born in Plainfield, Connecticut, June 12, 1699, died June 21, 1761. He had nine children, seven by his first and two by his second marriage: 1. Ephraim, born February 3, 1711-12, died after 1781. 2. Jonathan, born May 9, 1713, died Canterbury, March 19, 1754; whether single or married unknown; inherited property from his father. 3. Benjamin, born May 20, 1714, died East Brookfield, Orange county, Vermont, 1797; married, 1736, Rachel ———. 4. Dorothy, born March 31, 1716, died probably unmarried; admitted to the church at Canterbury, October 25, 1729. 5. John, died Canterbury, March 5, 1754. 6. Elijah, born January 5, 1720-21, died Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, September 28, 1794; married, about 1748, Alice Lawrence. 7. Persis, born 1723, baptized Canterbury, April 7, 1723; married, Pomfret, February 18, 1754, Henry Bacon. 8. Ezra, born 1726, baptized Canter-

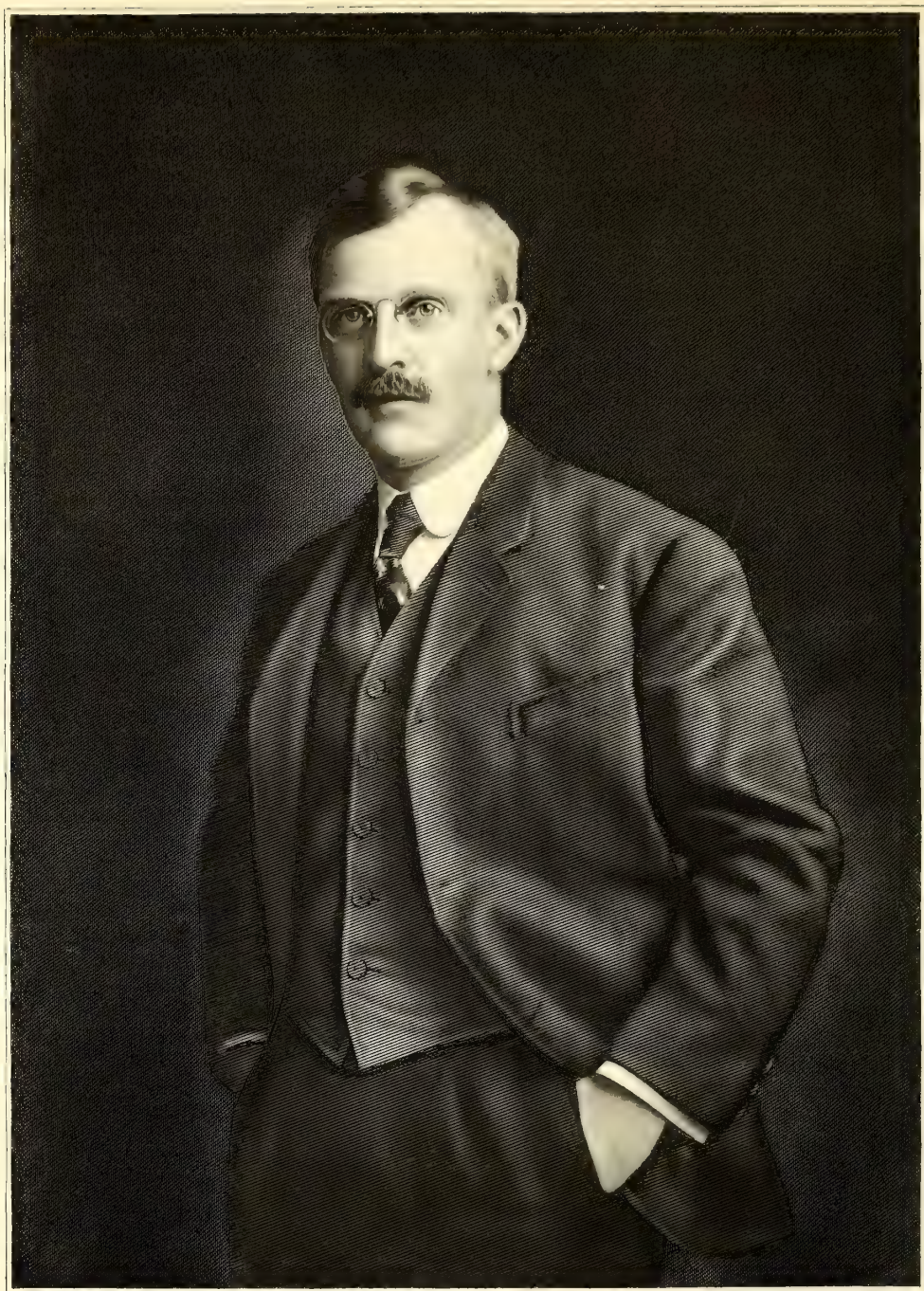
bury, April 17, 1726, died 1802. 9. Samuel, born June 7, 1730, died Royalton, Vermont, September, 1809; married (first) May 7, 1751, Ruth Darbe; married (second) March 11, 1784, Anna Welch.

(IV) Ephraim, eldest son and child of Joseph Cleveland, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, February 3, 1711-12, and died later than 1781. He left Canterbury and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, and in 1743 owned land in Hardwick. He afterward lived in West Bridgewater and in 1762 located in Hardwick, where he was a saddler. He was assessor in 1781. He married (first) January 14, 1734-35, Abigail Curtis, born in Roxbury, November, 1716, died at Dedham, August 30, 1738, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Lyon) Curtis. He married (second) November 21, 1738, Ruth Nichols, who died October 14, 1744; married (third) March 26, 1746-47, Mrs. Hannah Hayward, whose family name was Paige. Ephraim Cleveland had fourteen children: 1. Ephraim, born September 13, 1737; married, November 15, 1770, Dorothy (or Dolly, or Lydia) Whipple. 2. Jacob, born October 3, 1739, baptized First Church, Dedham, October 7, 1739. 3. Sarah, born December 21, 1740. 4. Rebekah, born July 3, 1742; married, 1763, Simon Chamberlain. 5. Abigail, born May 21-28, 1744; married Amos Hunter. 6. Louis, twin, born January 9, 1747-48, died December 22, 1752. 7. Louisa, twin, born January 9, 1747-48; married John Gardner, dwelt Hardwick. Gardner, Worcester county, Massachusetts, named for descendants. 8. Joseph, born April 26, 1749, died Richmond, New York, April 9, 1844; married (first) May 4, 1772, Elizabeth Wheeler, died 1827; married (second) Mrs. ———, widow. 9. Benjamin, born December 18, 1751; reported to have settled in Oneida county, New York. 10. Elijah, born June 1, 1753-54, died July 15, 1812. 11. Ebenezer, twin, born December 21, 1755, died December 7, 1800; married, November 28, 1790, Betsey Barnard. 12. Lucia, twin, born December 21, 1755; marriage published December 4, 1780, Ichabod Eddy. 13. Olive, born February 14, 1759; married, April 17, 1785, Silas Whittaker. 14. Persis, born February 25, 1760, died Richmond, New Hampshire, December, 1798; married, October 9, 1783, Aaron Cooley, born 1743, died June, 1833.

(V) Elijah, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Paige) (Hayward) Cleveland, his third wife, was born June 1, 1753 (or 1754) and died in Hardwick, Massachusetts, July 15, 1812. He succeeded to the farm formerly

owned by his father which afterward passed to his own son Elijah. His wife, whom he married May 15, 1789, was Sarah Marsh, who died April 2, 1842, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Olmstead) Marsh (whose baptismal name was Ephraim) was a son of Thomas and Mary (Trumbull) Marsh, grandson of Samuel and Mary (Allison) Marsh, great-grandson of John Marsh, whose first wife was Annie (Webster) Marsh, and great-grandson of John Marsh, of Braintree, England, who was of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1638. Elijah and Sarah (Marsh) Cleveland had seven children: 1. Elijah, born October 16, 1790, died October 28, 1856; married, December 14, 1819, Lucy Barnes. 2. Royal, born March 25, 1793, died February 26, 1875; married, June 1, 1820, Sarah Smith. 3. Polly, born May 12, 1797, died Greenwich, Massachusetts, May 1, 1854; married, December 31, 1818, Rufus Barnes. 4. Joseph, born August 16, 1800, died May 15, 1894. 5. Calvin, born October 2, 1803, or 1804, died Fitchburg, Massachusetts, June 4, 1878; married, December 16, 1829, Sarah Eaton. 6. Alvin, born August 23, 1807, married, Surrey, New Hampshire, February 5, 1836, Rosetta Darte. 7. Cutler, born 1811, died 1812.

(VI) Joseph (2), fourth child of Elijah and Sarah (Marsh) Cleveland, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, August 16, 1800, died there May 15, 1894. Although but a boy, he served in the war of 1812-15 as a drummer, and the drum he used in service is still in the possession of his descendants. By occupation he was a farmer. He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married a week after Thanksgiving day in 1820, was Amy Barnes, who was born in Hardwick in December, 1806, died there March 17, 1823, a daughter of Adonijah and Chloe (Knights or Wheeler) Barnes. His second marriage, published in Hardwick, September 12, or 15, 1825, was with Bathsheba Burgess, who was born in Hardwick, January 14, 1806, died there November 5, 1881, daughter of Luther and Sarah (Carpenter) Burgess. One child was born to the first wife and twelve to the second: 1. Jason Welcome, born July 30, 1822, married, January 24, 1842, Lucy Harriet Smith. 2. Joseph Andrew, born February 20, 1827, died Coldbrook, Massachusetts, January 16, 1883; married, November 22, 1846, Mary Elizabeth Chamberlain. 3. Son, born February 24, 1828, died in infancy. 4. Henry Luther, born August 5, 1829, married, October 23, 1851, Amanda Keith. 5. Charles Cutler, born August 18, 1831, died February 22, 1885; mar-



H. H. Cleveland M.D.

ried, 1855, Eliza Maria Lovell. 6. Charlotte Samantha, born December, 1833, died August 14, 1835. 7. Frederick Mortimer, born January 29, 1836, died December 9, 1876. 8. Alvin Albert, born May 7, 1838; married (first) December 22, 1858, Mary Jane Lowe, died April 28, 1878; married (second) August 25, 1879, Mrs. Mary (Bennett) Stone. 9. William Harrison, born March 25, 1841, died August 29, 1862, while being removed on a boat from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Alexandria, Virginia; married, July 17, 1861, Mary Alice Atwood; served in civil war. 10. Dwight S., born November 22, 1843, served in nineteen battles in civil war; married, June 26, 1861, Sarah Jane Atwood. 11. Franklin Herbert, born December 11, 1846, served in civil war; married, June 11, 1870, Ida Maria Lamb. 12. Alpheus Austin, born June 3, 1852, married Arabella Warner. 13. Son, born December 29, 1854, died December 31, 1854.

(VII) Frederick Mortimer, seventh child and sixth son of Joseph (2) and Bathsheba (Burgess) Cleveland, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, January 29, 1836. Early thrown on his own resources, he determined to obtain a thorough education and succeeded, by dint of hard work and close application, so well that he was able to take up teaching as a business. He followed that profession for twenty-two years and won an excellent reputation as an educator. In 1876 he visited the centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and upon returning to his home was taken with typhoid fever and died December 9, 1876, at Hardwick. He married, in Hardwick, May 4, 1864, Ellen Jane Barnes, born at Hardwick, March 11, 1843, daughter of William Sumner and Lucinda Howe Barnes. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Cleveland married, at Greenwich, Massachusetts, October 19, 1880, Hervey Walker King, who was born in Hardwick, August 16, 1852, son of John and Mary (Richardson) King. Children of Frederick Mortimer and Ellen Jane (Barnes) Cleveland: 1. Eugene Sumner, born March 31, 1865; married, Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 25, 1889, Carrie Belle Poland, born Friendship, Maine, March 19, 1872, daughter of Captain Sylvester Morton and Frances Ellen (Condon) Poland; children: Frederick Eugene, Ethel Francis, Morris M. and Richard Sumner. 2. Leslie Linwood, born March 10, 1871, graduated from Athol, Massachusetts, high school, 1887; Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts, 1889; Williams College, 1893. 3. Heber

Howe, born September 3, 1872 (see post). 4. Ernest Elgin, born July 23, 1876, graduate of Massachusetts Institute Technology, Boston.

(VIII) Heber Howe, third son and child of Frederick Mortimer and Ellen Jane (Barnes) Cleveland, was born in Barre, Massachusetts, September 3, 1872. His father died when he was but four years old, and he was left in much the same position in which his father had been in his youth. When eleven years old he began to make his own way in the world, earning money by peddling shavings at ten cents per barrel. In this connection may be mentioned an incident which will show the discouragements and difficulties that even a child may meet when he faces the world alone. Setting out one day with four or five barrels of shavings, he called on a man who told him that the shavings were not pressed down properly. Mr. Cleveland informed him that he had trodden them down as best he could, whereupon the man began treading down the shavings, and being a heavy man, finally succeeded in getting the shavings from three barrels into one, then pompously informing him that he "called that a barrel-full," he handed him ten cents and told him to "run along." Soon after this he was given the chance to "pile staves" at eight cents per thousand; working before and after school hours he soon became expert and often on Saturday earned as much as two and a half dollars. This work he continued until he entered the high school, where as janitor he paid his way. After graduating from the high school he entered Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, worked his way by doing whatever he could find and graduated in 1891. After leaving the academy he taught school for two years, in the same school where his father had taught for so many years and where many of his pupils were children of parents who had been taught by his father. He then entered Williams College, at Willamstown, Massachusetts, and one year later, in the fall of 1895, took up the study of medicine at Harvard Medical School, where he graduated M.D. in 1899. During his college course he won a scholarship of two hundred dollars, and also earned his way through college by tutoring. While in his senior year at Harvard he passed the state medical examination, and after graduation began the practice of medicine in Boston, where he remained until 1900, when he removed to Auburn, Maine. In his practice he has specialized in surgery and in 1903 was appointed to the staff of attending surgeons of the Central Maine General Hospital, which

position he still holds. He is a member of the Medical Research, Androscoggin County Medical Society, Maine Medical Association, American Health Association, National Auxiliary Committee of Medical Legislation, Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, A. F. and A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M., Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, Dunlap Council of Auburn, Kora Temple, and Conway Castle, No. 3, K. G. E.

Dr. Cleveland married, June 25, 1901, Josie L. Blanchard, born July 17, 1877, daughter of George W. and Theodosia (Hutchinson) Blanchard, and granddaughter of Calvary Blanchard. Two children have been born to this marriage, Frederick George, born March 18, 1904; and Theodosia Helen, born June 10, 1907.

Ralph Jones, immigrant ancestor, JONES was born in England. He was a settler at Plymouth before 1643, when his name appears on the list of those able to bear arms. He removed to Barnstable as early as 1654 and lived in the section called Scorton. His house was on the main land a few feet from the Sandwich line, and many of his descendants have lived in the town of Sandwich. He was a farmer and owned lands with the Fuller family with which he was connected by marriage. As early as 1657 he was inclined to the Society of Friends, for in that year he was fined for not attending meeting, though the meeting house of the parish was six miles away. He took the prescribed oath of allegiance in 1657, an oath that Quakers did not take as a rule. But he soon became a zealous member of the Society of Friends, as shown by the following quaint account by George Keith of his persecution by the Puritan zealots: "From an honest man, a Quaker, in the town of Barnstable, were taken four cows with some calves, the Quaker's name being Ralph Jones, who is yet alive, and these cattle were taken away by the Preacher of that town—his son-in-law who had married his daughter and returned to the Priest as a part of his wages. The Priest sent to Ralph Jones to tell him he might have two of his cows returned to him if he could send for them. But he never sent and so the priest used them and disposed of them as his own, killed one of the calves and sent a part of it to his daughter that lay in child bed; she no sooner did eat a little of the calf but fell into great trouble and cried: 'Return home the man's Cows. I hear a great noise of them;' and so died in that trouble. The Priest

alleged the Quakers had bewitched the daughter although it cannot be proved that ever they had any business with her. But to what evil construction will not malice and Hypocrisy and covetousness bend a thing? Sometime after—the said Preacher killed some of these cows to be eat in his house saying he would try if the Quakers would bewitch him, and not long after he died even before the flesh of these cows was all eat. This passage is so fresh in that town that it is acknowledged by divers of the neighbors to be true." This account was printed as early as 1693 and again in 1702. It would be explained that the Quakers refused to pay rates to support the ministers of the Puritan town churches; the cows were taken for delinquent taxes and the constable (probably Deacon Job Crocker) who took the cows was son-in-law of the minister. Rates were paid in cattle, grain, etc., by the citizens and received at a stipulated amount by the minister, money being not available even to pay taxes and minister's salaries. Crocker was son-in-law of Rev. Thomas Walley.

Jones made his will May 11, 1691; it was proved April 29, 1692, bequeathing to "my friends called Quackers"; to wife "land bought by my father Fuller"; to sons Shubael, Ralph, Samuel, Matthew, Ephraim and John; daughters Mercy, Mary and Mehitable (Hittable). He married, April 17, 1650, Mary, daughter of Captain Matthew Fuller, of Plymouth. Children, born at Barnstable: 1. Mehitable, born about 1651, probably at Plymouth; married John Fuller Jr. and settled at East Haddam, Connecticut. 2. Matthew, married, January 14, 1694-95, Mary Goodspeed. 3. Shubael, born August 27, 1654, was living in Sandwich in 1692. 4. Jedediah, born August 14, 1656, married, March 18, 1681-82, Hannah Davis; his son Isaac had a son Jedediah, who married, April 14, 1737, Mary Fuller, of Sandwich. 5. John, born August 14, 1659, removed from Barnstable. 6. Mercy, born November 14, 1666. 7. Ralph, born October 1, 1669. 8. Samuel, married, June 26, 1718, Mary Bliss. 9. Ephraim. 10. Mary.

(I) Eliphalet, descendant of Ralph Jones, and probably of his son Shubael who settled in Sandwich, was born and lived in Sandwich. The condition of the records makes it impossible to trace the two or more generations between Shubael and Eliphalet, but it is known that all the Sandwich family are descended from Ralph Jones. Eliphalet was born about 1770. He was probably a ship-

wright by trade. He removed to Boston, where he married Prudence Hall. Their son Eliphalet is mentioned below.

(II) Eliphalet (2), son of Eliphalet (1), Jones, was born in Boston, August 31, 1797. He attended the Eliot School in Boston under Masters Little and Tileston in the palmy days of the ferule and rattan, and made a creditable record for scholarship. He was at graduation one of the Franklin medal scholars, and on selectmen's day had the honor with the other Franklin medal scholars of dining with the dignitaries in Fanueil Hall. In 1811 he became junior clerk in the store of Norcross, Mellen & Company, dealers in crockery, earthenware and pottery, Boston. He became a partner of Otis Norcross, the senior member of this firm, a few years later and the firm name became Otis Norcross & Company. This name continued as long as Mr. Jones was in the firm, although Otis Norcross Jr. succeeded his father in the firm. The business was very prosperous and made several fortunes. In 1847 Mr. Jones retired from business to enjoy the wealth he had acquired. He made his home in Boston during and after his business activity and was a leading citizen. For seven years he was a member of the old volunteer fire department. In 1847 he was a member of the common council of Boston from ward five, and in 1850 he represented his district in the general court. In politics he was originally a Whig, but a Republican after that party was organized. He was for many years a director of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Jones was greatly respected in the business community for his intelligence, industry and integrity and highly prized by his numerous personal friends for his genial, liberal and manly characteristics. He was interested in history and was a prominent member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, a liberal contributor to the fund for the purchase of the present building on Somerset street. Many of the facts of this sketch are taken from a memoir in the proceedings of that society, written by George Montfort, of Boston. Mr. Jones died March 17, 1873, and was buried at Mount Auburn cemetery. He married, March 28, 1824, Sally Paine Adams Rust, born April 18, 1802, died July 6, 1883. (See Rust, VII.) Children, born in Boston: 1. Henry Rust, born January 19, 1826, died July 30, 1838. 2. Otis Norcross, mentioned below. 3. Mary, born March 14, 1830, died young.

(III) Otis Norcross, son of Eliphalet (2), Jones, was born in Boston, March 6, 1828.

died May 20, 1892. He was educated in the public schools and at a boarding school. He became a clerk in his father's firm, Otis Norcross & Company, when a young man. Besides dealing in glassware, crockery, earthenware, etc., this firm established a glass factory at Sandwich, Massachusetts, one of the first in successful operation in this country, though glass had been made on a small scale much earlier. He traveled extensively. When he was twenty-one years old he made a trip around the world. He lived for some time in Hong Kong, China, in Calcutta and Bombay, India, and in Paris, France. He joined the gold-seekers who went to California in 1849 and was in the mining districts about a year. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Unitarian church. He married, May 27, 1869, Kate H. Frost, born in Norway, Maine, May 2, 1844, daughter of William and Lydia E. (Foster) Frost. (See Frost, VII.) Children: 1. William Frost, mentioned below. 2. Otis Norcross Jr., born February 19, 1873, died at Colorado Springs, aged twenty years. 3. Mary Ellen, August 3, 1874, married Professor Henry C. Metcalf, of Tufts College.

(IV) William Frost, son of Otis Norcross Jones, was born in Boston, April 5, 1871. He attended the public schools in Boston, the Boston Latin school and Harvard College where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1892. He accompanied his brother, whose health had failed, to Colorado Springs and remained with him until his death. He returned to his home at Norway, Maine, and read law in the office of Charles E. Holt, was admitted to the bar in 1898 and began to practice his profession in Norway immediately. He has been in active and successful practice since. At the present time he is judge of the municipal court in Norway. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the school board, trustee of the public library and superintendent of schools. He married, June 22, 1897, Elinor Frances Hunt, born December 21, 1871, daughter of George W. and Ella F. Hunt, of Bath, Maine. Children: 1. Katherine H., born July 30, 1898. 2. Otis N., December 26, 1899. 3. Frances, December 7, 1901. 4. Mary E., January 17, 1903.

The surname Rust is an ancient RUST one, a Hugh Rust having lived in England as early as 1312. The name is also common in Germany. Henry Rust, immigrant ancestor, came from Hing-

ham, county, Norfolk, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1633 or 1635. He was the first of the name in this country, and was a glover by trade. He had a grant of land at Hingham in 1635 in June, and other grants March 5, March 23 and August 14 of the same year. He was admitted a freeman March, 1637-38. February 16, 1638, he was chosen to "make the rates," and in 1645 was town clerk of Hingham. He was admitted as an inhabitant of Boston, and March 31, 1651, bought property of Audrey Palmer, a house and land. This land he deeded later to his son, Nathaniel Rust, and son-in-law, Robert Earle. The site is now occupied by Trinity church, corner of Summer and Hawley streets, then Bishop's alley. The seven Star Inn, or Pleiades, formerly stood there. The wife of Henry Rust was admitted to the church with him February 20, 1669. Children: 1. Samuel, baptized at Hingham, August 5, 1638, married Elizabeth Rogers. 2. Nathaniel, baptized February 2, 1639-40, mentioned below. 3. Hannah, baptized at Hingham, November 7, 1641, married Robert Earle. 4. Israel, baptized November 12, 1643, married Rebecca Clark. 5. Benjamin, baptized April 5, 1646. 6. Benoni, baptized October 23, 1649.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Henry, was baptized at Hingham, February 2, 1639-40. He followed his father's trade of glover. He removed to Ipswich, was living there in 1661, and resided there until his death. He was often appraiser of estates, and was lot layer in 1692-93. He died in 1713 and his estate was administered December 23, 1713, by Daniel Rindge and Thomas Norton. He married Mary, born 1642, died July 7, 1720, daughter of William and Alice Wardell. Children: 1. Mary, born June, 1664, married Captain Daniel Rindge. 2. Nathaniel, March 16, 1667, married Joanna Kinsman. 3. Margaret, February 7, 1669, married Samuel Williams. 4. Elizabeth, March 14, 1672, married, December 7, 1693, William Fellows. 5. Mercy, married, November 14, 1700, Thomas Norton. 6. Dorothy, born March 10, 1682, died November 10, 1684. 7. John, born July 9, 1684, mentioned below. 8. Sarah, born 1686, died January 26, 1739; married January 1, 1706-07, Nathaniel Hart, born April 3, 1677, died September 9, 1746.

(III) John, son of Nathaniel Rust, was born July 9, 1684, and died at Ipswich, January, 1713. He married, September 26, 1705, Sarah (Potter) Fellows, born December 11, 1685, daughter of John and Sarah Potter, and widow of Jonathan Fellows. She adminis-

tered his estate, being appointed January 22, 1716-17. Children: 1. John, born March 18, 1707, mentioned below. 2. Daniel, October 20, 1708, died August 17, 1724. 3. Sarah, June 28, 1710, married, December 17, 1729, Thomas Hovey. 4. Nathaniel, March 29, 1713 (posthumous), married Sarah Wallis.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) Rust, was born at Ipswich, March 18, 1707, died November, 1750. He was a tanner by trade. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and ensign in the eighth company under Captain Thomas Stanford, Colonel Robert Hale's fifth regiment, in the Louisburg expedition in 1745. He married, November 12, 1730, Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Abigail Foster. She was appointed administratrix of his estate; she married (second) October 31, 1752 (intentions published October 28), Jacob Parsons, of Gloucester. Children: 1. John, born May 22, 1732, sea captain, died unmarried. 2. Sarah, September 25, 1735, married, in New Gloucester, Maine, January 5, 1755, William Parsons. 3. Henry, August 23, 1737, mentioned below. 4. Mary, July 16, 1737. 5. Abigail, November 6, 1742, married, January 18, 1763, Benjamin Witt. 6. Daniel, June 21, 1747, killed by a horse.

(V) Henry (2), son of John (2) Rust, was born at Ipswich, August 23, 1737, died at Salem, September 28, 1812. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of joiner as apprentice of Jonathan Gavet. During the revolution he made money, taking considerable risks in shipping. He began in business as a cabinetmaker and merchant and became interested in manufacturing as well as shipping. He built a brick store in Salem in 1786 on the site of the old court house and had large holdings in land in the vicinity of Rust street which he opened when developing his property for house lots. In 1787 he bought six thousand acres of land for four hundred and fifty pounds, the site of the township of Rustfield, now Norway, Maine, and his three sons, Henry, John and Joseph, settled in that town and became influential citizens. Captain Rust settled Essex county and often visited it, coming on horseback or in his chaise, which upon the occasion of his first trip in it, in 1804, had the distinction of being the first wheeled carriage seen in the town of Norway. He built a summer home at Pike's Hill, the doorstep for which, cut from solid rock, still marks the site of the buildings. He was kind and generous to the settlers, selling land to them without money, taking his pay in labor at the rate of a day's work for an acre of land until

each had a homestead of his own. He built a saw mill and grist mill in Norway in 1789 and later a tannery and opened a general store. He gave land for the church and cemetery. He brought the first glass windows to the town, small four-square windows with panes six by eight inches and distributed them, two or three to each settler. In 1797 he took his grandson, Henry Rust, then ten years old, to spend the summer with him in Rustfield. His will was dated July 10 and proved October 5, 1812. He married (first) December 25, 1759, Lydia James, born May 12, 1740, died August 24, 1808, daughter of Joseph and Lydia James, of Salem. He married (second) May 28, 1809, Abigail Benson, widow of Captain Thomas Benson. She died at Salem, January, 1823. Children, all by first wife: 1. Henry, born September 21, 1760, married Sally Archer. 2. John, April 4, 1762, married Nancy Mansfield. 3. Joseph, January 1, 1767, married Ruth Lash, of Boston. 4. Lydia, January 7, 1765, married Joseph Austin. 5. Sally, March 5, 1767, died September 29, 1768. 6. Polly Hooper, August 5, 1768, died August 18, 1770. 7. Daniel, June 23, 1770, died November 8, 1771. 8. Daniel, July 22, 1772, married Elizabeth Leach, of Salem. 9. Jacob Parsons, August 15, 1774, mentioned below. 10. Sally, May 18, 1776, married, December 28, 1801, John Daland, died February 5, 1803. 11. Nathan, February 28, 1778, died September 28, 1778. 12. Nathan, June, 1779, died aged three days. 13. Nathan, August, 1780, died aged five days. 14. Nathan, June, 1781, died aged five hours. 15. Israel, July 18, 1782, died August 18, 1795. 16. Polly Jane, November 6, 1783, died December 25, 1843, married, December 2, 1810, Samuel Lee Paige, who died at Salem, December 22, 1824.

(VI) Jacob Parsons, son of Henry (2) Rust, was born at Salem, August 15, 1774, died January 6, 1828. He is buried in the old Granary cemetery at Boston. He was a merchant and owned a house, land and store in Salem, and land and buildings on Prince street, Boston; also a right in the Charles river bridge. His son Jacob was appointed administrator of his estate January 14, 1828, and the division was made April 27, 1829. He married (first) April 23, 1797, Mary Adams, of Boston. He married (second) November 3, 1823, Abigail Reynolds, who died January 1, 1837. Children of first wife: 1. Thomas Adams, born January 15, 1798, married (first) Abbie Williams; (second) Harriet Freeman; (third) Phebe Chamberlain. 2. Mary, July

30, 1799, died August, 1799. 3. Jacob, July 19, 1800, died unmarried at Somerville, August 5, 1847; merchant. 4. Sally Paine Adams, April 18, 1802, mentioned below. 5. Diana Adams, March 28, 1806, married Henry Hooper and resided at Boston. 6. William Paine Adams, January 26, 1808, married, January 25, 1832, Caroline J. Chase, died May 29, 1857; carpenter; had Lucy Ann, died October 27, 1843. 7. Joseph Henry, December 5, 1809, married Emily White, died September 18, 1835, and is buried in the old Granary burying ground; widow married (second) A. A. Dana and had three sons. 8. John, March 8, 1814, married Susan West. Children of second wife: 9. Mary Adams, March 17, 1825, married, July 8, 1845, Edwin Howland, died May 10, 1851. 10. George Reynolds, August 26, 1827, died November 27, 1828.

(VII) Sally Paine Adams, daughter of Jacob Parsons Rust, was born April 18, 1802, died July 6, 1883. She married, March 28, 1824, Eliphalet Jones. (See Jones, II.)

George Frost lived at Winter FROST Harbor, Saco, Maine, and was appraiser of the estate of Richard Williams in 1635. He served on the grand jury in 1640. Goody Frost was assigned to a pew in the church at Winter Harbor next to the pew of Goody Wakefield, September 22, 1666. He is supposed to be the father of the following children: 1. Rebecca, married Simon Booth; removed to Enfield, New Hampshire, and died in 1668. 2. John, married Rose ———. 3. William, mentioned below.

(II) William, son of George Frost, witnessed a deed in Winter Harbor in 1667 and bought land in Saco of William Phillips in 1673. It may have been he who had a grant of land on Crooked Lane in Kittery in 1658. The Indian war drove him to Salem, Massachusetts, where he was living from 1675 to 1679. William Frost, cordwainer, of Salem, bought land in Wells, Maine, in 1679, and had various grants and mill privileges in Wells until 1690. His estate was administered in 1690 by Israel Harden, and William Frost Jr. was his bondsman. Roger Hill wrote to his wife May 7, 1690, "The Indians have killed Goodman Frost and James Littlefield and carried away Nathaniel Frost and burnt several houses here in Wells." William Frost married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Littlefield) Wakefield, and granddaughter of Edmund and Annis Littlefield.

Children: 1. William, married (first) Rachel; (second) April 5, 1796, Elizabeth Searle; died September 23, 1721. 2. Nathaniel, captured by the Indians in 1690. 3. Elizabeth, married, November 8, 1698, Daniel Dill. 4. Mary, born at Salem, July 31, 1677. 5. Abigail, married, January 14, 1702-03, Samuel Upton. 6. James, mentioned below.

(III) James, son or nephew of William Frost (Hist. of Kittery, Maine), married, May 15, 1707-08, Margaret, daughter of William and Deliverance (Taylor) Goodwin. He was a planter and owner of a mill in South Berwick, Maine. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church. His will was made in 1744, proved July 4, 1748. Children, baptized at South Berwick: 1. James born November 5, 1708, married Sarah Nason. 2. William, February 15, 1710, married Love Butler. 3. Nathaniel, August 14, 1713, mentioned below. 4. John, baptized October 22, 1716, went to Nova Scotia. 5. Stephen, baptized April 12, 1719, married Lucy ——. 6. Mary, baptized September 29, 1723, married Major Charles Gerrish. 7. Jeremiah, baptized December 24, 1725, married Miriam Harding; went to Nova Scotia. 8. Jane, baptized May 10, 1728, married, March 10, 1747, Caleb Emery. 9. Margaret, baptized July 13, 1730, married, June 18, 1752, William Haskell.

(IV) Nathaniel, son of James Frost, was born August 14, 1713, and died about 1763. He lived in Falmouth and Gorham, Maine. He married Elizabeth, who died about 1768. Children: 1. Abigail, born about 1741, married, December, 1758, James Mosher. 2. Benjamin, born about 1742, married Susanna Frost, 1765. 3. David, mentioned below. 4. Peter, born about 1746, married Margaret ——. 5. Nathaniel, born about 1748, married (first) June 3, 1780, Polly Berry; (second) June 16, 1787, Sally Brown, of Falmouth; (third) October 3, 1801, Mrs. Rebecca Higgins, of Standish. 6. Enoch, born about 1750, married, April 24, 1780, Alice Davis. 7. Elizabeth, born about 1752, married, November 26, 1778, Benjamin Adams; (second) Charles Patrick. 8. Hannah, born about 1754, married, February 3, 1775, Joshua Adams.

(V) David, son of Nathaniel Frost, was born about 1744 in Gorham, Maine, or Falmouth. He married (intention dated April 10, 1766) Mary Johnson. Four of his sons settled on Frost Hill, Norway, Maine, and late in life he also settled there. Children, born in Gorham: 1. David Jr., removed to East Machias. 2. William, married, July 2, 1815, Polly Stevens. 3. Charles, resided in

Portland. 4. Peter, married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Perkins. 5. Nathaniel settled in Gorham. 6. Eunice, married Samuel Andrews; resided in Norway. 7. Nancy, married Joseph Hamblen; resided in Norway. 9. Jennie, married ——— Webster. 10. John, resided in Norway; married Jane Richmond. 11. Robert, mentioned below.

(VI) Robert, son of David Frost, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 26, 1782. He married Betsey Jordan, born at Otisfield, February 26, 1789. He settled in Norway in 1803. Children, born in Norway: 1. Mercy, November 8, 1807; married (first) Thomas J. Everett; (second) Jacob Parsons. 2. Charles, December 13, 1809, married Hannah Foster. 3. William, January 9, 1812, mentioned below. 4. Robert, June 9, 1814, died March 1, 1816. 5. Timothy J., April 17, 1816, married Mary A. Goss. 6. Eliza, July 8, 1818, married Simon Lewis. 7. Polly, October 22, 1820, married John Davis. 8. Robert J., February 25, 1823, married, April 30, 1856, Alice N. Shedd, born July 27, 1829. 9. David W., July 12, 1825, married Vesta Briggs. 10. Esther, born June 12, 1827, married Joshua Crockett. 11. Aaron, September 8, 1829, died April 23, 1832. 12. Catherine, May 26, 1833, died May 1, 1840.

(VII) William, son of Robert Frost, was born in Norway, January 9, 1812. He married, 1842, Lydia Foster, who died September, 1851. Married (second) 1853, Mrs. Mary A. Whitcomb, nee Harris. Children: 1. Kate H., born in Norway, May 2, 1844, married Otis Norcross Jones in 1869 (see Jones, III). 2. Lydia Ellen, June 17, 1847, died June 30, 1894.

Nathaniel M. Jones emigrated from Wales to Turks Island, West Indies, by the way of Bermuda, where he made a brief tarry. He was a goldsmith by trade and also engaged in the manufacture of salt at Turks Island. His wife Harriet accompanied him, and their son, Hiram Thomas, was born there in 1837.

(II) Hiram Thomas, son of Nathaniel M. and Harriet Jones, was born in 1837 and received his school training in Turks Island, West Indies, which was his birthplace. When of age he became a merchant and manufacturer of salt, which business had been carried on by his father for several years. He removed to Bangor, Maine, in 1876 and became head bookkeeper for the Hinckley & Egery Iron Company for a time, and then engaged with G. W. Merrill in the furniture business.

When he left Turks Island, he arranged to have his business continued, and he attended to it by correspondence. He was married in Turks Island to Helen Ewing, daughter of the Rev. James Morrison, a Presbyterian divine, who were attendants of the Methodist church. They have seven children all born in Turks Island, West Indies, and their names according to the order of their birth are as follows: 1. Nathaniel M. (q. v.). 2. Emily H., married John M. Jones, of New York City. 3. Hiram Thorborn, died 1902. 4. Lilla A. 5. James W., who removed to Oakland, California. 6. Hilton B., who also removed to Oakland, California. 7. Ella Stewart, born in Bangor, Maine, married George W. Thoms, a lawyer, of Lincoln, Maine.

(III) Nathaniel Morrison, eldest child of Hiram Thomas and Helen Ewing (Morrison) Jones, was born in Turks Island, West Indies, and was educated in the best schools that island afforded. He came to Bangor, Maine, alone, in 1874, and engaged as clerk in the office of T. J. Stewart & Company, where he remained for several months, leaving to take a position with James E. Crosby, a grocer, as clerk and bookkeeper, for whom he worked for about eighteen months. He was next a stevedore on the river docks and next a clerk in a meat market and a helper in the produce commission house of James A. Greenacre. In 1880 he went into the fruit and produce business on his own account, which business he sold out in 1882 and became express messenger for the Bangor and Boston Express Company on the Boston & Bangor Steamship line, and after two seasons of such work went with the Hinckley & Egery Iron Works Company as bookkeeper and secretary where he remained seven years. In 1890 he bought an interest in the water power at Howland Falls, Maine, and assisted in organizing the Howland Falls Pulp Company, in which he owned stock. He was made general manager after first year and held this position for three years when the mills were burned. He at once drew plans for new mills, which were accepted by the company, and he directed the building of the mills. At about this time he secured by purchase the property of the Lincoln Pulp & Paper Company at Lincoln, Maine, and rebuilt both mills. He also furnished detail plans and built a mill at Ausable Forks, New York, for J. J. Rogers & Company, and a mill at Fort Edward, New York for the Glens Falls Paper Company, and one at Lockport, New York, for the Traders' Paper Company. This business as a mill architect came to him

through the success he had made at the Howland Falls Mills. The patents, designs, and methods used by him in the construction of the mills and the handling of the material attracted the attention of the paper and pulp manufacturers over the entire country. In 1895 he resigned his position as general manager of the Howland Falls Paper & Pulp Company, and sold out all his interests in the other mills as enumerated, and devoted his time to the oversight of the Katahdin Pulp & Paper Company of Lincoln, Maine, of which he was general manager. He was made a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and a member of the executive board of the Eastern Trust and Banking Company, both of Bangor. He was appointed a state survey commissioner. He was the Republican representative from the Howland and Lincoln districts in the Maine state legislature, 1895-98, serving one term from each district, and he was state senator from the Bangor district, 1899-1902, a member of Governor Hills' council, 1903-04, and of Governor Cobb's council, 1905-06, being chairman of the council during the years of 1905-06 of the last named governor. He was instrumental in 1905 in obtaining an appropriation from the state legislature to build a bridge across the Penobscot river at Howland, Maine, and he was made a member of the commission appointed to plan and superintend its construction. He discharged this duty to the entire satisfaction of the public. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Composite Lodge, F. and A. M., La Grange, Maine; Royal Arch Chapter at Mattawamkeag; St. John's Commandery, K. T.; Eastern Star Lodge of Perfection; Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Bangor Chapter Rose Croix (Scottish Rite bodies); the Maine Consistory at Portland and the Mystic Shrine at Lewiston, Maine. He is also a useful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

He married, December 5, 1880, Hattie T., daughter of Josiah B. Harthorn, of Bangor, Maine, and their children are: Sidney Morrison, a graduate of the University of Maine, and Hattie Harthorn, educated in the public, grammar and high schools of Bangor, and Miss Porter's School of Farmington, Connecticut. James Morrison, father of Helen Ewing (Morrison) Jones, and maternal grandfather of Nathaniel Morrison Jones, was a Presbyterian divine of Glasgow, Scotland, and in the middle of the nineteenth century went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was

a professor in the theological school of the Presbyterian church. He was later sent to Bermuda, where he built the first Presbyterian church erected in Bermuda.

The surname Templeton is of local origin. There is a village of this name in Devonshire, and another in Pembrokeshire, and the family originally took the name of the place, after a common custom, when adopting a surname. The family of Templeton in Scotland bore these arms as early as the sixteenth century: Gules a temple argent on a chief sable a star or. The English family bears: Azure a fess or in a base a church argent. Crest: A holy lamb regardant argent sustaining over the shoulder a banner gules. The word originally meant, of course, a town in which a temple or church was located.

(I) Adam Templeton was of the Scotch family, from a branch located in Ulster with the Scotch Presbyterians. The family had not been in Ireland long before he came to America. Even he himself may have been born in Scotland. The family is still somewhat numerous in county Antrim. Adam Templeton came from Ireland with his brother-in-law, Alexander Simpson, about 1735 or a little later, and both settled in Windham, a part of the original New Hampshire colony of Scotch-Irish. He bought nine and three-quarters acres of land of James Wilson for one hundred and ten pounds, old tenor, November 24, 1747, and located with Simpson in the meadow southeast of Robert Simpson's house, where each built a log cabin. Templeton afterwards built a house in a more healthful locality near the present Robert Simpson house. He was a wheelwright by trade and made spinning wheels used by all the early settlers. He carried his wheels about on horseback through the section and sold them to the Scotch settlers, at the same time that he was struggling to clear his farm. His name appears on the town records as early as 1753 and as late as 1776. He went to Antrim in his old age and died there at the home of his son Matthew in 1795, aged eighty-four years. Children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Daniel lived in Hillsborough, but died or removed before 1790 from the state of New Hampshire. 3. James, resided in Peterborough, New Hampshire; removed to Montpelier, Vermont, in 1800, and died there in 1807; married Jennet —; children: i. Agnes, born September 24, 1758; ii. Mary, April 10, 1760; iii. William, October 24, 1762,

married Mary Moore, of Sharon; iv. John, November 14, 1764; v. Jenny, 1766, married Charles McCoy. 4. Matthew, born in Ireland and came to Windham with his parents, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars in 1758, was constable, removed to Peterborough as early as 1770 and to Antrim in 1775; married Jennie Harkness, who died 1780, aged forty-three; he returned to Peterborough in 1784 and died there May 30, 1809, aged seventy-three; a very rigid and stern Presbyterian; children: i. Betsey, born 1770, married John Holmes and settled in Montpelier; ii. Samuel, 1772, married Jane Miller and succeeded to the homestead; iii. Jean, 1774, married Hugh Miller, of Peterborough, and died June 9, 1845; v. Jennie, 1778, at Antrim, died unmarried February 19, 1849.

(II) John, son of Adam Templeton, was born about 1740. He married Mary Mayhew and settled in Windham, the only one of the sons to remain in that town. He signed a petition of Windham inhabitants 1787. Children: 1. Isaac, married, March 15, 1814, Mary Ross; lived in Hillsborough, Antrim and Deering, New Hampshire, and died at Hillsborough, April 19, 1869; thirteen children. 2. John, mentioned below. Probably others.

(III) John (2), son of John (1), Templeton, was born in Windham, New Hampshire, about 1780-90. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He settled afterward in Ossipee, New Hampshire. He married Betsy Eldridge. Children: Charles, Nathaniel, Andrew Jackson, mentioned below; John, Ira, Abiel, Elizabeth, Jerusha, Harriet.

(IV) Andrew Jackson, son of John (2) Templeton, was born April 13, 1816, at Ossipee, New Hampshire, died April 1, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Ossipee. At the age of seventeen he went to work in a cotton mill and learned the business thoroughly. He held responsible positions in the employ of various manufacturers. He started in business on his own account during the civil war and manufactured cotton batten in Auburn, Maine, until his death. He married Mary A. Muzzey, born May 17, 1820, died May 11, 1869. Children: 1. Albert LaRoy, born November 4, 1842, mentioned below. 2. Alice Jane, September 22, 1845, died July 29, 1895. 3. Emma Josephine, October 18, 1850, died June 6, 1900.

(V) Albert LaRoy, son of Andrew Jackson Templeton, was born November 4, 1842, in Lowell, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of Lake Village, Manchester, New Hampshire, Providence, Rhode

Island, and Lewiston, Maine. At the age of seventeen he began work as clerk in the Lewiston Falls Bank and later was merged into the First National Bank, Lewiston, where he worked under Cashier Albert H. Small. He was promoted step by step and in 1874 became cashier, a position he has filled with conspicuous ability and success to the present time. In 1908 he had completed forty-eight successive years in the service of this bank. His honesty, integrity and fidelity have become proverbial in the community. He is known in banking circles throughout the state and ranks high in the estimation of banking men. He is among the oldest bank cashiers of New England still in active life. Few men have so completely won the love and esteem of their townsmen as Mr. Templeton. He is kindly and democratic in his manner, inviting confidence, retaining respect and coining friendships year after year. He is a member of the Rabboni Lodge of Free Masons, Lewiston; treasurer of the Knights of Honor and of the Congregational church, of which he is a prominent member. He is a Republican, but not active in politics. He married, December 22, 1874, Nellie L. Sands, daughter of James and Caroline (Bradford) Sands, of Waterborough, Maine, and a descendant of Governor William Bradford of the "Mayflower." Children: 1. Carrie E., born March 3, 1876, died April 9, 1878. 2. Mabel L., January, 1878. 3. Bessie Sands, April 12, 1881, a teacher in the kindergarten schools of Lewiston, Maine. 4. James Andrew, April 8, 1888.

The Farrington name
FARRINGTON dates far back in English history, and in old Saxon was called Ferndon, signifying Fern hill. There is an ancient town called Farrington in Berks county, west of London. There is a township named Farrington in Lancaster county, and a parish of the same name in another part of England. The most ancient family of Farringdons live at Shaw Hall in Lancashire. They arose at the time of the Conquest, and have since preserved an uninterrupted male succession. They lived in the township of Farrington till the time of Elizabeth, continued at Wearden till the close of the sixteenth century, and have since resided at Shaw Hall; all these places are in the Parish of Leyland and county Palatine of Lancaster. The manor and hundred of Leyland was held by them of King Edward the Confessor; and the men of the manor, which was of a superior order, as well as those of Salford, en-

joyed the privilege of attending to their own harvest instead of the king's. Another family of Farringtons, who spell their name with the double ff, are lineal descendants of John de Ffarrington in the time of Henry III. His will was dated 1549, and the motto of his armorial bearings was "Domat Omnia Virtus" (Virtue Subdues All). Sir Anthony Farrington was knighted in 1766, and from him are descended the Farringtons of Blackheath, County of Kent.

One of the earliest Farringtons to come to this country was Edmund, who emigrated from Southampton, England, and settled first at Lynn, Massachusetts. In May, 1640, he with some others embarked at Lynn in a vessel commanded by Captain Howe, and arrived at Cow Bay, Long Island, where they purchased from the Indians a tract of land extending from the eastern part of Oyster Bay to Cow Bay. They were afterwards dispossessed by the Dutch Governor Kieft, and Farrington returned to Lynn; but two of his sons, Thomas and Edmund, subsequently settled at Flushing, Long Island, and from them the New York Farringtons are descended.

(I) John Ffarrington, son of Edmond and Eliza Ffarrington, was born in Olney, Buckinghamshire, England, about 1624, and sailed to this country in the ship "Hopewell" in 1635. He died at Dedham, Massachusetts, April 27, 1676, and administration of his estate was granted to his "relict Mary and son John" on June 29 of that year. In 1646 John Ffarrington was admitted a townsman of Dedham and granted two acres of upland, and in 1648 he bought William Barstow's grant of eight acres. In 1652 he was taxed one pound, two shillings and tenpence, and he was elected woodreeve in 1655-57-58. He was made a freeman, that is, joined the church, March 9, 1667. His wife was admitted to the church fifteen years earlier, May 16, 1652. In 1649 John Ffarrington married Mary, daughter of William Bullard, and ten children were born to them: 1. Mary, January 26, 1650, married John Pidge. 2. Sarah, July 1, 1652. 3. John, February 25, 1654, married Mary James. 4. Nathaniel, June 6, 1656. 5. Eleazer, February 11, 1660. 6. Hannah, July 22, 1662. 7. Daniel, whose sketch follows. 8. Judith, June 1, 1666, died March 3, 1676. 9. Abigail, April 30, 1668. 10. Benjamin, June 15, 1672.

(II) Daniel, fourth son of John and Mary (Bullard) Farrington, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, April 10, 1664, and died in Wrentham, that state, April 7, 1718. He removed to Wrentham about 1690 and there

married, October 5, 1691, Abigail Fisher. Eleven children were born of this marriage: 1. Jemima, May 11, 1695. 2. Abigail, October 11, 1696. 3. Daniel (2), whose sketch follows. 4. Milcah, June 1, 1700. 5. Hannah, August 22, 1703. 6. Elisha, April 2, 1705. 7. Mary, September 22, 1706. 8. Elijah, March 14, 1709. 9. Ruth, December 15, 1711. 10. Benjamin, March 12, 1714-15. 11. Athemar, November 18, 1717.

(III) Daniel (2), eldest son of Daniel (1) and Abigail (Fisher) Farrington, was born in 1698-99, probably at Wrentham, Massachusetts, and died February 5, 1755. He held the title of lieutenant, and in 1731 married Bethiah Mann.

(IV) Daniel (3), probably the son of Daniel (2) and Bethiah (Mann) Farrington, was born in 1771, lived in Vermont. In middle life he moved with his family to Keene, New York, where he cleared a farm on which he lived till his death, August 25, 1854. He married Rebecca Kendall, either in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, or in some place in Vermont. She was born in 1776, died October 28, 1860. They had ten children: Daniel, Isaac, Jacob, Rufus, whose sketch follows; Ira P., Horace, Harriet, Lucinda, Lucy and Laura. It is thought that these children were all born in Western Vermont.

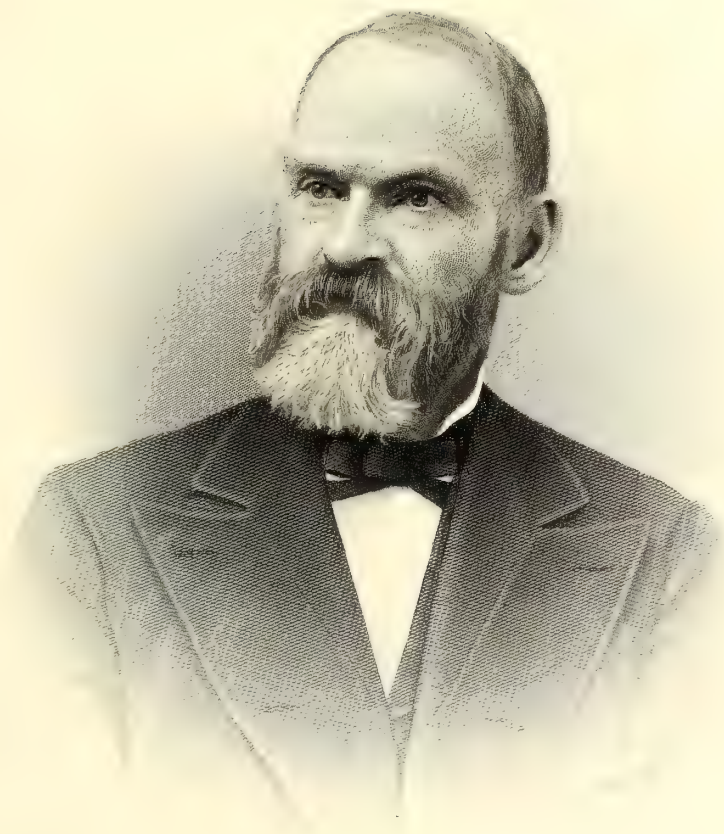
(V) Rufus, son of Daniel (3) and Rebecca Farrington, was born October 28, 1818, in Vermont, and died at Fort Ann, New York, February 6, 1893. In early life he moved with his parents to Keene, New York, and became owner of the home farm there, which he subsequently exchanged for a store at West Fort Ann. About 1860 he was made postmaster, which position he held several years; he later sold his store and purchased a farm in Fort Ann, New York. Mr. Farrington married Maria S. Holt, born January 14, 1823, died April 24, 1887, daughter of Alva and Polly (Pease) Holt, of Keene, New York. Children: 1. Ira Kendall, born July 31, 1841, died in Chicago, April 26, 1891. 2. Alva Monroe, born February 2, 1845, resides in Whitehall, New York. 3. Albert Henry, born February 11, 1848. 4. Clayton James, see forward. 5. Fred R., born December 15, 1852. 6. Frank William, born May 12, 1857, died June or July, 1865. 7. Jennie Maria, born October 5, 1864, married Dr. Douglass.

(VI) Clayton James, fourth son of Rufus and Maria (Holt) Farrington, was born March 31, 1849, at Keene, New York. At the age of eleven he left home and began work on a farm with the privilege of attending school

during the winters. In his fifteenth year he was a pupil at a private school, and at the age of sixteen he went to Portland, Maine, where he entered the employ of his uncle, Ira P. Farrington, in the retail clothing and gents' furnishing business. While there he attended evening school for some time, and at the age of nineteen was taken into partnership with his uncle. Upon the retirement of the latter, Clayton J. Farrington continued the business until 1893. In November, 1896, he came to Lewiston and became interested in the Bates Street Shirt Company, and upon its incorporation, ten years later, was elected vice-president of the concern, with which he is connected at the present time (1909). Mr. Farrington is a Republican, attends the Universalist church, and has been grand commander, Knights Templar, for the state of Maine.

On July 7, 1869, Clayton James Farrington married Ella Leontine Adams, daughter of Elijah and Cordelia (Knight) Adams, of Portland, Maine. Mrs. Farrington is a descendant in the eighth generation of John and Priscilla Alden, and a descendant in the fifth generation of Joseph Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, the grandfather of President John Adams. (See Adams, VIII.) Three daughters were born to Clayton J. and Ella L. (Adams) Farrington: Leontine Adams, December 19, 1869, married Frederick J. Stevens, who died April 18, 1908. Della Maria, January 14, 1871, married R. W. Hilliard, has one son, Clayton Adams. Alice T., January 16, 1873, married Henry S. Higgins.

The career of a successful business man not only benefits society, but, when the result of individual effort, it affords an incentive to others for high endeavor and the achievement of like success. For this reason, worthy examples not only justify, but merit a place on the historic page. Ira Putnam Farrington's career was in the line of these observations. The theatre of his activities was in the city of Portland, but his birth and early training were in the country, a fact quite noticeable in the lives of distinguished men in all ranks and professions. He was born in Weston, Vermont, November 18, 1820, and was one of a family of fourteen children, all of whom survived. His father Daniel (see preceding sketch), when this son was about four years of age, removed to Keene, New York, and cultivated a farm, assisted by Ira



Ira P. Farrington

until the latter reached the age of sixteen years. But, dependent upon his own efforts for fighting the battle of life, his tastes led him to choose a different pursuit from that which his father contemplated for him.

In the spring of 1845 he came to Portland. There he established himself in business, occupying a store on Middle street, near Exchange street, where he remained, using it later as an office, until his death, December 17, 1894. He transacted a large and profitable business until, by unremitting industry and the application of those qualities which insure success, his property interests had assumed a magnitude to demand his exclusive attention. To the management of these he devoted himself mainly in his later years, and by assiduity and unusual skill he accumulated a large estate, and became one of the most prominent capitalists in Portland and the state.

It was well said by one of the Portland journals in a tribute to his memory, that "though never seeking honors or notoriety, the community was not slow to appreciate his capacity for business and trustworthiness, and hence availed itself of his service in many local and prominent institutions. Among the trusts to which he was invited was that of director (and afterwards president) of the Casco National Bank, president of the Sailors' Home, of the Eye and Ear Infirmary and of the Home for Aged Men, a trustee of the Portland Benevolent Society, an active participant in the financial management of Preble Chapel and of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, in whose prosperity he was warmly interested." His death was deplored as a public loss, and elicited from the press and from various institutions with which he was identified honorable tributes to his memory, and usefulness, some of which may well be placed on record.

It was said in the *Christian Register* by one who knew whereof he spoke: "He has always been associated with the most worthy charities of the city, and usually in some official capacity. His judgment in business affairs was of a high order. This ability he has always freely shared with the organization in which he was active. For twenty-seven years Mr. Farrington was treasurer of the Ministry at Large, known as Preble Chapel. This is the means by which the First Parish reaches the poor of Portland. In this office Mr. Farrington had the practical control over the working of the institution."

The managers of the Home for Aged Men placed on its records the following tribute to

his memory: "*Resolved*, that in the death of our late associate we have sustained a loss which words fail to express. A prime mover in the foundation of the institution, he continued to be its supporter and friend, and ready to give assistance in the promotion of this charity, his life stands as an example for us who remain, while his memory will be cherished as long as the Home endures."

At the annual meeting of the institution a further memento was placed on record as follows: "This institution met with a serious loss in December, when Mr. Ira P. Farrington, one of the pioneers in this undertaking, and for many years its president, passed to another life. His interest in everything that pertained to the House was unflagging. He knew its needs, he hoped for it a great usefulness. Now that his earthly presence is missing, he has emphasized his belief in the cause by a munificent bequest, a remembrance which will give fresh impetus and solve some troublesome problems."

The Board of Trustees of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, at a special meeting, entered the following record: "It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we record the death of the President of the corporation of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and one of the esteemed associates of this Board, Mr. Ira Putnam Farrington, who died at his residence on Free street on Monday, December 17, 1894. Mr. Farrington early saw the importance of the work of the infirmary, and the field it was destined to occupy as a state institution. He was constant in his attendance at our meetings, and always took a great interest in the work, and welfare of the institution, annually contributing liberally to its support. He was a careful observer, painstaking in his methods to ascertain the facts, and possessed a high ideal of how things should be done. We therefore deem it a high endorsement of the management of the infirmary that the methods pursued met his entire approval. He early recognized that in its origin, in its method of management, and in the scope, extent and variety of its usefulness, the infirmary was unique in its existence, and without a parallel in its accomplishments. The munificent gift of a portion of his estate, as provided in his will, is the final consummation of his beneficent acts, and the highest evidence of the esteem in which he held the institution."

Mr. Farrington gave in his will many large and beneficent charitable bequests: To the American Unitarian Association, in aid of the church building fund, twenty thousand dol-

lars; to the trustees of the Portland Ministry at Large, twenty-one thousand dollars, to be known as the Farrington fund, the income of fifteen thousand dollars to be used for the benevolent purposes of the society, and that of the remainder to be paid over to its minister and missionary, now Rev. W. T. Phelan, for distribution to the poor of the mission; to the Home for Aged Men at Portland, forty thousand dollars, the income to be applied to the charitable purposes of the institution; to the Home for Aged Women, ten thousand dollars, under the same conditions; and to the Female Provident Association, two thousand dollars. He divided between the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Portland Public Library a large residuary fund estimated at about three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Farrington was exact in all his methods, and required exactness of all with whom he had business relations. But while on the one hand he demanded the strict fulfillment of all agreements, on the other he was free and generous in his charities, although discriminating carefully in their bestowment by confining them to such as he found to be worthy and meritorious. He was simple in his habits and mode of life, but he indulged in all things needful to make his home an abode of comfort and refinement, and for travel in the United States and abroad. To him the former was the most attractive on either continent, and his domestic life was most fortunate and happy. He was twice married; his second wife survived him to mourn his loss, but he left no children.

In all lands and in all ages circumstances have created opportunities for gifted men to distinguish themselves above their fellows. In some instances inherited talent has made it possible for men in successive generations of the same family to fill high positions in the same general line, as in finance, literature or statesmanship. This ability to see opportunities and this strength to perform great labor was not a fortuitous gift to the individual, but is a characteristic that has often developed in this great family, for nearly all the Adamses of New England are of one stock. Its individual members have, as a rule, been persons of ability, industry, energy, honor, honesty, sobriety, of genial disposition, good neighbors and steadfast friends, persons of substance and influence. From this sturdy family that landed on the shores of New England nearly three centuries ago have come a host, who as

yeoman, bankers, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and statesmen have served well in the situations they have been called to fill.

(I) Henry Adams, of Braintree, is called thus because he was one of the earliest or first settlers in that part of Massachusetts Bay designated "Mt. Wollaston," which was incorporated in 1640 as the town of Braintree, then including what is now Quincy, Braintree and Randolph, Massachusetts. He is believed to have arrived in Boston with his wife, eight sons and a daughter, in 1632 or 1633, but whence he came is a matter of conjecture, except that he was from England. The colonial authorities at Boston allotted to him forty acres of land at "the Mount" for the ten persons in his family, February 24, 1640. The name of his wife is not known, nor where or when she died. Henry Adams died in Braintree, October 6, 1646. It is known that he was a maltster as well as a yeoman or farmer, and a plain, unassuming man of tact and ability who came to America for a better opportunity for his large family. His sons were: Lieutenant Henry, Lieutenant Thomas, Captain Samuel, Deacon Jonathan, Peter, John, Joseph and Ensign Edward.

(II) Joseph, seventh son of Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, and his wife, whose maiden name is unknown, was born in England in 1626, and died at Braintree, Massachusetts, December 6, 1694, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a maltster by occupation, and was made a freeman in 1653 and selectman of the town in 1673. On November 26, 1650, Joseph Adams married at Braintree Abigail Baxter, daughter of Gregory and Margaret Baxter, of Boston; she died in Boston, August 27, 1692, at the age of fifty-eight. Twelve children were born to Joseph and Abigail (Baxter) Adams: Hannah, November 13, 1652, married Deacon Samuel Savil; Joseph (2), whose sketch follows; John, February 13, 1656, died January 27, 1657; Abigail, February 27, 1658, married John Bass (2); Captain John, December 20, 1661, married (first) Hannah Webb, (second) Hannah Checkley; Bethia (twin), December 20, 1661, married John Webb; Mary, September 8, 1663, died young; Samuel, September 3, 1665, died in infancy; Mary, February 25, 1668, married Deacon Samuel Bass; Captain Peter, February 7, 1670, married Mary Webb; Jonathan, January 31, 1671; Mehitable, November 23, 1673, married Thomas White (2).

(III) Joseph (2), eldest son of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Baxter) Adams was born in

Braintree, Massachusetts, October 24, 1654, and died there February 12, 1737. He was selectman of his native town in 1673 and in 1698-99. In August, 1676, he and John Bass were credited to Braintree for services in the war with the Indians. Joseph (2) Adams was thrice married, and he had eleven children in all, two by the first, eight by the second and one by the third marriage. On February 20, 1682, Joseph (2) Adams married Mary Chapin, who was born August 27, 1662, and died June 14, 1687. They had two daughters: Mary, born at Braintree, February 6, 1683, married Ephraim Jones (2); Abigail, February 17, 1684, married Seth Chapin (2). In 1688 Joseph (2) Adams married Hannah Bass, daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, who was born June 22, 1667, and died October 24, 1705. This woman was the granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, whom Longfellow has immortalized; and she was destined to become the grandmother of John Adams, second president of the United States. She had reason to be proud of her ancestry, but her posterity were destined to bring her more reason. To Joseph (2) and Hannah (Bass) Adams were born eight children: Reverend Joseph, January 4, 1689; Deacon John, February 8, 1691-92; Samuel, whose sketch follows; Josiah, February 18, 1696, married Bethia Thompson; Hannah, February 21, 1698, married Benjamin Owen; Ruth, March 21, 1700, married Rev. Nathan Webb, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts; Bethia, June 13, 1702, married Ebenezer Hunt; Captain Ebenezer, December 20, 1704, married Annie Boylston, sister of Susanna Boylston. Of this family Rev. Joseph Adams, the eldest son, was graduated from Harvard College in 1710, was ordained and settled at Newington, New Hampshire, where he remained as pastor sixty-six years, and where he died May 20, 1783, in his ninety-fifth year. Deacon John Adams, the second son, married Susanna Boylston, daughter of Peter and Ann (White) Boylston, of Brookline, Massachusetts; she lived to be ninety-eight years and six weeks old, dying April 17, 1797. They had three sons: John, who became the second president of the United States; Captain Peter Boylston, who lived at Braintree and was representative to the general court; and Captain Elihu, who lived at Randolph, Massachusetts, and died during the revolution, aged thirty-five. The father of President John Adams was a farmer and cordwainer, which in its original meaning signified a worker in Cordovan leather, and was finally applied to

all cobblers and shoemakers. Joseph (2) Adams had a third wife, Elizabeth Hobart, daughter of Caleb Hobart, of Braintree, whom he married about 1706-07. There was one child of this third marriage, who lived but nine days: Caleb, born May 26, died June 4, 1710.

(IV) Samuel, third son of Joseph (2) Adams and his second wife, Hannah (Bass) Adams, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, January 28, 1694, and died July 17, 1751. This Samuel was first cousin of Samuel Adams, the elder, as he is usually called, to distinguish him from his son, Samuel Adams, the patriot. On October 6, 1720, Samuel Adams married Sarah Paine, daughter of Deacon Moses Paine; she died in Medway, Massachusetts, June 23, 1777, aged seventy-nine. Samuel and Sarah (Paine) Adams lived in Braintree, now Quincy, Massachusetts, where their eight children were born: Samuel, June 15, 1723; Sarah, March 4, 1726; Mary, April 4, 1728; Joseph, December 17, 1730; Moses, January 31, 1733; Aaron, July 29, 1736; Elijah, whose sketch follows; and Nathaniel, January 19, 1745.

(V) Elijah, fifth son of Samuel and Sarah (Paine) Adams, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, March 16, 1738, and died in Boston, August 22, 1798. He was twice married, and had two children by the first wife. About 1760 Elijah Adams married Mrs. Deborah Miner, who died February 14, 1778, at the age of forty years. There were two children: Captain Elijah, born at Boston, April 5, 1762, who followed the sea, and died at the age of eighty-three; and Moses, whose sketch follows. Elijah Adams married for his second wife Mrs. Judith Townsend, widow of Nathan Townsend, who died August 22, 1808, in her fifty-fifth year.

(VI) Moses, second son of Elijah and Deborah (Miner) Adams, was born in Boston, in 1767, and died at Portland, Maine, March 7, 1820. On March 30, 1796, he married Nancy Paine, who died October 30, 1838, aged sixty-four. They lived in Portland, Maine, where their nine children were born: Sophia, 1797, died April 20, 1845; Mary A., 1800, married Elijah Adams; Adeline, 1802, died June 10, 1840; William, 1804, died August 30, 1820; Louisa, 1806, married Elijah Adams; Charles P., 1808, died September 11, 1827; Maria G., 1810, died November 14, 1840; Elijah, 1812, died August 21, 1813, aged ten months; Elijah (2), whose sketch follows.

(VII) Elijah (2), youngest and only sur-

living son of Moses and Nancy (Paine) Adams, was born in Portland, Maine, March 1, 1814, and died there September 1, 1875. His death was sudden, and was occasioned by heart disease. On March 2, 1845, Elijah (2) Adams married Cordelia Knight, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Mary (Hutchinson) Knight, of Portland. Mrs. Adams died July 19, 1853, in her thirty-fifth year, leaving children: Frank Eugene, born December 2, 1846; Charles Moses, November 6, 1847, married Lizzie Ann Quinn; Harriet M., died young; Ella Leontine, mentioned below; Della Maria, May 18, 1853, died January 3, 1871. On March 26, 1855, Elijah (2) Adams married his second wife, Mrs. Olive P. (Hanscom) Talcott. There were no children by this marriage.

(VIII) Ella Leontine, daughter of Elijah (2) and Cordelia (Knight) Adams, was born in Portland, Maine, April 29, 1850. On July 7, 1869, she was married to Clayton James Farrington, a resident of Portland, who was born at Keene, New York, March 31, 1849. They have three daughters: Leontine A., Della M. and Alice T. (See Farrington, VI.)

The coat-of-arms of the English EATON family of Eaton is: Azure fret on a field. Crest: An eagle's head erased sable in the mouth a sprig vert. Motto: "Vincit Omnia Veritas." (Truth conquers all things.)

The surname Eaton is of Welsh and Saxon origin, a place name meaning hill or town near the water. In Welsh "Aw" means water, and "Twyn," a small hill; Awtyn, called "Eyton," a small hillock near the water. In Saxon "Ea" means water and "Ton" town—the same significance, viz.: A town or hill near the water. And from some place bearing this name the first of the family to use the surname took their home-town name, after a very common custom. The name of the family is spelled in various ways: Eton, Etton, Eyton and Eaton by all authorities during the early days, but the latter spelling became generally used several generations before the first emigrant came to America. The English ancestry has been traced as follows:

(I) Banquo, Thane of Lochabar, A. D. 1000.

(II) Fleance, son of Banquo, married Guenta Princess, of North Wales.

(III) Alan Fitz Flaald, son of Fleance, married Amieria.

(IV) William Fitz Alan (son of Alan) married Isabel de Say.

(V) Robert de Eaton, son of William Fitz Alan.

(VI) Peter de Eaton, son of Robert de Eaton.

(VII) Sir Peter de Eaton, son of Peter de Eaton, married Alice ———.

(VIII) William de Eaton, son of Sir Peter, married Matilda ———.

(IX) Sir Peter de Eaton, son of William de Eaton, married Margery ———.

(X) Peter de Eaton, son of Sir Peter.

(XI) John de Eaton, son of Peter de Eaton.

(XII) Peter de Eaton, son of John de Eaton.

(XIII) Humphrey Eaton (dropping the preposition de (of), son of Peter.

(XIV) Georgius Eaton, son of Humphrey Eaton.

(XV) Sir Nicholas Eaton, son of Georgius Eaton, married Katerina Talbott.

(XVI) Louis Eaton, son of Sir Nicholas, married Anna Savage.

(XVII) Henry Eaton, son of Louis Eaton, married Jane Cressett.

(XVIII) William Eaton, son of Henry Eaton.

(XIX) William Eaton, son of William Eaton, married Jane Hussey. He died before 1584; his widow Jane died that year, leaving a will dated August 27, 1584, and proved December 29 following. She left instructions to be buried in the churchyard of St. James, at Dover, England, where the family lived. She named her son-in-law, James Huggenson, executor, and gave directions for the education of her sons John, Peter and Nicholas, and her eldest son William. One of the daughters married ——— Allen and Barbara Allen administered her father's estate a few months after her mother's death.

(XX) Peter Eaton, son of William Eaton, married Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson. Children: 1. William, came to Reading, Massachusetts, from Staple, England, sailing from Sandwich before June 9, 1637; settled first at Watertown, where he was a proprietor as early as 1642; removed to the adjacent town of Reading, where he was a proprietor in 1644 and a town officer later; he, his wife and children were legatees in the will of his wife's sister, Margaret Lane, of London, England, dated September 3, 1662; he died at Reading, May 13, 1673. 2. Jonas, mentioned below. Perhaps others.

(I) Jonas Eaton, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the American family, was son of Peter Eaton. He first settled with his brother in Watertown and bought land there

and had his residence there in 1643. He and his brother William were among the first settlers of Reading, Massachusetts. Jonas and his wife Grace were admitted to the church at Reading, September 29, 1648, or earlier. He was admitted a freeman in 1653 and was selectman of Reading for several years. His residence and farm were on Cowdrey's Hill, in the northwest part of the town, now within the limits of Wakefield. He and several of his neighbors were fined sixpence each for being late to town meeting on one occasion. He died February 24, 1674, and his widow married, November 18, 1680, Henry Silsbee, of Lynn. His will was proved April 7, 1674. He bequeathed to his wife Grace, sons John, James, Joseph, Joshua, Jonathan and daughter Mary. Children: 1. Mary, born February 8, 1643-44, died 1731. 2. John, September 10, 1645, mentioned below. 3. Jonas, born and died September 10, 1645. 4. Jonas, born and died September 24, 1648. 5. Sarah, 1650. 6. Joseph, January 5, 1651. 7. Joshua, December 4, 1653. 8. Jonathan, December 6, 1655. 9. David, September 22, 1657, died October 7, 1657.

(II) John, son of Jonas Eaton, was born September 10, 1645, and was called "John of the Plains." He died in Reading, Massachusetts, May 25, 1691. He married, November 26, 1674, Dorcas Green, and settled in Reading. Children: 1. Jonas, born March 13, 1676, died March 28, 1676-77. 2. Grace, January 12, 1677, married John Boutelle. 3. Noah, January 26, 1678, died 1701. 4. Thomas, June 22, 1679, died November 30, 1679. 5. Jonas, May 18, 1680, mentioned below. 6. Joseph, April 18, 1681, died April 29, 1681. 7. Benjamin, January 16, 1683-84, died February 2, 1683-84. 8. Joseph, settled in Reading. 9. Benjamin, settled in Roxbury. 10. Dorcas, July 26, 1688, died young. 11. Stephen, August 11, 1689, died August 25, 1689. 12. Phebe, August 25, 1690, married Jonathan Nichols.

(III) Jonas (2), son of John Eaton, was born May 18, 1680. He was a carpenter and bricklayer and settled in Framingham. He was selectman there in 1717. He purchased, March 10, 1705-06, the east half of what was known as the "Half Mile Square," and died there August 13, 1727. He married, in 1705, Mehitable Gould. Children: 1. Mehitable, born February 17, 1706-07. 2. Noah, July 22, 1708. 3. John, September 3, 1710, settled in Killingly, Connecticut. 4. Phebe (twin), October 22, 1714. 5. Jonas (twin), October 22,

1714, mentioned below. 6. Joseph, March 12, 1716. 7. Mary, March 12, 1718. 8. Joshua, July 1, 1721, settled in Voluntown, Connecticut. 9. Benjamin, October 9, 1723. 10. Ebenezer, September 2, 1727, cordwainer.

(IV) Jonas (3), son of Jonas (2) Eaton, was born October 22, 1714. He married, August 3, 1738, Mary Emerson. He was taxed from 1739 to 1773 in Framingham, and then removed to Charlestown, where he lived at the time the town was burned by the British. He made a claim in 1775 for loss of property for himself and his three sons, Jonas, Daniel and Ebenezer. Children: 1. Jonas, born June 16, 1739, died young. 2. Jonas, baptized February 8, 1740-41, mentioned below. 3. Daniel, baptized January 16, 1743-44. 4. Ebenezer, baptized November 4, 1744. 5. Benjamin. 6. Mary, baptized November 6, 1748, married, 1772, Silas Parker. 7. James, baptized January 20, 1751-52. 8. Joseph, baptized July 22, 1753. 9. Joshua, baptized March 28, 1757.

(V) Jonas (4), son of Jonas (3) Eaton, was baptized February 8, 1740-41, and was a currier by trade. The marriage intentions between Jonas Eaton and Mildred Rand were published October 26, 1765, and were "Forbidden by the man himself." He married, December 1, 1767, Mary Wyer, of Charlestown, where he settled. He owned a lot on Main street, part of which he sold to Benjamin Frothingham. He was taxed in Charlestown from 1762 to 1766. He served in the revolution in Captain Jesse Eames' company, Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment, Fifth Middlesex, in 1776, and also in Captain David Brewer's company, Colonel Abner Perry's regiment, Tenth Middlesex, in the Rhode Island campaign. He died in 1787 and his estate was administered by his son Daniel. Children: 1. Jonas, baptized February 11, 1770, mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth (twin), baptized March 8, 1772. 3. Mary (twin), baptized March 8, 1772. 4. Daniel. 5. Benjamin. 6. James. When Charlestown was burned in 1775, his wife and three children escaped in a rowboat and fled to Framingham, where Jonas joined them later, and from there enlisted for the war.

(VI) Jonas (5), son of Jonas (4) Eaton, was baptized in Charlestown, February 11, 1770, and was with his mother when they escaped from Charlestown in 1775, at the burning of the town. He married, in 1792, Mary Corey, whose father was a revolutionary soldier. He resided in Groton, Massachusetts, where his children were born. Chil-

dren: Joshua, Mary, Amelia, Jonas, Charlotte, William, Sara, Joseph Emerson, Susan and Henry Franklin.

(VII) Henry Franklin, son of Jonas (5) Eaton, was born in Groton, Massachusetts. He was educated there in the public schools. He settled in New Brunswick, and was very successful in the lumbering business. He lived in Milltown, New Brunswick, and Calais, Maine. He married, October 17, 1842, Anna Louisa, born at Portland, Maine, December 12, 1822, daughter of William and Esther (Wigglesworth) Boardman. Children: 1. Henry F., deceased. 2. George H. 3. Henrietta M., married Rev. J. J. Blair; three children: Helena, Annie and Kenneth. 4. Henry B. 5. Franklin M. 6. Annie K., married Horace B. Murchie; three children: Wilfred, Howard and Lillian. 7. Wilfred L.

(VIII) Hon. George Howard, son of Henry Franklin Eaton, was born at Milltown, New Brunswick, March 14, 1848. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, graduating in the class of 1866. He entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in the class of 1870, with the degree of A. B. He then became associated with his father and brother in the lumber business, under the firm name of Henry F. Eaton & Sons, at Calais, Maine. The firm deals in all kinds of eastern lumber and has enjoyed a large and flourishing trade. It ranks among the largest houses in this line of business in that section of the state. Mr. Eaton is a member of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, Free Masons, and of the St. Croix Club, of which he has been president. He is a member of the Calais Board of Trade; was president of the Calais National Bank for a number of years; now president of the International Trust and Banking Company of Calais. He is a trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and corporate member of the Board of Foreign Missions, one of the vice-presidents of the American Sunday-school Union. Mr. Eaton has been honored with various offices of trust and responsibility. He is a trustee of the Calais public library. In 1901 he was elected to the state legislature and served two terms with credit. He was state senator in 1906, serving on important committees, and was re-elected in 1908. He married, in Milltown, New Brunswick, August 22, 1871, Elizabeth Woodbury, of Chicago, Illinois, born at Amherst, Massachusetts, August 27, 1849, daughter of James W. Boyden, a lawyer, of Beverly, graduate of Harvard College, who settled in Amherst and later in life in Chicago, to practice his

profession. Children: 1. George Dudley, born August 31, 1872. 2. Elizabeth B., September 1, 1874, graduate of Miss Wheeler's School at Providence, Rhode Island. 3. John Boyden, February 7, 1877. 4. Harris Dickinson, January 7, 1879. 5. Anna Louise, March 7, 1881. 6. Mirjam Breed, November 7, 1883. 7. Alice May, June 20, 1887, graduate of Miss Wheeler's School, as were also all her sisters; now a student at Wellesley College, class of 1910. 8. Louis Woodbury, March 28, 1892.

The Eatons of the following EATON line are not directly descended from the pioneer of that name who came to Massachusetts before 1700, but are of a family which came to these shores about a century ago (being descended from one of the pioneers who settled for a time in Connecticut and returned to England) and settled in Maine soon after their arrival in America.

(I) Thomas Eaton came from Warrington, England, and settled in Bellingham, Massachusetts, about 1805. He married, at Bellingham, Mrs. Rebecca Barton, a widow with two children, Seth and Rebecca. He afterward moved to Bath, Maine, where he was engaged as a ropemaker. By his second marriage he had four daughters and two sons: 1. Elizabeth, married Robert Goddard. 2. Hannah, married a Mr. Godfrey. 3. Mary Ann, married Zachariah T. Thornton. 4. William B., died in infancy. 5. Sarah M., died young. 6. Thomas, see forward.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Rebecca Eaton, was born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, December 18, 1813, and died in Brunswick, Maine, August 16, 1887. He resided in Bath from the time he was one year old until he removed to Brunswick, April, 1865. He was engaged in business as a harness and carriagemaker. He married, at Bath, October 21, 1838, Emily Bartlett Nash, who was born in Bath, November 22, 1819, daughter of William and Lydia (Shaw) Nash, being a descendant of Elder Brewster, who came over in the "Mayflower." They had six children: 1. Maria Frances, married George S. Berry, of Damariscotta, and has one child living, George S., who resides in Denver, Colorado. 2. Sarah Ellen, married Finley Lattimore, of Washington, D. C., and has two children: Emily, the wife of Sidney Coombs, and Katharine. 3. Emma J. S., some years after the death of her sister, Sarah E., became the wife of Finley Lattimore. 4. Ray P., married Ella Cutter and has two children:

Abbie M. and Alice H. 5. Thomas H., see forward. 6. Charles H., who married Ella Blethen and has one child, Harold D.

(III) Thomas H., fifth child and second son of Thomas (2) and Emily Bartlett (Nash) Eaton, was born in Bath, Maine, August 23, 1849. He attended the public schools of his native city, where he prepared for college, and in 1865 entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1869, and three years later received the degree of M. A. After graduation he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he was a clerk in the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In 1873 he became clerk in the First National Bank of Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained two years. From that place he went to the Iowa National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa, and filled the position of bookkeeper for some years. In 1883 he went to London, England, as the representative of the Anglo-American Investment Company, where the business in which he was engaged required his presence eight months. After his return to Ottumwa he was made teller of the Iowa National Bank, and later was promoted to cashier of that bank. After a period covering twenty-two years he severed his connection with that institution and returned to Maine in 1896. He immediately entered the employ of the Chapman National Bank of Portland, and two years later, 1898, was made its cashier, and has held that place ever since. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the Portland Club, but he is not a politician, nor has he any affiliation with fraternal societies.

This name, which is variously WINN spelled Winne and Wynne, also without the final e, is of ancient Welsh origin, being derived from *gwyn*, meaning white. "Burke's Peerage" has this to say of the English family: "To the House of Gydîr, now represented maternally in one of its branches by the Williams-Wynns of Wynn-stay, must be conceded the first rank in Cambrian genealogy. This eminent family deduces male descent through their immediate ancestor, Rhodri, Lord of Anglesey, younger son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, from Anarawd, King of North Wales, eldest son of Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales. This last monarch, the descendant of a long line of regal ancestors, succeeded to the crown of Powys on the demise, in 843, of his father, Mervyn Vrych, King of Powys, and by inheritance and marriage acquired the kingdoms of North Wales and South Wales."

Rhodri ap Owen Gwynedd, Lord of Anglesey, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was born about the middle of the twelfth century, and married Agnes, daughter of Rhys ap Griffith ap Rhys ap Tewdyr Mawr, King of South Wales. Tenth in descent from this couple was John Wynne ap Meredith of Gwydir, county Caernavon, who died in 1559. He seems to have been the first to bear the name of Wynne in its present form. His grandson, Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir, born in 1553, was the well known author of the History of the Gwydir Family. The arms of Wynn of Gwydir are: Quarterly: first and fourth, *vert*, three eagles, displayed in fesse, *or*, for Owen Gwynedd, King of North Wales; second and third, *gules*, three lions, *passant*, in pale *argent*, armed *azure*, for Griffith ap Cynan, King of North Wales.

(I) Edward Winn, the progenitor of the New England family, was born about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and came with his family from Ipswich, England, to Massachusetts about 1638-40. He was one of the first settlers of Woburn, being there in 1641, and he died in that town, September 5, 1682. He was married three times. His first wife, Joanna, came from England with him, and their son Increase, born December 5, 1641, was the first child whose birth is found in the records of Woburn. It is probable that the son Joseph and the daughters Ann and Elizabeth were older, and came from England with their parents. Joanna, wife of Edward Winn, died March 8, 1649, and on August 2 of that year he married Sarah Beal. She died March 15, 1680, and Edward Winn married Mrs. Ann or Hannah Wood, widow of Nicholas Wood, who survived him, dying in 1686. Children: 1. Joseph, see forward. 2. Ann, married, September 26, 1648, Moses Cleveland, of Woburn. 3. Elizabeth, married, May 21, 1649, George Polly, of Woburn, a carpenter by trade; she died May 2, 1695. 4. Increase, married, in Woburn, July 13, 1665, Hannah, daughter of Richard Sawtell.

(II) Joseph, eldest son of Edward and Joanna Winn, was born in England, and came to this country with his parents about 1640. He died in Woburn, where he spent his life and reared his family, in 1641. About 1664 Joseph Winn married Rebekah, daughter of William and Mabel Reed, and sister of the first George Reed, of Woburn. Joseph and Rebekah (Reed) Winn had children: 1. Rebekah, born May 25, 1665, died April 6, 1679. 2. Sarah, November 9, 1666, married Ebenezer Johnson. 3. Joanna, 1668, married Edward

Knight. 4. Abigail, June 18, 1670, lived but one week. 5. Joseph, May 15, 1672. 6. Josiah, whose sketch follows. 7. Timothy, 1676, died March 22, 1678. 8. and 9. Rebekah and Hannah (twins), February 14, 1679. 10. Anne, November 1, 1684, died September 13, 1686. 11. Timothy, February 27, 1687, married Elizabeth Brooks, who had a son, Deacon Timothy Brooks, who became wealthy.

(III) Josiah, second son of Joseph and Rebekah (Reed) Winn, was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 15, 1674, and died at Wells, Maine, in 1734. In 1700 he received a grant of ten acres of land at Wells, and moved there, probably increasing his holdings from time to time. He was one of the selectmen, and took part in Lovell's war, which ended in 1726. He appears to have been a man who enjoyed the confidence of the community, because the care of the estate and children of Josiah Littlefield, who had been captured by the Indians in 1708, was assigned him (Winn) by order of the probate court. Josiah Littlefield was an uncle of the wife of Josiah Winn, and the stewardship resulted in one of those long family quarrels which was not ended by the death of the chief participants. *The History of Wells and Kennebunk* devotes several pages to the matter, and the author is inclined to blame Littlefield's second wife for all the trouble. From all accounts Winn had conducted affairs in a judicious manner, and Littlefield himself would have found no fault had he not been egged on by his wife. The contest, originally a private one, assumed such proportions and involved so many people that the litigation lasted for forty years, from 1710 to 1750, and Edward E. Bourne, the historian of Wells, thinks it is without a parallel in New England. Josiah Winn married Lydia Littlefield, and there were two sons, Josiah and John, and probably some daughters. Josiah (2) was probably born about 1705, as a list of the ninety-one male inhabitants of the town, made in 1726, includes him, as well as his father. They are the only Winns mentioned and the son probably would not have been enrolled had he not been of age.

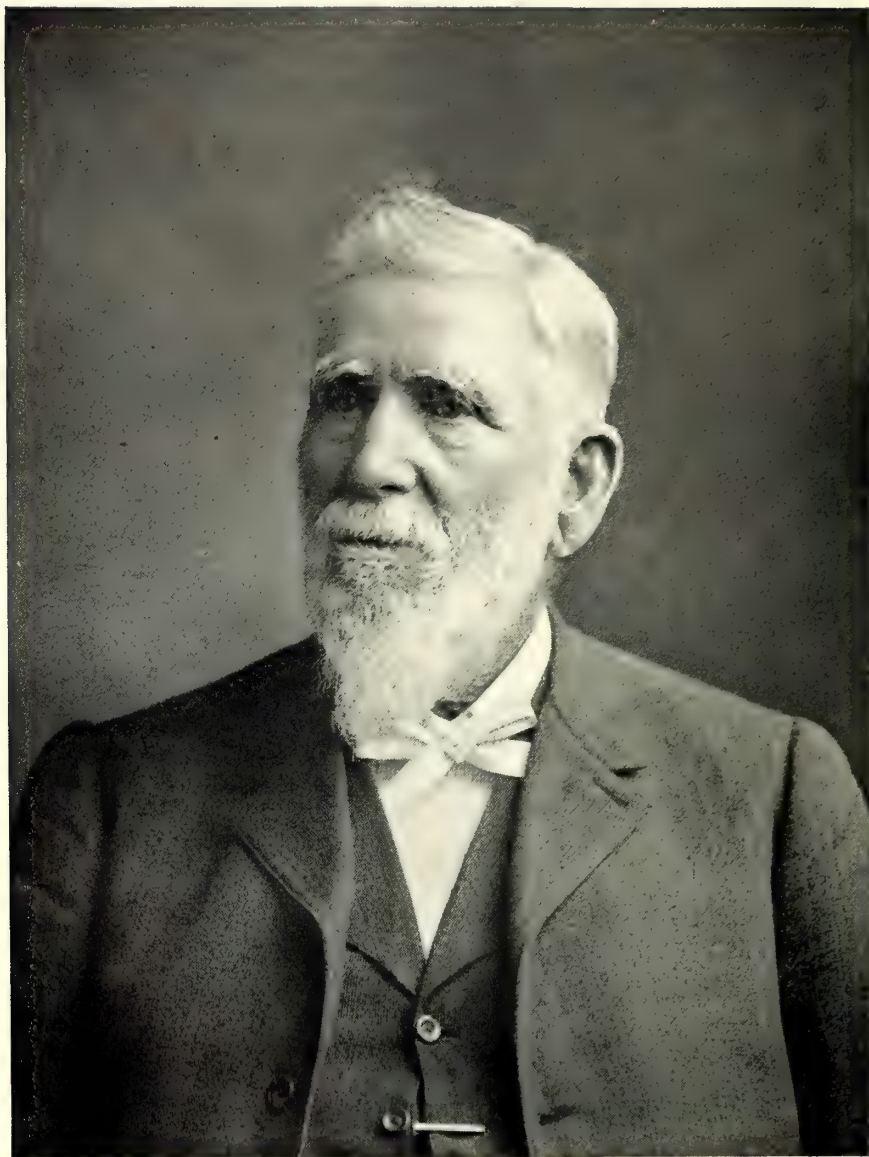
(IV) John, son of Josiah and Lydia (Littlefield) Winn, was born in 1710, probably at Wells, Maine. From the side lights we are able to get on his career, he was a man noted for his bravery and decision of character. In 1737 Captain John Winn, in company with John Webber and James Littlefield, purchased the schooner "Prosperous," of York. This vessel was engaged in the coasting trade, and

was commanded by Captain Winn. How long the latter followed the sea is not known, but he was appointed one of the committee to build the new meeting-house in 1766. He saw some service in the revolution, for we read that in 1779 Captain John Winn, in company with Major Daniel Littlefield, Captain Samuel Sawyer, and others of the most substantial and energetic citizens of Wells, was called upon to take part in the expedition to the Penobscot. The American fleet, consisting of seventeen vessels and a large number of transports, entered the bay on July 21, and a cannonade was soon begun. But a large addition to the enemy's vessels arrived, and the failure of our own government to furnish the required number of soldiers resulted in defeat, and the American army made their retreat in the best manner they could through the wilderness. They finally reached their homes after great suffering. Major Littlefield and Captain Sawyer lost their lives in this expedition, but Captain Winn, though sixty-nine at the time, probably survived; at least, we have no account of his death. Captain John Winn was married probably as early as 1735; at least, we have record of a school being kept in his house about that date. He had two wives, Huldah and Abigail Littlefield, probably sisters, and there were five sons, and perhaps daughters.

(V) John (2), eldest son of Captain John (1) and Huldah (Littlefield) Winn, was born in 1736, at Wells, Maine. The only information that we have been able to find concerning him relates to the seating of the new meeting-house in June, 1769. This was an important ceremony in old times, and people were seated according to their rank or wealth. John (2) Winn was assigned to the front rank in the gallery, where the pews were rated at six pounds, eight shillings. John (2) Winn married Priscilla Littlefield; their children were: Ebenezer, Isaac and three daughters.

(VI) Ebenezer, son of John (2) and Priscilla (Littlefield) Winn, was born at Wells, Maine, 1768. Nothing further is known about him except that he had two wives, the first Olive Goodwin, the second, Abigail Staples.

(VII) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) Winn, was born in 1818, died January 8, 1852. He married Sally, daughter of Elihu and Sarah Hayes. Children: 1. John, see forward. 2. Charles E. 3. Charles H. 4. Mary E., married James I. Shapleigh. 5. Hannah E., married John S. Peasley. 6. Laura J., married (first) W. P. Morrison; (second) George W. Janvrin.



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(VIII) John (3), son of Ebenezer (2) and Sally (Hayes) Winn, was born at Lebanon, Maine, November 7, 1842. At the age of nine years, on account of his father's death, he went to work on a neighboring farm, gaining such education as the district schools of the time afforded. When a young man he learned the business of manufacturing cotton goods, and he has been engaged in this work ever since, at Lewiston, Maine. He belongs to the Masonic order, is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion. October 25, 1864, John (3) Winn married Margaret O'Meara, of Lewiston, Maine. They have two children: George Hayes, whose sketch follows; and Therese Belle, born October 21, 1885.

(IX) George Hayes, only son of John (3) and Margaret (O'Meara) Winn, was born at Lewiston, Maine, November 30, 1880, and obtained his early education in the public schools of that city. He was graduated from the University of Maine in the class of 1900 and from the law department of the same institution in 1903. He was admitted to the bar, February 7, 1904. Mr. Winn is a Republican in politics, and has been secretary of the city committee for five years. He has twice been candidate for representative, but was defeated on account of the city being strongly Democratic. During the session of the Maine legislature in 1907 he served as secretary of the committee on legal affairs. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is an active worker, has filled all chairs and is now exalted ruler.

(For ancestry see preceding sketch.)

(V) Nathaniel Winn was a contemporary of John Winn (4), probably a cousin. He lived at Wells, Maine, and in 1769, when the seating of the new meeting-house was in progress, he was assigned by the committee one of the pews of second rank in the gallery, which was valued at five pounds. Nathaniel Winn was a blacksmith by trade, and in early middle life moved with his family to Clinton, Maine, where he was among the first settlers.

(VI) Japheth, son of Nathaniel Winn, was born at Wells, Maine, near the close of the eighteenth century, and died at Benton, Maine, in 1875. In his younger days he followed the sea as a cook aboard ship on the vessels that sailed from Wells. After a time he gave up his seafaring life, and learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked during the greater part of his days, having his home at Benton.

He was a staunch Democrat, attended the Universalist church, and at one time was a major in the militia. About 1817 he married Annie Simpson, who was born at Winslow, Maine, and died at Benton. They had nine children: Charles H., Abigail A., Japheth M., whose sketch follows, George W., Olive J., Eliza A., Maria A., Mary C. and Frances.

(VII) Japheth Miles, son of Major Japheth and Annie (Simpson) Winn, was born at Clinton, Maine, May 14, 1822. He was educated in the schools of Clinton, which is now a part of Benton, and also at Benton Academy. He then learned the trade of blacksmith with his father. At twenty years of age he went to Boston, where he remained but a short time, when he went to Bingham, Maine, where he learned to make axes by hand, following general work for one year, working for Cyrus Hunter. In 1843 Mr. Winn returned to his native town of Clinton, where he built a blacksmith-shop of his own; shod many oxen, manufactured axes by hand, and conducted an extensive business in general work. In 1867 he sold his business to Messrs. Hussey and Thompson, and became a dealer in lumber and wood. He supplied the Maine Central railroad with wood until they adopted the use of coal. For two or three years he was associated with John Jewell in the ownership of a general store at Clinton, but in 1875 Mr. Winn sold out his interest, and has since been retired from active business. He attends the Universalist church, and is a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the board of selectmen in Clinton during the years 1859-66, serving as chairman of the board, and with the exception of two years was town treasurer from 1867 to 1880; in 1880 served one year as county commissioner. Mr. Winn married, December 31, 1852, Eleanor S., born at Clinton, August 17, 1833, daughter of David (2) and Mary (Hayford) Hunter. They had three children: Annie M., born April 18, 1854, died September 25, 1860. 2. Mary A., February 5, 1857, died September 13, 1860. 3. Frank, August 2, 1867, died April 10, 1869.

The posterity of Rev. William Tompson, immigrant, of Braintree, and particularly the line written in the present article, is remarkable for the moral and mental qualities of many of those who constitute it, and the number of clergymen and graduates of Harvard College which it has produced.

(I) Rev. William Tompson, or Thompson, as the name was sometimes spelled, matricu-

lated at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, England, January 28, 1620, at the age of twenty-one, but his degree is not found in the Fasti. He had been a preacher in Warwick, a parish of his native Lancashire, before he came to our side of the sea in 1637, and was engaged first at Kittery or York. He brought with him his wife Abigail and sons Samuel and William, perhaps daughter Mary, and Elinor, who was born in 1626. He had born here Joseph and Benjamin. He settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1639, and was made a freeman May 13, 1640, and in the same year received a grant of one hundred and twenty acres of land. Also, on July 29, 1644, a grant was made to "Thompson, William and Flint, Henry Marsh in the three hills march not formerly granted to J. Wheelwright, together with two hillocks of upland." He owned and occupied an estate on the west side of the sea, now Chestnut street, and Rev. Peter Whitney and Rev. Henry Flint had property on the east side of the same street. "The Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor of the First Church of Braintree, was selected as chaplain to sound the silver trumpet along with the army," when a draft was ordered on Braintree for soldiers, August 5, 1645, to fill a quota of two hundred men to go to fight the Narragansetts, but the deputies of Pessacus and the other chiefs averted war at that time. After the dismissal of Mr. Wheelwright, the people of Braintree called Mr. Thompson to be their pastor and Mr. Henry Flint to be their teacher. From a report of a committee made in 1657 it appears that they received fifty-five pounds as their salary. The original covenant, as signed by the members of the First Church of Braintree, at their first gathering, September 16, 1639, had for its first subscriber "Wm. Tompson, Pastor." Mr. Tompson was ordained November 19, 1639, and Mr. Flint, March 17, 1640. According to the distinction observed in those early times in churches, Mr. Tompson became pastor and Mr. Flint teacher. One of the most important incidents in the life of Mr. Thompson was his being chosen one of the ministers to go on a mission to Virginia in 1642, upon a request from certain individuals in that remote colony that competent ministers of the Congregational order should be sent to preach the gospel to them. The following extract from Hubbard's History of New England will explain the reasons and object of this mission: "In the same year, 1642, one Mr. Bennett, a gentleman of Virginia, arrived in Boston, bringing letters with him from sundry well-

disposed people there, to the ministers of New England, bewailing their sad condition for want of the means of salvation, and earnestly entreating a supply of faithful ministers, whom upon experience of their gifts and godliness, they might call to office. Mr. Knowles and Mr. Tompson were sent away by the consent of their churches and departed on their way on October 7, 1642, to meet the vessel that should transport them, at Narragansett. They were long wind-bound at Rhode Island, and met many other difficulties, so as they made it eleven weeks of a dangerous passage before they arrived there; but had this advantage in the way, that they took a third minister along with them in the person of Mr. James, of New Haven. They found loving and liberal entertainment in the country, and were bestowed in several places by the care of some honest-minded persons, that much desired their company rather than by any care of the governor. And though the difficulties and dangers they were continually exercised with in their way thither, put upon them some question whether their call were of God or not, yet they were much encouraged by the success of their ministry, through the blessing of God, in that place. Mr. Tompson, a man of melancholy temper and crazy body, wrote word back to his friends that he found his health so repaired, and his spirit so enlarged, that he had not been in the like condition since he first left England. But he fared with them as it had done before with the Apostles in the primitive times, that the people magnified them, and their hearts seemed to be much inflamed with an earnest desire after the Gospel, though the civil rulers of the country did not allow of their public preaching, because they did not conform to the orders of the Church of England; however, the people resorted to them, in private houses, as much as before. At their return, which was the next summer, by the letters which they brought with them, it appears that God had greatly blessed their ministry for the time, while they were there, which was not long; for the rulers of the country did in a sense drive them out, having made an order that all such as would not conform to the discipline of the English Church, should depart the country by such a day. It appears from what is related concerning this mission that, although it did not succeed, as had been anticipated, and was abruptly terminated by the order from the authorities of the Virginia Colony, yet it was not wholly without fruit. Many seem to have been favorably impressed by the preaching of Tompson

and his associates; and Daniel Gookins removed from Virginia and settled in Cambridge, and was later Major General of Massachusetts Colony, and was author of 'The Historical Collections of the Indians of New England.' Mr. Tompson met with a severe bereavement in the death, during his absence, of his wife, who died January 1, 1643. She is described as a Godly young woman, and a comfortable help to him, being left behind with a company of small children. She was taken away by death and all his children scattered, but well disposed of among his Godly friends. Mr. Tompson married (second) 1646 or 1647, Anne, the widow of Symon Crosbie, of Cambridge. Their only child, Anna, was born March 3, 1648. In 1648 Mr. Tompson was connected with the synod which convened at Cambridge, and framed the platform of church discipline for the Congregational churches. For several years before his death Mr. Tompson's happiness and usefulness appear to have been destroyed by a fixed melancholia which amounted at times to mental alienation. He left his public labors as a preacher in the year 1658, about seven years before his death. The state of his mind in the latter part of his life doubtless incapacitated him for the management of his temporal affairs, as well as the discharge of his official duties. In the archives of the state is a document entitled 'A proposal for the issue of the complaints presented by the beloved brethren, the Deacon of the Church of Braintree, in reference to our beloved sister, Mrs. Tompson, yet standing member of the Church of Cambridge, drawn up by the elders and some brethren of that church, who had a hearing thereof at Cambridge, October 15, 1661. This unhappy difference between Mrs. Tompson and the officers of the Braintree church seems to have continued. After the decease of her husband she presented a petition, in 1668, to the general court, in which she complains of certain moneys being withheld that were due to her husband for his services, and asks relief, although she humbly craves that she may not be interpreted to accuse the church of any acts of injustice or neglect in the place where she lives." In this connection it may be mentioned that in the Dorchester church records is the following entry: "The 26 (1) '65. The day aforesaid, at the Motion of Mr. Mather, there was a contribution for Mr. Tomson of Braintree, into which there was given in money £6 os 9d, besides notes for corn and other things above 30s; and some more money was added afterwards to the value of 8s 3d." Mr.

Tompson's reduced circumstances were due probably to the mode of raising the minister's salary in Braintree, which was by contribution, and varied from time to time. Death at length came to deliver the pastor from his outward straits, and to relieve his mental distress. It is gratifying to be assured that before his departure, the cloud that had settled upon him for years, lifted, and he enjoyed a brief season of peace. He died December 10, 1666. He was buried in the old Hancock cemetery, and his headstone, the oldest to be found there, bears the inscription: "Here lies buried the body of the Rev. Mr. William Tompson, the first pastor of Braintree Church, who deceased December 10, 1666. Aetatis suae, 68. He was a learned, solid, sound divine, whose name and fame in both Englands did shine." And by his side lies Mrs. Ann Tompson, his wife, deceased October ye 11, 1675. Aged 68 years. Mr. Tompson died intestate. There is in the Suffolk Probate Office an inventory of his effects, which corresponds too closely with Mather's lines: "Braintree was of this jewel then possess, Until himself he labored into rest, His inventory then, with John's was took; A rough coat, girble, with the Sacred book."

(II) Deacon Samuel, eldest son of Rev. William and Abigail Tompson, was born in England in 1631, and died in Braintree, June 18, 1695. The house in which the public Latin school was taught for many years was first in the possession of Mr. Samuel Tompson, who in 1672 sold it to the Rev. Moses Fisk, the second settled clergyman of the First Church. This estate then consisted of a house, barn, orchard and six acres of land, and was purchased for £115. Samuel Tompson was appointed ensign October 15, 1684. He was ordained deacon of the First Church in Braintree, November 2, 1679, though his name is not found in the list of freemen. He was an influential man in political affairs, and was representative from 1676 to 1686, except in 1681-82, and again filled that office in 1691. Among the bequests in the will of William Penn, of Boston, were: "To Deacon Tompson, of Brantry, two pounds in silver; and to his son Edward I give two pounds in Money." Samuel Tompson married (first) April 25, 1656, Sarah, daughter of Edward Shepard, who died January 15, 1680, aged forty-three. He married (second) Widow Elizabeth Billings; perhaps the daughter of Roger, of Dorchester, who died November 5, 1706, aged sixty-nine. She was buried in the old Hancock cemetery, and her gravestone is inscribed:

"Here lyes buried ye Body of Elizabeth Tompson, wife of Deacon Samuel Tompson of Braintry, aged 69 yrs. Died Nov. 5, 1706." The children of Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Shepard) Tompson were: Sarah (died young), Deborah, Samuel, Edward, Abigail, Sarah (died young), Hannah, William (died young), William and Sarah.

(III) Rev. Edward, second son of Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Shepard) Tompson, was born in Braintree, April 20, 1665, graduated from Harvard College in 1684, and died March 16, 1705. He taught school several years before and after leaving college, and began to preach at Simsbury, June, 1687. He was ordained at Marshfield, October 14, 1696, and remained there till his death. His wife's baptismal name was Sarah. Their children were: Samuel, Edward, William, John, Joseph, Sarah, Anna and Abigail.

(IV) Rev. William (2), third son of Rev. Edward and Sarah Tompson, was born April 26, 1697, died February 13, 1759. He graduated from Harvard College in 1718. He began preaching in Scarborough in 1728, and in September of the same year accepted a call to settle there in the ministry, and was ordained to the charge of the newly formed society. The number of male members whose names were enrolled on the church record at the time of the organization was fifteen. This was the first regularly organized church within the town of which there is any record. The salary of Mr. Tompson was £100 the first year, £110 the second, £120 the third, and so to continue until the inability of the townsmen to pay more should prevent further addition. When Mr. Tompson began his labors, in 1728, he preached at the house of Arthur Bragdon, who lived on the plains near the Black Point graveyard. In March following the town voted to build a meeting-house which was erected in the northwest corner of the present Black Point burial-ground, and soon afterwards another was built on what is now the common at Dunstan. Mr. Tompson preached alternately in these two divisions of the town until a second society was formed at Dunstan in 1744, by setting off fifteen males and as many females from the Black Point Society. Mr. Tompson continued his labors until his death. He was held in high esteem by his townsmen, and his loss was deeply felt and severely lamented by the whole community. The expenses of his funeral was defrayed by the "town as a town"; and it was moreover voted in town meeting "that exclusive of cotton gloves, &c., for the funeral

of the deceased, and all necessities, that the Town will give a suit of mourning to the widow." The committee appointed to oversee the ceremonies returned an account of expenditures amounting to £22, of which there was allowed £3 6s. 8d. "for the Rings of the Bearers." Such items illustrate the customs of the day. February 21, 1759, the following entry was made in Father Smith's diary: "I rode with my wife to Mr. Tompson's Funeral. There was a great concourse of people: as many from my parish as there were Horses and Sleighs." Mr. Tompson married Anna Hubbard, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who was born July 22, 1702, daughter of John and Jane (Collensby) Hubbard, of Salisbury. She was a granddaughter of Richard and Martha (Allen) Hubbard. The children of Rev. William and Anna (Hubbard) Tompson were: William, Anna and John. William was chief justice of the court of sessions of Cumberland county. A sketch of John follows.

(V) Rev. John, second son of Rev. William (2) and Anna (Hubbard) Tompson, was born in Scarboro, October 3, 1740, and died in Berwick, December 21, 1828. He graduated from Harvard College in 1765, and was ordained October 26, 1768, the first settled minister of Standish. The ordination ceremonies were performed in Rev. Mr. Smith's meeting-house in Falmouth (now Portland). At that time there was a church organized of seven male members, and there were in the town of Standish about thirty families. To the year 1766 he received his support principally from the proprietors of the township, but after that year they withheld it, believing the inhabitants were numerous and able enough to maintain their minister themselves. Mr. Tompson on this occasion acted, in imitation of the Lord, the part of true, disinterested benevolence, for he continued to preach there five years without compensation. In 1781, however, he suspended his ministrations in Standish and sought other fields of labor, and in May, 1783, he was dismissed at his own request, and in the same month was installed minister of South Berwick, the successor of Rev. Jacob Foster. The prospects of Mr. Tompson in pecuniary affairs were now bright and promising, for the parish owned a tolerable parsonage and other property to the amount of two thousand dollars, to which must be added General Lord's donation of fifteen hundred dollars to the funds of the society. But the church was small, no general revival of religion having ever, till lately, distinguished its annals. Surely so good a min-

ister as Mr. Tompson might often feel his heart bleed on perceiving lukewarmness so protracted among a people remarkable for sobriety and the best habits. Still, he believed there would be fruits to be failed not. He was persevering, therefore, in his labors like a primitive apostle, and he possessed "like precious faith." His ministry was of uncommon length, being in the whole sixty years, forty-nine of which were at South Berwick. He married (first) November 22, 1768, Sarah Small, of Somersworth, New Hampshire, by whom he had eight children. His second wife was Widow Sarah Merrill, and they had two children.

(VI) Samuel, son of Rev. John Tompson, was born in Standish, October 11, 1773. He married Mary Lancaster, born January 1, 1774, daughter of Rev. Thomas Lancaster; she died February 11, 1813. Among their children was a son William.

(VII) Captain William (3), son of Samuel and Mary (Lancaster) Tompson, was born in Scarborough, November 20, 1796, and died in Scarborough, January 15, 1849. He was a master mariner, and resided at Scarborough. He married, September 23, 1819, Rhoda Libby, who was born in Scarborough, June 13, 1792, and died in Portland, June 23, 1876. Her parents were Seth and Lydia (Jordan) Libby (See Libby V). The children of Captain William and Rhoda Tompson were: Mary Lancaster, Benjamin Larrabee, Sally Hayman, John Adams and William.

(VIII) John Adams, second son of Captain William (3) and Rhoda (Libby) Tompson, was born in Scarborough, March 10, 1828, and died in Portland, December 21, 1889. He was educated in the common schools. Soon after his marriage he moved to Portland, where he engaged in the express and transfer business, which he followed the remainder of his life. He was a member of the common council in 1867. In religious affiliation he was a Congregationalist. He married, in Scarborough, May 2, 1852, Mary Elizabeth Libby, who was born in Scarborough, March 22, 1830, daughter of George and Lydia (Libby) Libby. (See Libby VI.) Their children were: Benjamin Franklin, born in Portland, August 26, 1853, died young; Frederick Augustus, whose sketch follows; Edward Francis, July 30, 1860; and Charles Howard, July 27, 1863, died young.

(IX) Frederick Augustus, second son of John A. and Mary Elizabeth (Libby) Tompson, was born in Portland, August 10, 1857, and was educated in the Portland public

schools, graduating from the high school in 1876. In the fall of the same year he entered the office of F. H. Fassett, architect, by whom he was employed for nine years. January 1, 1886, he became Mr. Fassett's partner, the firm taking the name of Fassett & Tompson, and continuing until January 1, 1891. Since that time Mr. Tompson has been in business alone. He has prepared the plans and superintended the construction of many buildings in Portland and vicinity, among which are Young Men's Christian Association's building, Union Mutual Life Insurance building, Exchange street; Deering high school, Congress Square Hotel Annex and Wilde Memorial Chapel. In politics Mr. Tompson is a Republican. He has never held a political office or aspired to one. He is a Free Mason and a member of the following divisions of that order: Ancient Landmark Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter and Council, and St. Albans Com mandery. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of Harmony Lodge, Eastern Star Encampment. He is a member of the Portland Club, the Country Club, the Kotschmar Club, the Portland Society of Art, American Institute of Architects. He married, in Portland, October 17, 1894, Harriet Jane Larrabee, who was born in Portland, May 17, 1863, (See Larrabee VII), daughter of George H. P. and Jane Bayes (Phillips) Larrabee.

The derivation of this name, PERHAM its origin or the locality in England of the family has not been determined. In America the name is rare among the immigrant ancestors, and in fact we only find two families that might claim the name, and one of these disappears after the second generation.

John Peram is found as early as 1643 in the settlement made at Seaconk, in Plymouth Colony, on land owned by Elizabeth Pole, or Pool, and known as the Pole settlement. His name is given among the proprietors of the ancient town of Seaconk, versus Rehoboth, 1643, written John Perram, John Peram, John Peren and John Perrum. His estate is valued originally at sixty-seven pounds sterling, and in the same list he acquires another estate valued at sixty-one pounds. On May 28, 1672, his name is written John Perrim Senior when given among the proprietors of the lands of the North Purchase of Rehoboth in the division of lands, March 18, 1668-69. This purchase became the town of Attleborough in 1694. His name as last written would suggest a son John and other records a son Abraham,

but as the name then entirely disappears it is probably due to accident of birth, the two brothers either not marrying or having only female issue. The only immigrant that positively left male issue and became the forebear of the Perhams in America was the Chelmsford, Massachusetts Bay Colony, immigrant.

(I) John Perham appeared in Chelmsford as a young man in 1664, with no property, relatives or friends, and was bound out or apprenticed to meet the requirements of the law of the colony then in force. He evidently served his term of apprenticeship very faithfully. He was born in England, probably about 1633, but just when or by which vessel he reached the coast of New England is not known. Evidently he learned the business of farming, as we find that to have been his life's occupation. He must have been thrifty and able to accumulate sufficient money to purchase a farm and establish himself as a freeman, as he is recorded as having taken the freeman's oath, as provided in the laws of the colony. He married, December 15, 1664, Lydia, daughter of John Shepley, of Chelmsford, settled upon a farm in that town and died there, June 21, 1721, aged about eighty-eight years. The five children of John, the immigrant, and Lydia (Shepley) Perham, were born on his farm in Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, as follows: 1. Mary, January 8, 1665. 2. John (q. v.). 3. Joseph, October 22, 1669. 4. Lydia, February 19, 1673. 5. Benoni, married, December 6, 1704, Sarah Robbins, of Cambridge. The Perham farm acquired by John Perham, the immigrant, has the peculiar historic interest of having been the home of one or more of his descendants of the name of Perham through nine generations, and is still, 1909, by right of unbroken successive ownership, "the Perham Farm." It has always been celebrated for its fertility and healthfulness and notable for its fine apple orchards, the products of which in both fruits and apple-cider have been standard articles of merchandise in the Boston market and the occasion of regular autumnal visits to the farm to see the fruit-burdened trees and witness the process of cider-making. It is probable that the name has become more familiar to New Englanders through "Perham Farm Apples" and "Perham Farm Cider" than falls to the lot of farmers.

(II) John (2), eldest son and second child of John (1), immigrant, and Lydia (Shepley) Perham, of Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, was born in Chelmsford, January 27, 1667, and died in Grafton,

Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 29, 1743. He removed from Chelmsford to Upton in 1728, was a soldier in the Indian wars. He lived in Grafton after 1738 and was a farmer and probably an innkeeper. He married, December 29, 1692, Lydia, daughter of Samuel Fletcher and granddaughter of Robert Fletcher, the immigrant, who came to New England in 1630. The children of John (2) and Lydia (Fletcher) Perham were born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, as follows: 1. Lydia, October 25, 1693. 2. John, January 12, 1695, married Experience Powers. 3. Samuel, May 6, 1698. 4. Mary, December 24, 1700. 5. Sarah, October 16, 1703. 6. William, January 16, 1706, married Susanna Powers, November 10, 1730. 7. Benjamin (q. v.).

(III) Benjamin, youngest son of John (2) and Lydia (Fletcher) Perham, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 23, 1707, and died in Upton, Massachusetts, March 20, 1787. He was a hotelkeeper and a farmer; served as soldier in the Indian wars, as did his father, his position in the military company being an ensign, and he became known as Ensign Perham. He married Esther, born March 19, 1709, died December 16, 1790, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Butterfield, of Chelmsford, in 1731. In his will dated July 14, 1770, he names his sons and daughters as follows: Benjamin, Lemuel (q. v.), Jacob, Esther Keys, Olive Tinney, Lydia Learned and Sybil Wood. Of these children, Benjamin Jr., born February 13, 1733, married Rachel Clemens and had five children born between 1757 and 1777.

(IV) Lemuel, second son of Benjamin and Esther (Butterfield) Perham, was born in Upton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, May 25, 1735, and died in Guilford, Vermont, December 6, 1814. He was brought up on his father's farm and aided him in the harvest; he became a prominent citizen of Upton, serving as selectman, constable and land-surveyor. He served in the early part of the revolutionary war, and was an innkeeper at West Upton for forty years, up to 1804, when he removed to a farm in Guilford, Vermont, where he died. He married, April 10, 1755, Mary, born July 28, 1735, daughter of Benjamin and Kezia Butterfield, of Westfield, Massachusetts. He was with his mother, Esther, the sole executors of his father's will, made July 14, 1770. Children of Lemuel and Mary (Butterfield) Perham, were born in Upton, Massachusetts, as follows: 1. Joanna, April 10, 1757, died young. 2. Lemuel (q. v.). 3.

Betty, May 23, 1764. 4. Joanna, March 3, 1770. 5. Molly, April 13, 1774. 6. Lovicy, March 17, 1777.

(V) Lemuel (2), eldest son and second child of Lemuel (1) and Mary (Butterfield) Perham, was born in Upton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 29, 1760, and died in Woodstock, Maine, March 1, 1833. He was brought up in West Upton, Massachusetts, where his father was a town officer and innkeeper, and he removed to Paris, Oxford county, Maine, where he was an early settler and a farmer. He married, in May, 1780, Betsey, daughter of Elisha and Jane (Kingman) Gurney, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Elisha Gurney removed from Worcester to Paris, Maine, in 1791, with his family. Lemuel Perham first lived on what was called the center lot, afterward moved to High street and about 1812 to Woodstock. The children of Lemuel (2) and Betsey (Gurney) Perham were born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, as follows: 1. Patty, April 6, 1781, married Abiather Tuel, of Paris. 2. Jonathan, March 22, 1784, married Lucy Felt. 3. Betty, August 28, 1787, died young. 4. Lemuel, November 10, 1788, married Sally T. Chase. 5. Lovicy, February 20, 1794, married Cyprian Cole. 6. Joel (q. v.). 7. Aziel, July 4, 1805, married Elvira Bowker.

(VI) Joel, son of Lemuel (2) and Betsey (Gurney) Perham, was born in Paris Hill, Oxford county, Maine, March 31, 1797, and died in Woodstock, Maine, January 24, 1877. He was a farmer, merchant and large raiser of sheep, often caring for six hundred of these animals in his large barns through the long winters. He married Sophronia, born in Paris, Maine, April 1, 1801, died in Woodstock, Maine, November 7, 1865, daughter of Rouse and Hannah (Carroll) Bisbee, granddaughter of Calvin Bisbee and a descendant of Thomas Bisbee, who came from Europe to New England and landed in Scituate Harbor in 1634. The children of Joel and Sophronia (Bisbee) Perham were born in Woodstock, Oxford county, Maine, as follows: 1. Sidney (q. v.). 2. Betsey G., March 13, 1821. 3. Kilborn, August 8, 1822. 4. Joel, May 8, 1826, merchant at Bryant Pond, Maine, 1854-63; town clerk and treasurer of Woodstock 1856-57; justice of the peace 1852-70; United States commissioner of board of enrollment with the rank of lieutenant in United States army 1863-66; messenger in United States senate 1867; government inspector 1869; real estate dealer, Washington, District of Columbia, Auburn, Maine, Boston, Massachusetts,

and Chicago, Illinois, up to the time of his death in Boston. 5. Viania, April 10, 1832. 6. Cynthia, June 27, 1839.

(VII) Sidney, son of Joel and Sophronia (Bisbee) Perham, was born in Woodstock, Oxford county, Maine, March 27, 1819. He was brought up on his father's farm and was a pupil in the public schools of Woodstock and at Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine, and engaged in teaching school during the winter months, working on the farm in the summer, as had been his custom from early boyhood. In 1837 he purchased of his father the old homestead farm in Woodstock and continued the business of farming, stock-raising and sheep-husbandry. Like his father, his flock of sheep numbered five hundred and were the especial pride of the neighborhood. He was made a member of the Maine board of agriculture in 1853-54, being twice elected. He continued his agricultural pursuits even during his public duties up to 1886, when he made Washington his permanent home, but he still spent his summer vacations at Paris Hill, Maine. He became an active Democratic politician soon after reaching his majority, and he was elected selectman of his native town in 1839 and continued in various town offices up to the time his public services interfered with his private duties. He was sent to the state legislature in 1854 and made speaker of that body on the opening of the session in 1855, the first instance in the history of the state when a person without legislative experience was so honored. He voted for A. P. Morrill for governor in 1853, helped to found the Republican party in Maine in 1856, was presidential elector on the Fremont and Dayton ticket in 1856, and in 1857 the Maine electors voted for the Republican candidate. He was an elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888, when the Maine Republican electors were again chosen. He served his county as clerk of the supreme judicial court, 1858-62, and the second Maine district as representative in the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses, 1863-69, his first election being by a majority of twenty-five hundred votes and he was re-elected by six thousand, five hundred votes.

He was made a member of the committee on pensions at the opening of the thirty-eighth congress, which was, owing to the close of the civil war, a very important house committee, and he served on the committee throughout his three terms in congress. He was largely responsible for the increase of invalid pensions; for stated pensions for loss of

limb and additional pensions to soldiers' widows having minor children to support. He was honored with the chairmanship of the committee during the entire thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses. He was also active in influencing national legislature and took a prominent part in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson. He was elected governor of Maine for three successive terms, 1871-74, and his repeated re-elections are the highest compliment that could be paid a public servant, as it was the voice of the people of Maine who selected him to serve in the highest office in their gift, as an endorsement of his labor in behalf of prison reform, the establishment of free high schools and biennial elections. He served as secretary of state of the state of Maine, appointed by Governor Dingley in the fall of 1875 to fill a vacancy, and he held the office until the legislature met in 1876 and elected S. J. Chadborne to the office. He next served as appraiser of the public store connected with the United States custom house in the port of Portland, Maine, 1877-85, receiving his appointment from President Hayes. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him a member of a commission to select a site on the coast of the United States, located on the Gulf of Mexico, suitable for the erection of a drydock for the use of the United States navy. His interest in education was manifested during his terms as governor, when he was instrumental in securing for the state an Industrial School for Girls, and he was made the first president of the institution, serving for a period of twenty-seven years, 1872-99, and resigned in 1899. Governor Perham was also active in encouraging temperance associations, teacher's institutes and educational conventions, before which gatherings he was a willing and effective speaker. He served as president of the board of trustees of the Westbrook Seminary and Female College and gave to all the schools, under the direction of the Universalist denomination, his unqualified support. He helped to form the first temperance society in Woodstock and in 1857 he spoke in two hundred towns in Maine, urging the re-enactment of the repealed prohibition law. He became a worthy grand patriarch of the Grand Lodge, Order of the Sons of Temperance, of the state of Maine, and worthy grand templar of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, of the state of Maine, and was often a representative in the national organizations of both of these orders. His connection with the Universalist denomination

commenced when he was nineteen years of age and he served as president of the Universalist state convention and of the national convention. He was a member of the board of trustees of the general convention of the church for twenty-seven years and often served as president of the board.

Governor Perham married, January 1, 1843, Almena Jane, daughter of Lazarus and Lucy (Cole) Hathaway, of Paris, Maine. They had four children, including Captain A. S. Perham. Almena Jane (Hathaway) Perham died at her residence, 905 Westminister avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, June 5, 1902, and her husband, Governor Perham, died April 9, 1907. Both were buried at Bryant Pond, near the place of his birth, and near the Universalist church, which was built largely through his efforts.

The Danforths of Suffolk DANFORTH county, England, were of considerable repute in the county for many generations. At an early date the surname was very much varied, and the parish register at Framingham, county Suffolk, recorded it in many ways: Daneford, Darneforde, Darnford, Derneforth, Danford and Danforthe. One authority gives the origin of the name "the ford of the Danes." There is no evidence that the Danforths were of the gentry, for though highly esteemed, they were sometimes recorded "yeomen." Cotton Mather wrote of Nicholas Danforth, the emigrant from Framingham, Suffolkshire, "he was a Gent of such Estate and Repute that it cost him a considerable sum to escape Knight-hood * * * and of such esteem in the church that he procured that famous Lectureship at Framingham where he had a fine Manour." This, however, seems not intended to convey an idea of great wealth, although his father's will shows him to have been in comfortable circumstances and owner of some property in England. Nicholas Danforth settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1636, but the records do not connect him with the Ipswich branch, yet it is not improbable that there was relationship and that County Suffolk was the common home.

(I) William, the emigrant ancestor, was on record in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1660, in the employ of William Pritchell, and may have arrived there several years earlier. In a deposition which he made in court in behalf of William Pritchall, September 29, 1663, he stated that he was twenty-two years of age, therefore his birth date was 1640-41. In 1675,

he removed to Byfield (or Newbury) and took the oath of allegiance 1678. In 1681 he was called to court "with his partner, William Longfellow, ancestor of the poet," for slaughtering animals belonging to others and fined the value of same. In 1688 his tax was abated, and the constable wrote the name Danforth, though he was previously known as Danford. William married (first) at Ipswich, March 20, 1670, Hannah, daughter of pioneer Robert Kinsman, who was born at Ipswich about 1644. Her father left her by will, 1664, forty pounds. She died at Newbury, October 18, 1678, and he married (second) Sarah, daughter of Francis and Ann Thurloe, who deeded them land January 1, 1696. This land "William Danforth and wife Sarah sold in 1698." William's death occurred after March 27, 1721, when the sale of his wood-lot was recorded. Children by first marriage: William (?) and Mary, born September 19, 1673. By the second marriage: Richard, born in Newbury, January 31, 1679-80; John, December 8, 1681; Jonathan, May 18, 1685; Thomas, December 26, 1688, whose inventory showed that he owned land at Casco Bay, in Falmouth; Francis, March 16, 1691; Joseph, May 12, 1694, and "perhaps Rebecca."

(II) John, third son of William and Sarah (Thurloe) Danforth, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 8, 1681. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second) November 24, 1703, Doris White, a member of the Byfield church, in 1744. She died March 26, 1788, aged ninety or ninety-one. He died after two years of helplessness, October 1, 1772, aged nearly ninety-two. Children: Nathaniel, born 1703-04; Thomas, about 1705; William, about 1708; Samuel, December 11, 1715; John, February 17, 1720; Oliver, baptized December 24, 1720; Moses; Sarah, married James Head; Mary, married James Gibson; Elizabeth.

(III) Nathaniel, eldest son of John and Doris (White) Danforth, was born in Newbury, 1703-04, was married in Boxford, October 8, 1724, to Priscilla Wycom. He was baptized an "adult" in Rowley, Massachusetts, December 3, 1727, and two of his children at the same time, and he probably resided there for a time. He removed to Contoocook, New Hampshire, as shown by land transactions, and was styled in the deed "husbandman." He was one of the Contoocook soldiers who petitioned for protection from the Indians, March 21, 1755. He removed to Boscawen, New Hampshire, before 1766, it

is stated. Among the names of first settlers at Boscawen, which was "granted 1733 under the name of Contoocook," were those of William and Nathaniel Danforth and probably Nathaniel (the son of William), moved to the part of the town then named Boscawen about 1766. Children of Nathaniel and Priscilla: Eunice and Nathaniel, baptized December 3, 1727; Stephen, baptized October 5, 1729; John and Jonathan, born in Boxford (Georgetown) January 14, baptized February 3, and died February 14, 1744; Hepsibah, baptized February 22, 1746-47.

(IV) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Nathaniel (1) and Priscilla (Wycom) Danforth, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, where he was baptized on the same day with his father and sister Eunice, December 3, 1727. He went with his father to New Hampshire when young, and it is a family tradition that he and his brother Stephen were soldiers of the revolutionary war. The record of his marriage does not appear, nor can the name of his wife be learned at this writing, but there is conclusive evidence of the birth of a son bearing his name. The repetition of Nathaniel for three generations has doubtless caused confusion, but the New Hampshire town records should be further consulted. It is testified by a daughter of Nathaniel of the fifth generation that her father, Dudley D., told her that "his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all named Nathaniel," and as this Nathaniel of the fourth generation was the only one who went to New Hampshire, the record given is doubtless correct.

(V) Nathaniel (3), son of Nathaniel (2) Danforth, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 5, 1768, and married his first wife there, name unknown. After her death he left his two children with her family in Concord, and went to the Kennebec river, Maine, and settled at China. About 1800 he married (second) Ann Doe, who was born in China, November 28, 1776. They removed to Bangor, and thence to Argyle, Maine, where he died January 27, 1861, and his wife died January 11, 1854. Children by the first marriage: 1. Rufus, born in Concord, New Hampshire, unmarried and blind. 2. Lucy, born in Concord, married Evans, of China, Maine. Children by second marriage: 3. Nathaniel, married and died in Argyle, and had four children: Waldo, Matilda, Addie, and P. Dutton, who died in the civil war. 4. Sophia, married Thomas Roberts, of Howland, Maine, and had three sons: Thomas,

Danforth and Mark. 5. Louisa, married John Lamb, of Argyle, and had Rufus and Nathaniel. 6. Dudley D., October 26, 1807, living 1904, married, April 22, 1841, in Argyle, Maria R. Comstock, born April 2, 1823, died June 21, 1896, at Prescott, Wisconsin, where they removed from Argyle, October, 1854; they had seven children: Theodore R., born January 28, 1842, died August 30, 1881, at Hancock, Minnesota, married May, 1870, Fannie A. Ferris, of Illinois, and had two sons: Jesse and Charlie; Charles W., May 29, 1843, enlisted in army at Prescott, Wisconsin, August 4, 1862, died January 13, 1863, Madison, Wisconsin; Maria J., born January 13, 1845, married, December 30, 1865, Jack Wilson, of Prescott; Susan D., born June 18, 1852, died August 8, 1882, Hancock, Minnesota; Matilda V., born Prescott, August 5, 1856, married, January 8, 1879, Frank W. Wilcox; Benjamin F., born September 18, 1859, married Mary P. Davidson, and had son Victor and one daughter, Lucy E., March 11, 1862, Prescott, where she resided. 7. William Doe, August 6, 1812 (see below). 8. Susan, born at Argyle, married George Brown, and moved to Westfield, New Jersey. 9. Nancy, married Ezra Clarke. 10. Lucy, married Gideon Clarke. 11. Debora, born in Argyle, married Edward Brown, and moved to Elizabeth, New Jersey.

(VI) William Doe, third son of Nathaniel (3) and Ann (Doe) Danforth, was born in Argyle, Maine, August 6, 1812, and married in Greenbush, Maine, Nancy Jane, daughter of Jeremiah and Betsey Abbott, of that place, who was born in Farmington, Maine, January 16, 1815, and died in Carroll, Maine, November, 1880. He died there February 14, 1893. They had seven children: David W., born January 29, 1839 (see below); Abigail, born in Carroll, May 17, 1842, died November 26, 1903, in Minnesota; Betsy, born July, 1844, died in Carroll, March, 1864; Martha E., born in Carroll, July 5, 1846, living in Peabody, Massachusetts; Charles W., born in Carroll, December 4, 1848; Frank E., born in Carroll, April 27, 1851; John A., born in Carroll, March 26, 1853. The last three reside in Carroll.

(VII) David Worcester, eldest son of William Doe and Nancy J. (Abbott) Danforth, was born in Greenbush, Maine, January 29, 1839. He married, in Carroll, November 28, 1861, Jeannette M., daughter of Samuel and Rachel Peeples, who was born October 17, 1836, at Steep Creek, Nova Scotia, and died

at Peabody, Massachusetts, December 25, 1906, where they had removed in 1893, and where her husband now resides. He is engaged in real estate business, and is a con carpenter and builder. Children: 1. Waldo R., born February 23, 1863, died in Peabody, December 2, 1899, married, April 19, 1886, Bertha, daughter of Leonard and Vesta Stickney, born March 1, 1865, and had Mabel E., died in infancy; Earnest L., died aged fifteen, and Roland E., born 1898. Waldo R. was a machinist and millwright of considerable skill. 2. Will T., born March 29, 1866, married, January 17, 1897, Lima B., daughter of Gardner and Henrietta Conforth, born March 1, 1872. 3. Albion G., born February 26, 1868. 4. Harland A., August 8, 1872. 5. Ralph M., July 4, 1878. 6. Mattie, May 15, 1881, died August, 1882.

(VIII) Albion Gates (D. D. S.), third son of David W. and Jeannette (Peeples) Danforth, was born in Carroll, Maine, February 26, 1868. He attended the public schools and Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, Maine. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the following societies: Aroostook Valley Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F.; the local lodge, Knights of Pythias; Caribou lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Garfield Royal Arch Chapter of Caribou. Dr. Danforth is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, class of 1905. He practiced dentistry in Caribou, Maine, for six years, until failing health compelled a two years' rest. He then removed to New York City, where he pursues his profession at 55 West Thirty-ninth street. He married (first) in Caribou, 1894, Gertrude M. Briggs, who died there October 28, 1895; and (second) in Carroll, Maine, Lulu R., daughter of John and Dina Brown, who was born in Carroll, and died May 25, 1908, in Tappan, New York, where the family resides. Children by first marriage: Gertrude Albion, born October 21, 1895; by second marriage: John Roscoe, born in New York City, July 8, 1905, and infant son, born May 19, 1908.

(VIII) Harland A. (M. D.), fourth son of David W. and Jeannette (Peeples) Danforth, was born at Carroll, August 8, 1872, and married at Lynn, Massachusetts, May 16, 1907, Bessie May, daughter of George and Georgiana Pinkham, who was born at Lynn, September 29, 1878. He graduated from Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, Maine, class of 1896, and University of Vermont Medical School, class of 1904. Dr. Danforth followed his profession for some time at Lynn, Massa-

chusetts, and then removed to Cliftondale, Massachusetts, where he has an extensive practice.

(VIII) Ralph M. (D. D. S.), fifth son of David W. and Jeannette (Peeples) Danforth, was born at Carroll, Maine, July 4, 1878, and married in Littleton, North Carolina, May 30, 1907, Rosa, daughter of Samuel J. and Betty Veach, who was born at Warsaw, North Carolina, October 9, 1877. Dr. Danforth is a graduate of Philadelphia Medical College, class of 1904, and since that date has been practicing dentistry at Lynn, where he resides.

The Greenwoods of GREENWOOD Greenwood Lee, county York, England, have been located in that place since 1154. The name appears to have originated with Richard Greenode, who was pursuant under Richard III, and was continued in that office for upwards of ten years by Henry VII. He was also "Bailiff of Richmond Fee in the countie of Norffolke." The Myles Greenwood family of Greenwood, Yorkshire, England, were doubtless descended from this stock, and the progenitors of at least two and probably three of the American immigrants was Myles or Miles Greenwood, a weaver of Greenwood, Yorkshire, who was admitted as a citizen of Norwich, May 3, 1627, having come to that place when very young and apprenticed to Josiah Robbs, a worsted weaver. He was the son of Myles and Anna (Scott) Greenwood, and was baptized in St. Peter's church, September 1, 1600, married Abigail ———, and died in Norwich, England, in 1658, leaving a widow and several children. The coat-of-arms of the Greenwoods of Norwich is: "Argent, a fesse sable, between three spur-rowles in chief and three ducks in base, all of the second." This family arms is cut upon the tomb of Nathaniel and his brother Greenwood in the Copp's Hill burial ground in Boston. Munsell's American Genealogy credits Miles Greenwood as the father of Nathaniel, Samuel and Thomas Greenwood, the distinctive heads of three New England families, and each of whom appear in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about the middle of the seventeenth century. That Nathaniel and Samuel were his sons is left without doubt, but no other authority gives definite place to Thomas, and his name does not appear on the English register of the children of Miles Greenwood. That he was an Englishman and a near relation of the other two immigrants is a reasonable supposition.

(I) Thomas Greenwood, according to "Munsell's American Genealogy," the son of Miles and Abigail Greenwood, of Norwich, England, first appeared in New England and was a weaver in the town of Boston in 1665. Munsell gives the date of his birth 1643, which birth date places him between the two known immigrant sons of Miles Greenwood, younger than Nathaniel and older than Samuel. Thomas Greenwood removed from the town of Boston as early as 1668 and received a grant of land in the town of Cambridge, the land being located on the south side of the Charles river and subsequently included in the town of Brookline. He was made a freeman by the general court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was admitted to church membership in the South parish of Cambridge in 1681. He served the town of Cambridge as selectman, town clerk and constable. He was married July 8, 1670, to Hannah, daughter of John Wood, a freeman of the town of Newton, and they had two children: John, who married Hannah, daughter of James Trowbridge, made his home in Newton, where he became a prominent citizen, and where seven children were born of the marriage, and where he died August 29, 1737. Rev. Thomas, born January 27, 1673, married Elizabeth, daughter of Noel Wiswell, had six children, and died September 7, 1720. Thomas Greenwood married as his second wife Abigail ———, and by her had two children: James and William.

(II) William, son of Thomas and Abigail Greenwood, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, October 14, 1689. He married, June 21, 1715, Abigail, daughter of John Woodward, of Cambridge, and removed to Sherborn about 1725, where he secured a considerable grant of land in the new town and engaged extensively in business, besides carrying on the cultivation of his farm. He was a deacon in the church at Sherborn, town clerk, selectman and a representative from the town in the general court of the colony. William and Abigail (Woodward) Greenwood had at least nine children, their son Joseph being the ninth child. William Greenwood died in Sherborn, Massachusetts, about 1756.

(III) Joseph, ninth child of William and Abigail (Woodward) Greenwood, was born in Sherborn, Massachusetts, June 10, 1734. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and also employed his spare time in weaving, which occupation was an inheritance from his father and grandfather. He was married about 1758 to his cousin Sarah, daughter of Jo-

siah Greenwood. Soon after his marriage he removed to Holden, Massachusetts, and thence to Dublin, New Hampshire, where he became a useful and esteemed citizen and the most important business man in the town. He served at various times as schoolmaster, justice of the peace, town clerk, selectman, treasurer of the town, and he was sent as a delegate to the last Provincial congress of New Hampshire before the adoption of a state constitution. In 1793 he removed to Bethel, Maine, where he died December 27, 1825, aged ninety-one years. The three sons of Joseph and Sarah (Greenwood) Greenwood were: Ebenezer, died young. John, born December 24, 1760, died young. Nathaniel (q. v.).

(IV) Nathaniel, youngest son of Joseph and Sarah (Greenwood) Greenwood, was born November 6, 1761, and was brought up in the town of Dublin, New Hampshire, where he received his school training. He was married, June 24, 1782, to Mary, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Knapp) Mason, of Dublin, New Hampshire, and in 1793 he removed with his own family and that of his father to Bethel, Maine, and the three sons by this marriage—Ebenezer, Nathaniel Jr. and Thaddeus—settled in Farmington, Maine. Thaddeus, who married Belinda Caldwell, of Hebron, subsequently removed from Farmington to Industry, Maine, where he died in 1864. His wife Mary died in Bethel, February 25, 1825, and he was married in 1827 to Abigail Irving, of Paris, Maine, and he had by this second marriage three children. He subsequently removed from Bethel to Farmington, where he spent the declining years of his life and where he died, surrounded by children and grandchildren, November 7, 1846.

(V) Nathaniel Jr. (2), second son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Mason) Greenwood, was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, December 27, 1790. When three years old he was taken by his parents to Bethel, Maine, where he was brought up and where his school advantages were very limited. He was, however, a studious lad, and by self-instruction and reading he became well informed and able to take a prominent part in the business world in which he lived. He married and removed to Farmington, Maine, and in January, 1832, purchased a farm in that town, now the property of L. B. Manter, and he at the same time purchased the saw mills located on the Farmington Falls, where he carried on an extensive lumber business, employing a large number of men during the winter season in cutting and logging, preparatory to the spring freshets and

summer manufacture of lumber at the mills. He was the first to manufacture hogsheads for use in the sugar markets of the south, for transporting molasses, and affording them at a reasonable price by knocking down each hogshead or cask and securing these parts in well mowed shooks ready to reform into their original forms by inexperienced coopers when they reach the sugar plantation and were to be used at the cane mills. This device proved to be very profitable to both the maker and purchaser, and became generally adopted in the trade. He also engaged in farming, and he served his adopted town in various official positions. He was married on May 11, 1815, to Huldah, daughter of Jacob and Betty (Foster) Howe. Jacob Howe had served in the army in the American revolution, and his daughter Huldah was born in Maine, May 25, 1796. Nathaniel Jr. and Huldah (Howe) Greenwood had ten children: 1. Julia, born in Bethel, Maine, March 14, 1816, married George B. Brown, of New Sharon, Maine. 2. Mason Knob, July 17, 1818, died December 9, 1827. 3. Albert Newton, August 14, 1820, married Matilda A. Soule, resides in Fairfield, Maine, and has served as county commissioner. 4. Zina Hyde (q. v.). 5. Alfred Alanson, February 25, 1827, married twice, had six children, and resides in Attica, Indiana. 6. Marcia Almeda, born March 28, 1829, married three times and has no children living. 7. Huldah Jennie, June 17, 1831, died March 28, 1885. 8. Alma Esther, May 11, 1833, married James H. Bullen, had five children, and resides in Perry, Oklahoma. 9. Charles Mellen, 1834, died 1836. 10. Charles, February 17, 1837, married Martha A. Prescott, of Hallowell, Maine, has three children, and was a hardware merchant first in Farmington, then in Augusta and later in Lewiston, Maine, now of Malden, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Greenwood Jr. died in Farmington, Maine, April 15, 1867, and his widow at the home of her son, Zina Hyde, in Farmington, 1892, in the ninety-seventh year of her age.

(VI) Zina Hyde, third son of Nathaniel Jr. (2) and Huldah (Howe) Greenwood, was born in Bethel, Maine, September 21, 1824. He was educated in the excellent public schools of Farmington, learned the trade of carpenter and builder, worked at his trade in Augusta, Maine, up to 1854, and became an expert bridge builder in Farmington, being appointed by the town authorities to superintend the building of the large bridges that were yearly severely tested and frequently destroyed by the spring freshets with great loss

to the town, the reconstruction of some of the bridges costing many thousand dollars. He conducted a fire insurance business in Farmington from 1854 up to 1893, but was forced to find more active employment for the preservation of his health. He purchased the farm owned by Jesse Butterfield Jr., and became a farmer and bridge builder. He also engaged in canning sweet corn for the market, and has formed a company, erected a large canning establishment and carried on a very useful and profitable business known as the Sandy River Packing Company. This additional care obliged him to leave the farm in 1885, and he purchased in 1887 nine acres of the Stewart farm on High street, and on this estate erected a handsome and substantial residence and sold building lots to home seekers who were willing to improve and beautify the neighborhood. He served as selectman of the town for seven years, 1865-68 and 1876-77. He was made a life member of the Franklin County Agricultural Society and of the Maine State Agricultural Society. He was married November 8, 1849, to Emily Merrill, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Bradbury) Fellows, of Athens, Maine, born June 11, 1829. Zina Hyde and Emily M. (Fellows) Greenwood had six children: 1. Edward, born November 17, 1850, married Emma R. Dutton; he has charge of the railroad shops at Phillips, Maine. 2. Albert Mellen, February 2, 1853, married Affie M. Sanborn, June 22, 1882; he was a jeweller in Phillips, Maine, now resides in Farmington. 3. Orville Short, July 14, 1855, married Cora L. Prescott, and has three children: Mildred Francis, born January 5, 1883; Philip Prescott, October 9, 1884; Fred Albert, April 19, 1887. 4. Chester (q. v.). 5. Lizzie A., April 13, 1861, graduated at State Normal school and became a professional teacher. 6. Emilie, June 28, 1863, educated in the public and high schools, and engaged in preparatory gardening, bedding plants under glass for market gardens up to 1906.

(VII) Chester, son of Zina Hyde and Emily M. (Fellows) Greenwood, was born in Farmington, Maine, December 4, 1858. He was educated in the Farmington public school and Wilton Academy. He patented an ear protector, which he devised when fifteen years old and patented when seventeen. It came into almost universal use, and to meet the demand of the trade he manufactured the protector on a large scale, first on the farm near Farmington and in 1883 moved the industry to West Farmington; in 1887 he erected a large building for the purpose in Centre Village,

which he gave up in 1901 to take possession of a large brick factory which he had erected on Depot street. He invented his own machinery, and the factory continued to turn out sixty thousand pairs annually, and of late years as high as eighty thousand, the business being conducted as Chester Greenwood & Company. He organized the Franklin Independent Telephone Company, and was made president and manager of the corporation, and shortly after he negotiated a sale of the property to the Rockland Telephone Company. He is also largely interested as owner and trustee of valuable and profitable real estate. He is a Prohibitionist in political faith, and a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 58, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Farmington. He was married October 12, 1884, to Sarah Isabel Whittier, of Chesterville, Maine. She is a daughter of Phineas Whittier, an extensive farmer and orchardist, and at one time known as the "Apple King" of Maine. The children of Chester and Sarah Isabel (Whittier) Greenwood are: 1. Lester C., born July 28, 1885, graduated at Dartmouth College, A.B., 1908, and at once entered Institute of Technology, Boston, in naval architecture and marine engineering. 2. Donald Whittier, February 17, 1887, matriculated at Dartmouth with the class of 1910. 3. Vodia E., October 7, 1888, matriculated at Smith College, class of 1912. 4. Clinton W., February 6, 1893, a sophomore at Brewster Free Academy.

The tradition of this family ELDER states that the early ancestors were Scotch and went to Ireland in the time of the great exodus from the former to the latter country in the seventeenth century. The name Elder is from the Anglo-Saxon ealdor, meaning older or senior, and the earliest progenitor of the family, as well as the name, may have come from some point south of the Scotch border.

(I) Samuel and Robert Elder, brothers, came from Ireland, one authority says from Londonderry, another says Artmore, county of Antrim, in the north of Ireland. Robert settled at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and Samuel made his settlement at Presumpscot Falls, in the year 1729, at which time a company of Scotch-Irish came to this state. In 1743 Samuel removed to Windham, then called New Marblehead, where he purchased home lots Nos. 45 and 46, and there he and his son William made themselves a "Dubble house," as was sometimes done by well-to-do settlers. The ordinary house of pioneer days consisted

of a single room built (generally) of logs. The double house had two such rooms, and a space between them roofed and floored, but having no outer walls. This middle space was a very handy and comfortable place to work in warm weather. Samuel Elder married a Huston, by whom he had seven children: 1. Margaret, born in Ireland, married (first) 1752, Samuel Watts; (second) November 9, 1759, Isaac Gilkey, of Gorham. 2. William, mentioned below. 3. Isaac, born in Falmouth, January 19, 1739, married, October 16, 1761, Mary Hunnewell. 4. Elizabeth, born in Falmouth, 1741, married, July 23, 1761, Simon Huston, who moved in 1763 to Gorham, and died there. 5. Eunice, born 1745, married, January 1, 1767, Cary McLellan, of Gorham. 6. Samuel, born *August 29, 1748, married (first) March 3, 1774, Hannah Freeman; (second) Mary Graffam. 7. Jane, whose date of birth is not known, married Eleazer Chase, of Standish, Maine, and settled in Windham, where she died.

(II) William, eldest son of Samuel and ——— (Huston) Elder, was born in Ireland, and was brought in early childhood to Maine by his parents. He married Mary Akers, and they lived and died in the "Dubble house," which stood on the River road, near the spot where Caleb Elder later lived, in the south part of Windham. They had twelve children: 1. John, born August 20, 1752, married Rebecca Graffam. 2. William, February 19, 1754, married Keziah Hanson. 3. Prudence, June 30, 1756, died July 9, 1756. 4 and 5. Joseph and Samuel, twins, July 26, 1757, Joseph married Hannah LeGrow; Samuel died April 10, 1758. 6. Prudence, May 31, 1759, married Thomas Craig. 7. Samuel, March 18, 1761, died March 30, 1761. 8. Reuben, June 22, 1762, married Elizabeth Huston. 9. Rebecca, August 27, 1764, married James Webb. 10. Charles, June 29, 1767, married Betsey Kingsbury. 11. Silas, March 2, 1789, married Abigail Chesley. 12. Isaac, next mentioned.

(III) Isaac, youngest child of William and Mary (Akers) Elder, was born December 9, 1770, died December 3, 1844. He settled in East Windham, and cleared a farm of one hundred acres, the title of which has never since been out of the Elder name. The house he built on this farm is still standing, somewhat modernized in its appearance, it is true, but many of its rooms remaining as he finished them and the wooden cornice in the parlor, around its upper part, remains exactly as he made it. In recognition of the fact that

they were Scotch-Irish, and that their ancestor, Samuel the emigrant, came directly from Ireland, the neighborhood and school district in which Isaac Elder cleared his farm and lived, was called Ireland, while the neighborhood next south, for similar reasons, was called Scotland, both of these localities retaining their respective names to-day. Isaac Elder married (first) Hannah Chesley, born July 12, 1792, died June 2, 1798. He married (second) Mary Jackson, born April 23, 1778, died July 11, 1832. By his first wife he had four children: 1. Joseph, born February 18, 1792, married Ruth Quint, and settled in Anson, Maine. 2. Mary, December 30, 1793, married, June 3, 1830, Major William Smith. 3. Charles, December 1, 1795, married Esther Lowry. 4. Rhea, November 8, 1797, married Harriet Fields. By his second wife, Mary Jackson, the children were as follows: 1. Hannah, September 9, 1799, married Amos LeGrow. 2. Eleanor, February 16, 1801, died unmarried. 3. Betsey, November 17, 1802, married Ezekiel Mayberry. 4. Lydia, April 8, 1905, died unmarried. 5. Richard Jackson, mentioned below. 6. Frances, born August 4, 1810, married Edward Mayberry. 7. Esther A., May 25, 1813, married John E. Kemp. 8. Jane B., November 28, 1817, married Peter Craig. 9. Catherine, June 6, 1820, married Ebenezer Field.

(IV) Richard Jackson, only son of Isaac and Mary (Jackson) Elder, was born in Windham, July 11, 1807, and died in Windham, in the same house in which he was born, February 1, 1877. He received a common school education, and devoted himself to cultivating the soil and was a farmer in comfortable circumstances. He was industrious, loved his home and had no use for secret societies. He was progressive in politics, kept abreast of public thought, and was a strong supporter of Lincoln and his war policy. He married (first) Roxcillana Washburn, born in Hebron, Maine, February 28, 1810, daughter of Stephen Washburn, of Hebron. She died in Windham, June 11, 1866. Stephen Washburn, a miller by trade, moved from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, to Hebron, Maine. He married Betsey Record, by whom he had Anna, 1792; Betsey, 1794; Stephen, 1796; Calvin, 1798; Luther, 1800; Otis, 1802; Hulda, 1804; Thankful, 1806; and Mercy, 1806 (twins). The children by his second wife were: Ruth, born in 1809; Roxcillana, 1810; Isaac, 1812; and Lovisa. Ruth married (first) ——— Washburn; (second) Zacariah Field. Roxcillana, married Richard J. Elder.



Isaac L. Eider

Isaac, married Cynthia Stevens. Lovisa, married James Hadlock. Ruth had by second husband: James, who was drowned while young; Ellen who married Albert Libby, and Georgia, who died unmarried. Isaac had Charles, who died leaving no issue; Emma, who married Warren Dorman, and had one child, Nellie W. Dorman; Lovisa died leaving eight children. Richard J. Elder married (second) Adah S. Elder, widow of Peter Elder, who was born in 1805 and died in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1895. Children of Richard J. and Roxcillana (Washburn) Elder were: 1. Cynthia Jane, born December 14, 1838, married Jordan McLellan and died January 2, 1894. They had: i. Stephen, died young; ii. Minnie E., married Clarence Rolfe, and has five children: Luther Wiswel, born November 18, 1883; Jennie Gertrude, August, 1885; Iris Ola, 1887; Mona Ball and Guy Ellsworth. ii. Lana, married William McLellan, and died in 1894, leaving five children, Mamie Gertrude, November 29, 1833, Jordan Elmo, 1885, Edna P., 1888, Bessie, 1890, and Ruby Lana, 1894. iii. Guy Richard, died young. iv. Wesley Mayberry, married Maud Barrows and has two children, Horace and Cynthia. 2. Isaac, born March 6, 1840, died March 24, 1846. 3. Stephen Washburn, born June 30, 1841, died February 5, 1843. 4. Mary Lovisa, born February 19, 1843, died unmarried, April 9, 1878. 5. Almeda Louisa, born March 29, 1844, died single, May 26, 1860. 6. Stephen Washburn, born June 2, 1845, enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, when but sixteen years old, served his term of enlistment and was honorably discharged. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked in Boston and Portland; then went to San Francisco, where he carried on a large business as house carpenter, contractor and builder, returning to Portland in 1879; he married Lucetta F. LeGrow and settled in Portland, where he continued his business. He died May 18, 1908, leaving one child, Cona Bertrand, who married Lizzie Smith, and with his mother continues to live in Portland. 7. Isaac L., mentioned below. 8. Ellen Maria, born September 16, 1850; died March 31, 1851. 9. Elva Roselett, born August 7, 1851, began teaching at the age of fourteen, teaching in the towns of Windham, Westbrook, Falmouth, Orrington and Brewer; she was assistant principal of Hampden Academy for one year and then went to San Francisco, where she taught in the public schools of that city for twenty-five years and then returned to Portland, where she is living with her brother Isaac.

Elva R. graduated from Westbrook Seminary in the class of 1894. She was never married.

(V) Isaac Luther, fourth son of Richard J. and Roxcillana (Washburn) Elder, was born in Windham, July 27, 1849. He attended the public schools in Windham and Westbrook Seminary, graduating from the seminary in the class of 1868. He entered Bowdoin College in 1869, and graduated in the class of 1873. He acquired his higher education by dint of his own efforts, teaching school during the time in Falmouth, Windham, Westbrook and Bristol, and after graduation at Orrington for two years was principal of Hampden Academy. During a portion of the time he was put to much inconvenience by reason of trouble with his eyes, often suffering extremely, and during his college course, for a period of six months, he was unable to use them at all, not reading a line of print in a book. But he was energetic and determined, and succeeded in securing his diploma with his class, in spite of all the obstacles which hindered but could not stop his progress. In 1875 Mr. Elder entered the office of Strout & Gage of Portland to read law, and in October, 1877, passed his examination and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. Soon afterwards he began the practice of law in Portland, where he has since built up a successful business. Politically Mr. Elder has been a lifelong supporter of the Republican party. From 1894 to 1896 he was city solicitor of Deering, and from 1893 to 1897 judge of the Deering municipal court, when he resigned because of his private business. From 1902 to 1906 he was chairman of the Cumberland County Republican committee. Since 1896 he has been on the board of trustees of Westbrook Seminary. His Masonic standing is as follows: Made a Mason in Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, at Windham; joined Deering Lodge, No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Portland Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; and Deering Chapter, order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of Fraternity Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Rocky Hill Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor. He is also a past grand representative, past deputy **grand chancellor**, past grand chancellor and past supreme representative in that order. He is also a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 45, New England Order of Protection, and Presumpscot Grange, No. 27, Patrons of

Husbandry, of which he is a past master. For many years Mr. Elder has lived, first in the town of Deering, then the city of Deering, and then Ward 8, in the city of Portland, on Dalton street, Pearl street and finally on Coyle street, in one house which he built and from which he has never moved.

Isaac L. Elder married (first) at Windham, October 31, 1875, Georgia A. Starbird, born in Gray, November 10, 1846, daughter of Elery H. and Olive Ann (Wilson) Starbird, of Falmouth. Mr. Starbird was born in Gray and moved to Falmouth, where he was a farmer, teacher, surveyor, and one of the leading citizens for forty years; about 1878 he removed to Gray, where he died. Mr. Elder died in Deering, August 3, 1897, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. Elder married (second) in Portland, October 18, 1902, Mary Elizabeth, born in Standish, June 28, 1849, daughter of William H. and Mary Jane (Hamlin) Moody, of Standish, and widow of Benjamin A. LeGrow. The children, both by first wife, were: 1. Olive Marie, born November 2, 1879, graduated from Westbrook Seminary in the class of 1895 and entered Colby University. Unable by reason of ill health of entering upon her studies at the University, she spent several years in California and the west in a vain effort to regain her health, finally returning to her father's house in Portland, where in 1904 she died and was buried in Evergreen cemetery, at the age of twenty-seven years. Ollie Marie was never married. 2. Harold Starbird, born June 24, 1884, was taught by his mother until able to enter Westbrook Seminary, where he graduated in the class of 1902, entering Bowdoin College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1906, and is now a student in his father's office. In college both father and son were members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a Greek letter fraternity, and both are members of Rocky Hill Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias.

The surname Babson is of ancient English origin, derived like Robson, Batson, Watson, Jackson, from abbreviated personal names. The family has never been numerous in the mother country. The author of the history of Gloucester, Massachusetts, a learned man, and perhaps the most prominent of the American family, searched at the registrar-general's office in London and found no recent traces of the family in the United Kingdom. Tradition in one branch of the American family gave

the English home as Bristol, but the records he examined showed no trace of the name. It is possible that the name is the same as Batson.

(1) James Babson and wife Isabel, together with infant son James, left England with a party of emigrants for the United States. On the trip over James died. Isabel Babson, widow, was the first of the name in America, and she and her only son James are progenitors of all of the name in this country. She was a mid-wife and nurse at Gloucester, Massachusetts. She had several grants of land, of which the earliest was in 1644. Even before this grant she bought a lot of Mr. Milward, known as the Ashley lot, two acres, part of which is now the site of 75 and 77 Front street, which she left to her son James, valued at twenty-seven pounds, six shillings. The place remained in the Babson family a hundred and fifty years. She died at Gloucester, April 6, 1661, aged about eighty-four years, indicating that her birth-year was 1577. James appears to be her only child, although tradition says there was a son John.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) and Isabel Babson, was born in England about 1620-25. His age is given as about thirty in a deposition dated 1663, but he was married as early as 1647 and grantor in a deed of that year, and must have reached his majority. He settled in Little Good Harbor, Gloucester, and was a cooper by trade, making barrels for the fishermen, etc. He had a small farm also. The town granted December 23, 1658, twelve acres of fresh meadow lying above the mill, and twenty acres of upland lying alongside it. On this grant he settled and it finally passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Thomas Witham, husband of his daughter Abigail, and it has remained in the Witham family to the present generation. He died December 21, 1683. His will was dated December 4, 1683, and proved March 25, 1684, bequeathing to wife Elinor, son John and other children, making his son Philip executor. The inventory of his estate amounted to one hundred and eleven pounds, sixteen shillings, an average estate for his day. He married, November 16, 1647, Elinor Hill, at Gloucester, who died March 14, 1714, aged eighty-three years, sister of Zebulon Hill, who came from Bristol, England. Children, all born at Gloucester: 1. James, born September 29, 1648. 2. Elinor, June 15, 1651. 3. Philip, October 15, 1654, settled in Salem, married Hannah Baker, October 22, 1689; had daughter Anna, who married Israel Hendricks. 4. Sarah, February 15,

1656-57, died 1676. 5. Thomas, May 21, 1658, soldier in King Philip's war. 6. John, November 27, 1660, married, 1686, Dorcas Elwell, had grant at Strattsmouth in 1695 to set up fishing; both he and wife died 1737; had nine children. 7. Richard, June 1, 1663, mentioned below. 8. Elizabeth, October 8, 1665. 9. Ebenezer, February 8, 1668, a notorious character, called by Cotton Mather a "playmate of the devil." 10. Abigail, 1670.

(III) Richard, son of James (2) Babson, was born June 1, 1663, at Gloucester. He married (first) Mary Jane Reading, who died February 14, 1718, aged fifty-four years. He married (second) October 14, 1718, Jane Reading, probably widow of John Reading. He was a mariner or coaster and may have removed to Falmouth, Maine, before 1727, as a deed conveying his house and land at Fresh Water Cove to his son John for thirty-four pounds was acknowledged at that place October 10, 1720. He had ten daughters and one son. Five of the daughters lived to marry. Of the son John, mentioned below, there are many descendants.

(IV) John, son of Richard Babson, was born July 9, 1687. He had the homestead of his father at Fresh Water Cove, Gloucester. He married, August 20, 1711, Hannah Hodgkins. Children: 1. Thomas, born and died 1712. 2. John, born 1713, married (first) January 11, 1739; (second) December 2, 1756, Abigail Allen, perhaps widow of John, and (third) March 20, 1771, Anne Savery; he resided in what is known as the old Garrison House on Back street and died March, 1797, aged eighty-four years; son Samuel settled in Lincoln, Massachusetts. 4. Samuel (twin), June 12, 1715. 5. Solomon (twin), June 12, 1715, married, November 9, 1739, Elizabeth Parsons, probably daughter of John; had six daughters, and three sons, Solomon, John and Zebulon. 6. Philip, July 29, 1719, married, July 24, 1744, Mary Elwell. 7. William, October 18, 1721, married (first) July 24, 1744, Mary Williams; (second) Elizabeth Choate. 8. Joseph, mentioned below. Others died young.

(V) Joseph, son of John Babson, was born in Gloucester, July 18, 1732, died in Brooklin, Maine, January 15, 1815. In November, 1773, he removed to Naskeag (now Brooklin), Maine, where he was active in repulsing the encroachments of the British upon the territory about Castine when it was occupied by them during the revolutionary war, and also upon their occupancy of Castine during the

war of 1812; during that war he was captain and owner of privateer and captured at Castine after having captured a vessel loaded with supplies for the British army. He married Martha Somes, June 12, 1755. Children: Joseph, born December 6, 1756, died in Newburyport, April 1, 1843; Martha, Abram, Elizabeth, Susanna, John, mentioned below; James, born at Naskeag, 1775, died 1863.

(VI) John (2), son of Joseph Babson, was born in Gloucester, December 11, 1768. He married Emma Brown. They lived in Brooklin, Maine. Children, probably not in order of birth: John W., Sivilian, mentioned below; Samuel Brown, mentioned below; James Madison, Elizabeth, Sophia, Susan and Louisa.

(VII) Captain Sivilian, son of John (2) Babson, was born in Brooklin, Maine, 1810, and died in Brookville, Maine, in 1888. He was educated in the public schools. Early in his youth he began to go to sea and he was mariner until 1875, when he retired. He became a master mariner when a young man and commanded his own vessel and owned his cargoes for many years. He traded between Boston and Baltimore to the south and to St. John, New Brunswick, to the northward. During the civil war he owned several vessels chartered by the government for transports. In politics Captain Babson was a Republican. He married Abbie Perkins, born in Penobscot, Maine, 1823, died 1904. Children: 1. Emma F., born 1849, died in 1863. 2. George Jay, born 1855, mentioned below. 3. Edwin P., born 1857, merchant at Blue Hill, Maine, married Rose A. Billings; child, Mabel. 4. Clara P., born 1868, married William H. Chadbourne, of East Waterford, Maine; raises fancy cattle and is a lumberman; children: 1. Fred Chadbourne and Philip Chadbourne.

(VIII) George Jay, son of Captain Sivilian Babson, was born in Brooksville, Maine, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Brooksville, Maine, and at the State Normal school, Castine, Maine. He taught school for a time, then traveled through the west buying wool. He came to Foxcroft, Maine, in 1887, and was engaged in merchandizing and lumber business, and built up a large and flourishing business which was incorporated in 1907 as Babson & Company. He married (first) in 1885, Lillian A. Perkins, born in Penobscot, daughter of Horace Perkins. He married (second) in 1900, Jessie Oakes, born in Sangerville, daughter of William P. and Edith (Lewis) Oakes, of Foxcroft. Child of first

wife: Horace P., born June 19, 1889. Children of second wife: Keith O., born June 13, 1901; George Jay Jr., August 2, 1905.

(VII) Samuel Brown, son of John Babson, was born in Brooklin, Maine, October 2, 1812. Married Nancy Tapley, born Brooksville, Maine, March 29, 1811. Children: John Walker, mentioned below. Albert M., born December 18, 1844, died July 31, 1848. James A., born November 7, 1847, died November 4, 1889.

(VIII) John Walker, son of Samuel Brown Babson, was born in Brooksville, Hancock county, Maine, August 15, 1835. He attended the local schools, Blue Hill Academy and the academy at Kent's Hill. He served as postmaster of the town of Brooksville from 1856 to 1859; appointed clerk to Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States in 1861 and served in the United States capitol until 1866, when he was transferred to the pension bureau and made deputy commissioner of pensions in 1869; in 1872 was transferred to the United States patent office and appointed chief of the issue and gazette division, which position he held for more than thirty-five years. A staunch Republican in politics, he has served as chairman of the county committee four years. He is a member of B. B. French Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Washington, D. C., 1866; National Geographic Society; East Washington Citizens' Association; Anthropological Society, and a director of the Board of Trade of Washington, D. C. He married (first) November 5, 1855, at Bangor, Maine, Louise A. Tibbetts, born in Brooklin, Maine, March 14, 1838. Married (second) September 1, 1868, in Boston, Massachusetts, Eliza A. Tibbetts, born in Brooksville, Maine, February 8, 1838, daughter of Noah N. and Elvina (Norton) Tibbetts, who were the parents of six other children: Elvina, Clara, Lydia, Minnie, Noah and James; Noah N. Tibbetts was a sea captain for more than forty years. Children of first wife: 1. May Winifred, born Brooksville, August 3, 1856, married, 1877, Dr. William B. French at Washington, D. C. 2. Abbie Nancy, Brooksville, November 28, 1857, died October 2, 1861. 3. Eugene St. L., Brooksville, February 4, 1861, died February 1, 1888. Children of second wife: 4. Rosie Myrtle, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1869, died March 8, 1904. 5. Don Hamlin, Washington, D. C., January 19, 1871, died same day. 6. John Walker, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1876, educated in public schools and high school of Washington, graduating from

the latter institution in 1893; immediately engaged in business with the Norris Peters Company, lithographers, where he has gradually worked his way to the front until now he is secretary of the corporation. In 1899 he married Mary Elizabeth Halley in Washington, D. C.; children: Isabel, Berwyn B., Beulah Louise and John W., the third. 7. Bertha Belle, Brooksville, August 28, 1878, died June 7, 1889. 8. Berwyn, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1879, died December 30, 1884.

Occasionally one finds a name DEARTH so unusual that it seems to be in a class by itself. In such cases it is not unreasonable to suppose that the form under consideration may be a modification, brought about either by accident or design, of some patronymic more widely distributed. In this case it is possible that Dearth may be derived from Death, a surname rather uncommon in this country, but still more numerous found than Dearth. The family of Dearth appears to be non-existent in England, and in America it has been traced to but two localities outside of Maine. One Thomas Dearth, born March 26, 1777, lived at Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he married Mehitable Bliss. Henry Golden Dearth, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1863, is an artist of repute, and a member of the American National Academy. He is probably a descendant of Captain Golden Death who lived at Bristol in the early part of the nineteenth century and was part owner of a privateer during the war of 1812.

(I) Leonard Dearth was born at Sherborn, Massachusetts, in 1792, and died at East Sangerville, Maine, in 1880. In early life he moved from Massachusetts to Sangerville, and cleared the land where he spent the remainder of his days, and where all his children were born. Leonard Dearth married Fannie Carsley of Sangerville, and their children were: Freeman D., Leander, Henry L., Mercy, Huldah and Rebecca.

(II) Freeman Daniel, youngest son of Leonard and Fannie (Carsley) Dearth, was born at Sangerville, Maine, about 1829, and died in that town in 1886. He was educated in the common schools and at Foxcroft Academy. He was a farmer all his life and lived and died on the old home place, which his father had cleared and where he himself was born. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. About 1853 Freeman Daniel Dearth married Mary B. Spooner, daughter of Daniel and Jemima

(Knowlton) Spooner, of Sangerville, Maine. (See Spooner, VI). Freeman D. and Mary B. (Spooner) Dearth had children: Elwin, deceased; Charles F. and Amelia E. (twins), the former of Foxcroft and the latter of Boston; Leonard, of California; Albert E. and Alice (twins), the former of Lowell and the latter deceased; Freeman Daniel, mentioned below; Elbridge H., of Lowell; Huldah H. (Mrs. Warnell), deceased; Asa E., of Lowell; Arthur L., of Boston; Gertrude M., of Dexter; Blanche E., of Boston.

(III) Freeman Daniel (2), fifth son of Freeman Daniel (1) and Mary B. (Spooner) Dearth, was born at Sangerville, Maine, April 16, 1861. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, at Foxcroft Academy, from which he was graduated in 1881, and at the Maine Central Institute, from which he was graduated in 1883. He entered Bowdoin College, from which he took his degree in 1887. After graduation he became the principal of the high school at Castine and also taught school at Bolton, Massachusetts, for one year. He was then appointed to a government position in the railway mail service on the route between Bangor and Greenville, and also between Bangor and Vanceboro. While holding these positions he began reading law and studied in the office of Crosby & Crosby at Dexter. He was admitted to the Maine bar in 1896. He opened a law office in Dexter on November 16 of that year, and has been in successful general practice there ever since. He is a Republican in politics, and has for three years served as judge of the municipal court. He resigned this office in order to accept that of postmaster, to which he was appointed in 1900. Mr. Dearth takes an active part in the affairs of the town, and holds many positions of trust. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Abbott Memorial Library, is a director of the First National Bank, and has been chairman of the school board. He belongs to Bedivere Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Dexter; and to Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also to the Eastern Star. He attends the Universalist church.

This family is descended
SPOONER from the Spooners of Plymouth and Dartmouth, Massachusetts, who were among the first settlers in the last named town, and figured quite prominently in the early history of that section of Bristol county. One of the most notable representatives of the family was the

Hon. Walter Spooner, a staunch revolutionary patriot, and descendants of the original settler are scattered through the New England and other states.

(I) William Spooner, the first of the name on this side of the ocean, probably arrived in New England from the mother country in 1637, locating in Plymouth, and as he is first mentioned in the records of that town as an apprentice, it may be inferred that he was a minor. He was admitted a freeman in 1654 and resided in Plymouth until about the year 1660, when he removed to that part of Dartmouth which is now Acushnet. He died at Dartmouth, 1684. He married (first) Elizabeth Partridge, who died April 28, 1648. Married (second) March 18, 1652, Hannah, daughter of Joshua Pratt. His children were: John, Sarah, Samuel, Martha, William, Isaac, Hannah, Mercy and Ebenezer.

(II) Samuel, elder son of William Spooner and his second wife, Hannah (Pratt) Spooner, was born, probably at Plymouth, Massachusetts, January 14, 1655, and died at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1739. When Samuel was five years old, his father removed to the new settlement of Acushnet in the Dartmouth purchase, and the son spent all of his long life in that place or the immediate neighborhood. He inherited lands from his father, and his homestead contained one hundred and four acres and a half "Situate and being on ye eastward side of Acooshnet river." Samuel Spooner was constable in 1680 and also in 1684, served on the grand and petit juries, and held other positions of trust. He and his brother John, with others of the Dartmouth proprietors, were successful defendants in suits brought by Zachary Allin, William Wood and others in 1684 and 1686. Samuel Spooner's will was dated September 27, 1731, and proven February 19, 1739. In it he provides for his wife and eleven children; but the provisions of the will indicate that he had already divided a considerable portion of his estate among the latter. About 1688 Samuel Spooner married Experience, daughter of Daniel Wing, and his second wife, Anna (Ewer) Wing. Daniel Wing came from England with his parents in 1632 and settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he was several times fined for being a Quaker. On four of these occasions he was obliged to pay five pounds, and at another time ten. Experience (Wing) Spooner was born August 4, 1668, and was living in 1731. To her and her husband, Samuel Spooner, were born eleven children: William, February 13, 1689; Mary,

January 4, 1691, married Caleb Peckham; Samuel, February 4, 1693; Daniel, whose sketch follows; Seth, January 31, 1695; Hannah, January 27, 1697; Jashub, November 13, 1698; Anna, April 18, 1700; Experience, June 19, 1702; Beulah, June 27, 1705, married John Spooner; Wing, April 30, 17—.

(III) Daniel, third son of Samuel and Experience (Wing) Spooner, was born February 28, 1694, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and died at Petersham, that state, in 1797. He went from Dartmouth to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was admitted a freeman of the colony in May, 1732, and where he carried on the business of house carpentry in company with his brother, Wing Spooner. After a time Daniel returned to New Bedford, but he removed to Hardwick prior to June 16, 1748. In a deed of July 14, 1750, he is described as of Nichewoag (Petersham), but he moved there more than a year earlier, because on April 2, 1749, Daniel Spooner and his wife were received into the membership of the First Church at Petersham on letters from the church at Dartmouth. On July 11, 1750, Daniel Spooner was chosen one of the deacons of the First Church at Petersham, which office he held many years. Deacon Spooner was an energetic, reliable man and a sturdy patriot. Although eighty-one years of age when the revolution broke out, he took a decided interest in the struggle and gave his ardent support to the American cause. In the town offices of Petersham he served in one capacity or another from 1755 to 1768. As an evidence of his vigorous old age, it is said that after he had passed his ninetieth year, he made the journey to Vermont on horseback to visit his sons. Although devoted to his family and an excellent provider, he was a stern disciplinarian, after the fashion of the times. A great-grandson of his relates that the "Deacon was a carpenter and joiner, and worked much from home during the week, and on his return Saturday night, he would call up his large family of boys, and, without any inquiry, would give each of them a whipping, presuming that, by their conduct through the week, they had deserved it." On October 10, 1728, Daniel Spooner married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah (Devotion) Ruggles, who was born October 21, 1710, and died in August, 1767. They had ten children, many of whom seemed to have inherited their father's trait of longevity, for three of them lived to be past eighty, and three more continued well along into the nineties. The children were: Lucy, born August 29, 1729, died

April 2, 1821; Elizabeth, January 14, 1731, died November 24, 1756; Philip, December 13, 1733, died September 30, 1826; Shearjashub, August 14, 1735, died April 25, 1785; Ruggles, March 24, 1737, died in 1831; Wing, whose sketch follows; Eliakim, April 7, 1740, died January 3, 1820; Daniel, December 10, 1741, died in November, 1828; Hannah, June 25, 1743, died young; Paul, March 20, 1746, afterwards lieutenant governor of Vermont, died September 5, 1789. The next month after the death of his first wife, on September 3, 1767, Deacon Daniel Spooner married Bethiah Nichols. The funeral baked meats must literally have furnished forth the marriage tables. Perhaps the good deacon must not be too harshly judged, however, for both his elder daughters had married at the age of eighteen, his youngest daughter had died young, the youngest of his seven sons was twenty-one, and house-keepers were probably hard to get. Wives were evidently to be had in indefinite succession, for on October 16, 1780, at the age of eighty-six, he espoused his third, Mrs. Mary Dean, widow of Paul Dean, and daughter of Nathaniel and Rosilla (Coombs) Whitcomb. She was comparatively a young woman at the time of her Spooner marriage, being thirty-three years the junior of the Deacon, whom she survived a quarter of a century. Mary (Whitcomb) (Dean) Spooner was born October 9, 1727, and died May 9, 1822. She was admitted to the church in Petersham, September 10, 1781, on a letter from the church in Hardwick.

(IV) Wing, fourth son of Deacon Daniel and Elizabeth (Ruggles) Spooner, was born December 29, 1738, and died at Petersham, Massachusetts, December 7, 1810. Like his elder brothers, Shearjashub and Ruggles, and his younger brothers, Eliakim and Daniel, Wing Spooner entered the army and fought in the wars of his country, finally reaching the rank of captain. At the breaking out of the French and Indian war, Wing Spooner, then only nineteen years of age, enlisted in the company of Captain Stone, and in 1758 was transferred to the company of Captain Alexander Dalrymple where he served for a long time. He was one of the first to advocate the cause of American independence, and was active and efficient in raising volunteers and in helping to devise ways and means for the prosecution of the war. So great was his patriotic ardor that he caused his two eldest sons to enlist in the Federal service when they were mere youths and not legally required to bear arms. In April, 1775, Wing

Spooner enlisted in the company of Captain John Wheeler, and soon after was raised to the rank of captain. He commanded a company in the regiment of Colonel Nathan Sparhawk at the battle of Bennington, and took part in the battle of White Plains and other important conflicts. He was a resident of Petersham most of his life, and the house where he and his wife passed the entire forty-eight years of their union was standing in that town in 1883, situated about half a mile west of the village. Wing Spooner held many important local offices, and showed good judgment in his management of public trusts. On January 27, 1763, Wing Spooner married Eunice, daughter of Joseph Stevens, who was born August 31, 1746, and died in August, 1838. Twelve children were born to Wing and Eunice (Stevens) Spooner: Stevens, whose sketch follows; Ruggles, April 18, 1765; Hannah, January 7, 1767; Dolly, May 12, 1769; Joel, April 26, 1771; Charles, January 13, 1773; Wing and Eunice (twins) November 20, 1775; Asa, February 20, 1778; Daniel, May 25, 1780, moved to Walpole, New Hampshire; Joseph, August 29, 1782, died on October 11 of that year; Lois, December 24, 1783.

(V) Stevens, eldest child of Captain Wing and Eunice (Stevens) Spooner, was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, August 17, 1763, and died at Sangerville, Maine, August 17, 1827. While a lad he enlisted as a soldier in his father's company, and later was a volunteer in the company of Captain Peter Woodbury. He saw considerable active service; was engaged in the battle of Bennington; was present at the surrender of Burgoyne (being but fourteen at the time these two events occurred); and was on duty at West Point at the time of the attempted treason of Arnold. Soon after marrying Mr. Spooner moved to Sangerville, Maine, where he bought land and became a farmer. He was an active, industrious and enterprising citizen, and enjoyed the respect of the community where he dwelt. On July 2, 1787, Stevens Spooner married Sally, daughter of John and Rebecca (Rice) Hodgkins, who died July 4, 1841. Eight children of this couple are recorded: Lois, December 3, 1791; Lewis, August 23, 1793; Clarissa, October 26, 1795; Leonard, September 10, 1798; Paul, December, 1800; Eunice, January 2, 1802; Lucretia, February, 1805; and Daniel (2), mentioned below.

(VI) Daniel (2), youngest of the eight children of Stevens and Sally (Hodgkins) Spooner, was born at Sangerville, Maine, De-

cember 26, 1808, and died November 19, 1884. On December 6, 1832, he married Jemima Knowlton, born April 2, 1811, died September 14, 1895; they had six children: Mary B., married Freeman Daniel Dearth (see Dearth, II); Benjamin F., died young; Asa S., Benjamin F., Lucretia, Ella Maria.

WOODCOCK This family was one of the earliest in Massachusetts, and its descendants

now number many thousands. In early times they were prominent in Indian wars, and later in the revolution they bore their part. They have always been energetic and progressive.

(I) The name of John Woodcock Sr. ranks high among the early colonists of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. In Hotten's Emigration Lists is given a John Woodcock, who emigrated March 20, 1635, from Weymouth, England, to New England, described as being a little over twenty years of age, and this is supposed to be the John referred to. He lived in the North Purchase, at which place he was allowed one and one-half acres, by Rehoboth, in 1666. His house was at Ten Mile River, now a part of the town of Attleboro. In 1673 he was made freeman. He was a man of true worth, an enterprising and successful citizen, and a brave soldier. His house was a strategic point in Indian warfare in 1676, and many important meetings were arranged for at this place. His house was a landmark for many miles around, and was given prominence in directing the route of travellers who started out from Boston. About 1649 he married Sarah, the mother of his children. She died in 1676, at Attleboro, and by 1692 he had married Joanna, his second wife. His children were: John, Israel, Jonathan, Thomas, a daughter who became the wife of Thomas Estabrook, Mary and Deborah.

(II) Jonathan, third son of John and Sarah Woodcock, married Mary, about 1698, and had children as follows: Deborah, Phœbe, Jonathan, Thomas, Benjamin and William.

(III) Benjamin, third son of Jonathan and Mary Woodcock, was born June 12, 1707, at Attleboro, and died in 1759 or later. He married Margaret White, and their children were: 1. Benjamin, born December 31, 1735. 2. Nathan, January 9, 1737-38. 3. Margaret, August 26, 1740. 4. David, June 4, 1742. 5. John, June 15, 1744. 6. Mary, March 13, 1745-46. 7. Ruth, February 27, 1747-48. 8. A child, June 3, 1750. 9. Hannah, April 29, 1752. 10. Jonathan, April 28, 1753. 11. Hepzibah, June 4, 1758.

(IV) David, third son of Benjamin and Margaret (White) Woodcock, was born June 4, 1742. He was a sergeant in Captain Jacob Ide's company, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, who marched on the alarm of the battle of Bunker Hill. He was also in Captain Stephen Richardson's company in the six weeks campaign at Roxbury in 1775, and was one of the company of five months men that "went to Yorke" in 1776. He was sergeant in Captain Alexander Foster's company from Attleboro, in Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment in the campaign at Rhode Island, from July 27 to August 12, 1778. With his wife and six children, he removed from Attleboro to Union, Maine, in 1784, and at once became prominent in the affairs of the town. He settled upon what was called the "Mill Farm," where he built a grist-mill. He was active in church matters, and was one of a committee to raise funds for building a church. He was selectman in 1788, and in 1790 is mentioned as a tithingman; the same year he was appointed by the town as one of a committee to look for a plot of ground and secure it for a burying-ground. He died December 7, 1790, and was the first person interred in this "burying-place." September 17, 1765, he married Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hastings) Holmes; she was born June 10, 1741, and died September 25, 1823. Their children were: Benjamin, David, Hannah, Linda (Belinda), Nancy, Polly and Theodore. All except the last-named were born at Attleboro, Massachusetts.

(V) David (2), second son of David (1) and Abigail (Holmes) Woodcock, was born October 23, 1771, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, and married Aphia Peabody. Their son, Dexter Hatch, was born September 11, 1795, and John Thompson was born November 25, 1801, both at Union, Maine. (Further mention is made in this article of John Thompson Woodcock.)

(VI) Dexter Hatch, elder son of David (2) and Aphia (Peabody) Woodcock, was born September 11, 1795, at Union, Maine. In 1821 he married Jane Hovey, and their children were: Nancy Jane, John Calvin, David James, Dorothy Ann, Aaron Hovey, Hannah Smith, Thomas Jefferson and William Dexter.

(VII) Aaron Hovey, third son of Dexter Hatch and Jane (Hovey) Woodcock, was born February 11, 1832, at Alexander, Maine, and died in 1906 at Calais, Maine. He was town clerk of Princeton, Maine, about 1870, and was elected from Princeton to the Maine legislature. He married (first) Olive Jane

Gould, born at Baring, Maine. Their children were: 1. Fannie Eva, married E. B. Larrabee, of Carroll, Maine, and has four children. Mrs. Larrabee now resides at Tewksbury, Massachusetts. 2. Lindsay Todd. 3. Edna Gertrude, married Edgar H. Polleys, of Baring, Maine, and has four children. 4. Fidelia Gould. Mr. Woodcock married (second) Addie Robbins, of Baileyville, Maine, and they had children as follows: 1. Dexter. 2. Dora, who died in infancy. 3. Belle, now a teacher in the public schools of Calais, Maine. 4. George W., now residing in Bove, Minnesota.

(VIII) Lindsay Todd, son of Aaron Hovey and Olive Jane (Gould) Woodcock, was born August 23, 1858, at Baring, Maine. He received his education in Princeton, Maine, and his first business experience was in a country store. He had charge of the store of F. Shaw & Brother, Grand Lake Stream, Maine, for some time, until he removed to Chicago, in 1876. In the following year he entered the service of Field Leiter & Company, in their retail store, and he has continued ever since in the employ of that firm and its successor, Marshall Field & Company. In 1878 he became assistant manager of the ribbons, jewelry, fans and umbrella sections, and three years later became manager of these departments. In 1889 he became superintendent of the retail establishment, and by his enterprise and zeal has contributed largely to the success of the firm. In January, 1907, he was made general manager of the retail store. He is a member of the New England Society, also of Sons of American Revolution. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Oak Park, also of the Presbyterian League of Chicago. He is a member of Oak Park Club of Oak Park, the Westward Ho Golf Club of Oak Park, and the Union League Club of Chicago. Mr. Woodcock is also director of the Oak Park Trust & Savings Bank. He married, at Chicago, June 3, 1884, Maude H., daughter of Charles K. and Josephine (Abbott) Waterhouse. She was born January 2, 1865, at Boston, Massachusetts. Their children are: 1. Robert Lindsay, born September 21, 1886. 2. Marjorie Louise, December 28, 1891. 3. Helen Gladys, April 12, 1894. 4. Lois Todd, October 29, 1899.

(VI) John Thompson, son of David (2) and Aphia (Peabody) Woodcock, was born November 25, 1801, at Union, Maine. He married, November 16, 1826, Harriet Jones, of Robinston, Maine, and their children were:

1. Alfred Carpenter, born March 16, 1828.
2. Sarah Ann, August 31, 1830.
3. Caroline Thaxter, October 11, 1832.
4. John Leighton, January 30, 1836.
- 5 and 6. Elizabeth McAllister and Mary Brook, October 3, 1838.
7. Belinda Thompson, February 14, 1841.
8. Abigail Howe, April 26, 1844.

(VII) John Leighton, second son of John Thompson and Harriet (Jones) Woodcock, was born January 30, 1836. After attending the public schools of Calais, Maine, he went to St. Stephens Academy for a short time, after which he engaged in mercantile business at Calais. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and remained in that city for three years, when he returned to Maine. In 1867 he came to Chicago again, and was for thirty-five years engaged in conducting various hotels. He was one of the firm of Woodcock & Loring, who kept the Matteson House, corner Jackson street and Wabash avenue, also the Clifton House, corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue. Mr. Woodcock was very successful in these enterprises, and in December, 1892, sold his interests and retired. He is a Republican in political views, and is a member of the Union Park Congregational Church. His residence is No. 1218 Washington Boulevard. He married Elsie Watts, daughter of Samuel W. and Mary B. Haycock, of Calais, Maine, and their children are: 1. Charles Price, born October 15, 1860, at Calais, Maine; secretary of firm of E. Schneider & Company, Chicago; married Jeannet Service; one child, William Price. 2. Samuel Jones, July 11, 1862, died August 22, 1863. 3. Elsie Gertrude, June 7, 1864. 4. Harriet Farrar, September 12, 1866. 5. Alfred Kimball, September 21, 1868, at Chicago; is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; married Jessie Jackson and they have two children: Willis J. and Charles J. 6. Robert Hill, August 12, 1870, at Chicago; he is a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is employed in the treasurer's office of Allis-Chalmers Company; married Alma Wilson and they have one son, Robert. 7. John Thompson, April 2, 1874, at Chicago, and is now a resident of the state of Idaho; married Grace Gardner and they have one child, Ruth Alden. 8. Ralph Emerson, January 21, 1878, died January 14, 1883. 9. Grace Loring, September 16, 1884.

In England the family of RICHARDS Richards were principally yeomen, gentleman farmers and merchants engaged in shipping trade.

On the 31st of March, 1632, at Exeter, England, a license to marry was given to James Richards (1), of Silverton, Devonshire, and Wilmot Digon. Of the eight children born of this marriage, the one in whom this article is interested is the sixth child and fifth son, Henry.

(II) Henry, fifth son of James and Wilmot (Digon) Richards, was born in Silverton and baptized in the church at that place, April 16, 1634. He married Dorothy Pease, and had nine children.

(III) James (2), eldest son of Henry and Dorothy (Pease) Richards, lived and died in Silverton, England. He married ———, and had four children.

(IV) John, eldest son of James (2) and ——— Richards, of London and Edmonton, was a merchant in London, and there carried on an extensive shipping trade with Spain and her colonies. He married Dorothy, daughter of Joshua Galliard. He died in August, 1736.

(V) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Dorothy (Galliard) Richards, was baptized March 4, 1737, in the church at Edmonton, England. He owned the estate of North House, Catherington, in Hambledon, Hampshire, England, on which he lived as a gentleman farmer. He married Maria Downman, who died in Hambledon, November 11, 1826, having outlived her husband seven years, he having died at that place, July 27, 1819. The children of John and Maria (Downman) Richards were: John, Richard, George, Dorothy, Maria, Anne, Frances.

(VI) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Maria (Downman) Richards, of North House, Catherington, was born in Hambledon, Hants, May 9, 1768, and died in London, March 26, 1835. In his youth he came to this country in the employ of the Barings, and was afterwards a merchant in Boston, living on Chestnut street, where he was a friend and patron of Gilbert Stuart, the painter, whose portraits of members of the family are considered his greatest works (vid. *Century Cyclopedia of Names*). He married Susan Coffin, youngest daughter of Stephen Jones, of Machias, Maine, judge of probate court of Calais, Maine. His children were: John, George, Francis, Henry, Maria Downman, Charles Jones. After the panic of 1817 he returned to England, and lived with his sisters on his estate at North House.

(VII) Francis, son of John (3) and Susan (Coffin) Richards, was born in Goultsboro, Maine, May 13, 1805. He was educated at Hyde Abbey school, near Winchester, Eng-

land, and returned to New England in or about the year 1827, living in Calais, Maine, where in company with his twin brother Henry, who accompanied him to America, he found employment on the Bingham estate in that place. They subsequently engaged in the lumber trade, manufacturing lumber on a large scale, and continued in this business up to 1832, when Francis removed to Gardiner, Maine, at the solicitation of his wife's uncle, Frederick Tudor, and engaged with him in the ice business. The business was ruined by the experiment of shipping ice to the West Indies and by the loss of the ice plant on the Kennebec river by a freshet. Mr. Richards then returned to England, where he studied the principles of the manufacture of paper, and acquiring the art in a paper mill in England he returned to Maine and started a paper mill in Gardiner with a partner, the firm being Richards & Hoskins. They continued the business 1853-58, and in the latter year the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Richards. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Gardiner, was warden of Christ Church, and a prominent church worker in the diocese of Maine. He was married, September 18, 1832, to Anne Hallowell Gardiner, daughter of Robert Hallowell and Emma Jane (Tudor) Gardiner, of Oaklands, Gardiner, Maine. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 5, 1807, died in Paris, France, 1876. The death of Francis Richards occurred in Gardiner, Maine, 1858. He had children: Francis Gardiner, George Henry, Sarah Sullivan, John Tudor, Robert Hallowell, Henry.

(VIII) Henry, youngest son of Francis and Anne Hallowell (Gardiner) Richards, was born in Gardiner, Maine, July 17, 1848. He received his primary and secondary school training in Gardiner; his intermediate course of instruction at Wellington College, Wokingham, Berkshire, England, taking a five years course in that institution; prepared for matriculation at Harvard College at Dixwell's school in Boston; was graduated at Harvard University, A.B., 1869; took a post-graduate course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He practiced this profession in Boston up to 1876, when he returned to Gardiner, where in company with his brothers, Francis G. and John Tudor, he took up the paper manufacturing business founded by his father which had been purchased from the estate by Francis G. and was carried on by him under the firm name of Richards & Company until his death in 1884.

It was then formed into a joint stock company known as the Richards Paper Company, and so continued up to 1900, when the business was consolidated with the International Paper Company, that great corporation purchasing the property. Henry Richards then engaged in architectural business during the winter season, and during the summer carries on a summer camp for boys at Great Pond in Belgrade, Maine. He has always been independent of political parties, voting for men and measures rather than with party organizations. He has served as chairman of the Gardiner school board; trustee of the Gardiner Water District; director of the Public Library of Gardiner; member of the city council. He is a communicant of Christ Church, Gardiner, and served as a vestryman for many years. He was married June 17, 1871, to Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Gridley and Julia (Ward) Howe, of Boston. Laura E. was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 27, 1850; she was educated in private schools in Boston, and became widely known by her books, written principally for the young. Among the titles with year of first publication are: "Sketches and Scraps," 1881; "Five Mice in a Mouse Trap," 1883; "The Joyous Story of Toto," 1885; "Toto's Merry Winter," 1887; "Queen Hildegarde," 1889; "Captain January," 1890; "In My Nursery," 1890; "Hildegarde's Holiday," 1891; "Hildegarde's Home," 1892; "When I Was of Your Age," 1893; "Glimpses of the French Court," 1893; "Melody," 1893; "Marie," 1894; "Nautilus," 1895; "Jim of Hellas," 1895; "Five Minute Stories," 1895; "Hildegarde's Neighbors," 1895; "Narcissa," 1896; "Some Day," 1896; "Isla Heron," 1896; "Three Margarets," 1897; "Hildegarde's Harvest," 1897; "Rosin the Beau," 1898; "Margaret Montfort," 1898; "Love and Rocks," 1898; "Quicksilver Sue," 1899; "Peggy," 1899; "Rita," 1900; "For Tommy," 1900; "Snow White," 1900; "Fernly House," 1901; "Geoffry Strong," 1901; "Mrs. Tree," 1902; "The Hurdy-Gurdy," 1902; "Mrs. Tree's Will," 1905; "The Journal and Letters of Samuel Gridley Howe," 1906; "The Wooing of Calvin Parks," 1908; "The Golden Windows," 1903; "The Silver Crown," 1906; "The Piccolo," 1906; "Grandmother," 1907.

Samuel Gridley Howe, the father of Laura Elizabeth (Howe) Richards, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 10, 1801, son of Joseph N. and Patty (Gridley) Howe. He was graduated at Brown University, A.B., 1821, and at Harvard Medical School, M.D., 1824. He was a member of the Patriot army

in Greece, fighting for the freedom of that ancient country, 1824-30, and was surgeon of the Greek naval fleet, 1827-30. He visited the United States in 1827 and raised funds for the relief of famine stricken people of the land whose cause he had espoused, and later founded a colony of Greeks on the Isthmus of Corinth. In 1830 he returned to Boston, and, under Dr. Fisher's suggestion, prepared to start a school for the blind. With this end in view he visited Europe in 1831 to study the methods there in use for educating the blind. While in Paris his sympathies were enlisted in behalf of the Polish patriots, and he was made president of a committee organized for their relief by General Lafayette. While carrying the relief thus raised to a detachment of the Polish army he was arrested by the Prussian government, imprisoned for six weeks, and then conveyed to the frontier of France and liberated, after being forbidden to return within the Prussian borders. Having fulfilled his mission for the Polish Relief Committee, he returned to Boston to take up the more peaceful work of educating the blind, and there started in his father's house the school which was the foundation of what is now known as the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, of which he was superintendent for forty-five years, up to the time of his death. His greatest achievement in this undertaking was the education of Laura Dewey Bridgman, the blind and deaf mute, and the attention this remarkable accomplishment called to his success, brought him pupils, endowments and patrons that insured his success. He also organized and founded the Massachusetts School for Idiots and Feeble-minded Youth, and he was superintendent also of that institution 1848-75. (vid. *The Journals and Letters of Samuel Gridley Howe*, ed. Laura E. Richards.) He married, in 1843, Julia Ward, the well known author, woman suffragist and reformer, best known popularly as the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," who in 1908, when eighty-nine years of age, was still actively engaged in her philanthropic work and an eloquent speaker before public assemblages. Mrs. Richards is a writer of rare force, and her two score and more books for the young, and her innumerable short articles in prose and verse, which find place in current literary journals all over the English speaking world, are lovingly drawn from the beautiful home life enjoyed at Gardiner. Her parents named her Laura as a compliment to Laura Dewey Bridgman (1829-1889).

The seven children of Henry and Laura E. Richards are: 1. Alice Maud, born in Boston, July 24, 1872, now a teacher in the Gardiner high school. 2. Rosalind, born June 30, 1874. 3. Henry Howe, born February, 1876, A.B., Harvard, 1898, teacher in Groton school, Groton, Massachusetts. 4. Julia Ward, born in Gardiner, Maine, 1878, married Carleton A. Shaw, teacher, Groton, Massachusetts. 5. Maud, born 1881, died in infancy. 6. John, born February 13, 1884, A.B., Harvard, 1907, student in Harvard Law School. 7. Laura Elizabeth, born February 12, 1886.

In the tide of sturdy emigrants who left England's shores to settle along the "stern and rockbound coast" of New England in the early part of the seventeenth century was the ancestor of the Sargents, who have thought more about the clearing away of the wilderness, the making of homes and farms, the erection of workshops and factories, the rearing of churches and schoolhouses, and the founding of a great free nation, than of keeping a record of their acts. A brief account of some of them is here given. The earliest record seeming to bear on the origin of the Sargent family of this article appears in the Abbey church at Bath, England, under date of November 22, 1602, where the record of the marriage of Richard Sargent and Katherine Stevens is set out, and it states further "Ano Dom. 1630, Jenning Walters and Joane Sargent were married April 15," and under "Baptism," "Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Sargent, 28 day, 1603, October; 1606, June, William the Sonne of Richard Sargent the 28th; March, 1609, Joane the daughter of Richard Sargent was baptised the 26th." No further record of father or son is found there, and it is inferred that they may have gone to London and William shipped from there.

(I) One historian of the Sargent family says: "At first I was not inclined to believe this William was our ancestor, or from this part of England. But since learning that the father of William's first wife, 'Quarter Master John Perkins,' was at Agawam in August, 1631, a short time after arriving in America, and that he came from near Bath, England, it seems quite probable that if William was from there and with Captain Smith in 1614, when the latter landed at Agawam and wrote up its beauties and advantages, William may have returned and induced John Perkins and others to emigrate." The first record found of William is in the general court records of Massa-

chusetts Colony in April, 1633, where a copy of an act appears to protect him and other grantees of land at Agawam, now Ipswich, Massachusetts, in their rights. The next record is that of his oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1639. It is shown by records and deeds that he was one of the first settlers at Wessacucoh, now Newbury, in 1635; at Winnacunnnet, now Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638; at South Merrimac, now Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, and that "William Sargent, townsman and commissioner of Salisbury," had a tax rate December 25, 1650, of 7s. 4d. He was next located at Salisbury New Town, now Amesbury and Merrimack, in 1655, where he resided until his death in 1675. He is believed to have married Elizabeth Perkins about 1633, as she came with her parents to America in the ship "Lion," in the spring of 1631. She died before September 18, 1670, for William married at that time Joanna Rowell, who survived him and married Richard Currier, of Amesbury. The children of William Sargent seem to have been as follows, but owing to lack and contradiction of records there is uncertainty about them: Mary, Elizabeth, died young; Thomas, William, Lydia, Elizabeth, died young; Sarah, died young; Sarah and Elizabeth.

(II) Thomas, third child and eldest son of William and Elizabeth Sargent, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1643, died February 27, 1706; he was a farmer, and resided on "Bear Hill." He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Amesbury before Major Robert Pike, December 20, 1677; held public office, and was quite a prominent man in civil affairs, and a lieutenant in the militia. His will was dated February 8, 1706, and probated at Salem, April 8, 1706. He married, January 2, 1667, Rachel, born February 3, 1648, daughter of William Barnes, of Amesbury and Salisbury. She died in 1719. Both were buried in the "Ferry Cemetery." Their children were: Thomas, died young; John, died young; Mary, Hannah, Thomas, Rachel, Jacob, William, Joseph, Judith, died young; Judith and John.

(III) John, youngest son of Thomas and Rachel (Barnes) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, May 18, 1692. He was a farmer and held the position and rank of captain in the Colonial militia. He married, in Amesbury, January 12, 1713, Hannah Quimby, of Amesbury, born August 23, 1692, and they had eight children. Captain John Sargent died in Amesbury, May 19, 1762, and was buried there. His will was probated in

Salem in 1762. The children of Captain John and Hannah (Quimby) Sargent were all born in Amesbury, as follows: 1. Mary, September 16, 1714, married Stephen Patten. 2. Robert, October 11, 1716, married Anne Coffin, of West Newbury, and he died February 20, 1796. 3. Joshua, November 5, 1719, died October 22, 1757. 4. John (q. v.), March 18, 1721. 5. Josiah, March 18, 1724, married Sarah, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Bagley) Sargent, and he died April 17, 1818. 6. Thomas, March 20, 1727, married Sarah Clement, and died March 16, 1794. 7. Hannah, February 25, 1730, married Mr. Colby. 8. Rachel, February 19, 1732, married Aaron Sawyer, M.D., of Amesbury.

(IV) John (2), third son of Captain John (1) and Hannah (Quimby) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, March 18, 1721. He was a farmer and resided in Methuen after his marriage, February 26, 1746, to Mary Tucker, of Amesbury, and they had ten children, all born in Methuen. Mary (Tucker) Sargent died February 28, 1777, and he married, September 30, 1777, Miriam Swan, of Methuen, by whom he had no children. The children of John and Mary (Tucker) Sargent were: 1. John, born March, 1746, died August 11, 1749. 2. John (q. v.), August 5, 1749. 3. Molly, January 16, 1751. 4. Olive, February 14, 1753, married John Masten. 5. Ebenezer, October 26, 1755, married Mary March and died November 8, 1838. 6. Joshua, November 26, 1757, claimed to have served in the revolutionary war, married Abigail Ladd, and died February 23, 1844. 7. Molly, September 6, 1759. 8. Alice, August 14, 1761, married Jonathan Swan, of Sunberton, New Hampshire. 9. Benjamin, September 2, 1763, married Olive Bodwell, of Methuen. 10. Jacob, August 25, 1765, married Mercy, daughter of James and Meribah (Ordway) Sargent.

(V) John (3), son of John (2) and Mary (Tucker) Sargent, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, August 5, 1749. He was a manufacturer of woollens and established the first fulling mill in that section of Massachusetts now the center of both cotton and woolen manufactory of the United States. He also conducted a flour mill and had the first mill in which flour was bolted so as to separate the flour from the middlings, by a process of sifting that he introduced. He married, September 12, 1771, Elizabeth Bodwell, of Methuen; children: 1. Asa, born in Methuen, April 25, 1773. (He is supposed to be the Asa Sargent who was a surgeon in the United



H. E. Sargent.

States army in 1800.) 2. Abigail, January 26, 1775, married Stephen Runnells, of Methuen. 3. Molly, Methuen, April 21, 1777, married John Cluff, and had seven children. 4. Elizabeth, May 20, 1779, died 1788. 5. Frederick, April 17, 1781. 6. Sally, May 17, 1783, married Daniel Morrill, of Sutton, New Hampshire. 7. Sophia, April 27, 1785, died 1788. 8. John, May 18, 1787, died young. 9. John Tucker, April 24, 1790, married Abiah M. Frye, and died March 19, 1840. 10. William A., January 26, 1792, married Wealthy Austin, of Salem, New Hampshire. 11. Eliza B., May 20, 1794, married Ebenezer Kimball. 12. Rufus King, January 13, 1797, married Hannah Shaw, and died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 29, 1850. 13. Jedediah, September, 1799, died young. Elizabeth (Bodwell) Sargent died in Methuen, Massachusetts, November 29, 1803, and on October 12, 1804, her husband married as his second wife Dorothy Huse, of Methuen, who was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, in 1773, and died at Methuen, August 8, 1852. The children of John and Dorothy (Huse) Sargent were: 1. Jedediah Warren, born May 2, 1805, married Clara F. Smith, of Newton, Massachusetts. Jedediah Warren Sargent was a Baptist clergyman receiving his training in theology at the Newton Theological Institution, Newton Centre, Massachusetts, graduating in 1834. 2. Sulvanus Gilman, February 19, 1807, married Martha A. Richards, of Hallowell, Maine, was a graduate of Waterville College, 1834, became a Baptist clergyman and died at Augusta, Maine, February 21, 1896. 3. Walter Taylor (q. v.), February 3, 1809. 4. George Anson, February 22, 1811.

(VI) Walter Taylor, third son of John (3) and Dorothy (Huse) Sargent, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, February 3, 1809. He attended the public school of Methuen, worked in his father's fulling mill, and after 1828 in a woolen mill at Andover, Massachusetts; again attended school 1831-32 in South Reading; Waterville Academy 1833-34; matriculated at Colby College, Waterville, in 1834, but was obliged to leave by reason of continued ill health and he worked in his father's fulling mill in Methuen and in 1836 took up an elective course at Colby and was licensed to preach by the Baptist church of Methuen. He supplied churches at Billerica and Randolph, Massachusetts, and at Somersworth, New Hampshire, and in 1837 took his first regular pastorate at Buxton, Maine, and served that church one year. In July, 1838, he accepted a call to the Baptist church at

Damariscotta, Maine, and in August, 1838, was ordained as pastor, the service of ordination being held August 14, 1838. He went from there to Bowdoinham, where he was pastor of the Baptist church in that place up to the spring of 1842, when he went to Mount Vernon, where he served 1843-49; was at Acton, Maine, 1849-55; Sanford, Maine, 1855-57; Green, Maine, 1857-64, where in a very small parish he baptized eighty-four converts. He was in Dexter, Maine, 1864-66; Richmond, Maine, 1866-70; Freeport, Maine, 1870-75; retired from active service in 1875, but continued his residence in Freeport, where he died in 1886. He married, May 3, 1837, Mary L. Hayden, of Winslow, Maine, born February 10, 1817, daughter of General Charles Hayden. The two children born to Rev. Walter Taylor and Mary L. (Hayden) Sargent, were Charles and Walter, and both died in infancy. The mother died April 30, 1840. The Rev. Samuel F. Smith, of Newton Centre, author of "America," preached the funeral service of Mrs. Sargent, and ministered at the burial of her two children, and he had less than three years before conducted the ceremony of the marriage of Mrs. Sargent. Mr. Sargent married (second) June 3, 1841, Joan Greenleaf Quint, of Topsham, born in Bowdoinham, Maine, in 1820. Children: 1. Mary Ellen, born Bowdoinham, July 28, 1842, married A. R. G. Smith, M.D., of North Whitefield. 2. Maria Frances, born at Mount Vernon, April 26, 1844, married James M. Sanborn. 3. Susan Jane, born at Brunswick, Maine, October 18, 1845, died May 17, 1878. 4. Sarah Elizabeth, born in Topsham, July 16, 1848, married Waterman T. Moore. 5. Anna Louisa, born in Acton, January 19, 1852, married Edward J. Wight, of Tacoma, Washington. 6. Emma Caroline, born in Acton, September 1, 1854, a school teacher in Freeport. 7. William Edward (q. v.). 8. Alice Crosby, June 5, 1864, deceased. 9. Kate Gertrude, June 7, 1866, deceased.

(VII) William Edward, only son of Rev. Walter Taylor and Joan Greenleaf (Quint) Sargent, was born in Sanford, Maine, May 23, 1856. He attended the public schools of Green, Dexter and Freeport, and was graduated at Bowdoin College, A.B., 1878. He was master of the Topsham high school 1878-80; of the Freeport high school 1880-85; principal of Hebron Academy since 1885. He has seen the school grow from sixty students in 1885 to over two hundred in 1908, and he has been obliged to turn scores of applicants away each year. The original endowment of \$60,-

ooo in 1885 has grown to over \$200,000, and the buildings to house the students, library, laboratory, gymnasium and classes are among the best appointed in the state. The academy celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1904. Professor Sargent is a member of the Baptist church; of the Republican party; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Free and Accepted Masons; of the Knights of Pythias, and of several learned societies. He married, August 20, 1883, Ella Caroline Morgan, daughter of Captain Philip and Mary Ann (Dickman) Hale, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The name Runnells is supposed to be of Scotch origin. The coat of arms borne by the family is as follows: Argent masoned, sable upon a chief indented of the last, a plate charged with a rose, gules, barbed and seeded, between two fleur-de-lis, or. Crest: a fox passant or, holding in its mouth a rose, as in the arms, slipped and leaved vert. Motto: *Murus aheneus esto*. Underneath, *Runnells*.

(I) Sergeant Samuel Runnells was born, according to family tradition, in 1674, near Port Royal, Nova Scotia. The tradition says that he and an elder brother escaped from an attack of Indians or pirates on their father's residence near Halifax and came in an open boat to New England. He resided in Bradford, Massachusetts, where he owned a farm. He also owned land in Boxford, and erected a house there. He was admitted to full communion in the Bradford Congregational church November 27, 1709. His will was dated March 5, 1744-45 and proved November 25, 1745. He married Abigail Middleton, about 1700. She died October 11, 1753, and he died October 27, 1745. Children: 1. Stephen, born May 14, 1703. 2. Samuel, December 17, 1706. 3. John, March 9, 1710, died young. 4. John, born April 8, 1711, died July 6, 1713. 5. Job, born June 18, 1712. 6. Sarah, born October 31, 1716. 7. Abigail, November 11, 1722. 8. Ebenezer, November 20, 1726, mentioned below.

(II) Ebenezer, son of Samuel Runnells, was born in Bradford, November 20, 1726, and baptized the next day. He was a blacksmith by trade, and bought January 7, 1744, from the town of Haverhill, a piece of land on the Merrimack river, and March 6, 1748, a lot and dwelling house. He was successful in his business, and dealt largely in real estate. He owned much land in Hollis, New Hamp-

shire, and in Dunstable, Massachusetts. He was engaged considerably in the ironing of vessels, and had an interest in shipbuilding in Newburyport. His residence was situated on the present Washington Square, with the garden in the rear extending to the Little river. His shop was on the opposite side of the road, in the rear of the present Christian Baptist church. His will was dated February 10, 1795, and he died August 4, 1795. He married (first) in 1747, Abigail Sollis, of Beverley, who died October 3, 1765. He married (second) Hannah Smith, born in Haverhill, May 31, 1742, died there March 29, 1814. Children of first wife: 1. Benjamin, born March 31, 1748, mentioned below. 2. Ebenezer, born April 21, 1750. 3. John, born August 14, 1752, died September 14, 1753. 4. Stephen, born July 3, 1754. 5. John, born June 18, 1756, died June 16, 1760. 6. Molly, born July 1758. 7. Abigail, born December 7, 1760. 8. Thomas, born December 14, 1763, died November 16, 1765. Children of second wife: 9. Samuel, born March 15, 1767. 10. Thomas, born February 7, 1769. 11. Nathaniel Stevens, born June 23, 1771. 12. Daniel, born October 22, 1773, died September 22, 1774. 13. Daniel, born December 18 (family record says September 22), 1775. 14. Ebenezer, born 1778. 15. Hannah, born April 22, 1783, died February 22, 1787. 16. Hannah, born July 12, 1787.

(III) Benjamin, son of Ebenezer Runnells, was born in Haverhill, March 31, 1748. In 1769 he went to Pownalborough, Maine, and thence to what is now Augusta, where he was one of the first settlers. He afterwards sold his land in Augusta for two dollars an acre. He served about two years in the revolution, and was with the army in New York. He was a private in Captain Timothy Heath's company, Colonel Samuel McCobb's regiment June 30 to September 25, 1779. His trade being that of a blacksmith, he helped to forge the chain which was stretched across the Hudson at West Point to keep the British ships from going up the river. Meanwhile his family remained at Augusta, in constant danger from the Indians. One night seven Indians came to their house, ransacked it, and spent the night, to the terror of his wife and children. His wife always said that her life was only spared at the intervention of a squaw who was one of the party. In 1778 he removed farther up the river and built the first framed house in Waterville, about 1793. He did lumbering, and built a small vessel, claimed to be the first one launched on the upper Ken-

nebec, and ran it to Augusta, twenty miles, before being rigged. He also built the first saw mill in Waterville, and subsequently the first at Pittsfield. He was the first representative from the combined towns of Waterville and Winslow to the general court at Boston, and became owner of so much land that he was nicknamed "King" Runnells. Later he lost much of his property through the failure of one Shepard, an English contractor, and by other misfortunes, especially by losing on a contract of his own for furnishing masts to be sent to England. He died in Winslow, Maine, June 22, 1802. He married, in 1768, Hepsibah Bradley, of Haverhill, who died December 25, 1798. The family burial ground was selected by her on the east bank of the Kennebec, a mile or two above Waterville. Children: 1. James, born January, 1769, in Haverhill. 2. Mary, born May, 1770, in Pownalborough, Maine. 3. John, born November 19, 1771, mentioned below. 4. Benjamin, born April, 1773, in Augusta. 5. Stephen, born February, 1775, in Augusta. 6. Ruth, born December, 1776, in Augusta. 7. Abigail, born March 4, 1778, in Winslow, Maine. 8. Rachel, born March 24, 1782, in Winslow. 9. David, born October 5, 1783, in Winslow.

(IV) John, son of Benjamin Runnells, was born November 19, 1771. He resided in Winslow, and later in Clinton, Maine. He married, October 19, 1795, Mary Brown, of Hancock Plantation. He died February 14, 1807, aged thirty-six. His wife inscribed his gravestone with her own hands, at Benton, near Kendall's Mills, and died there in March, 1856. Children, the two eldest born in Winslow, the others in Clinton: 1. John, born November 12, 1796. 2. Oliver, born March 14, 1798, drowned near Kendall's Mills, in the Kennebec, November 28, 1818. 3. Damon, born July 11, 1800. 4. Elnathan, born December 8, 1802, died at Winslow, December 1, 1824. 5. James, born May 9, 1804, mentioned below. 6. Benjamin, born July 15, 1806.

(V) James, son of John Runnells, was born in Clinton, Maine, May 9, 1804. He was educated in the public schools and at Kent's Hill, and taught school up to the time he was sixty-five years old. He had schools in Frankfort, Stockton, Searsport and Prospect, Maine. He settled in 1823, in Frankfort, where he resided most of his life. His last years were spent on his farm there. He was a lieutenant, and afterwards captain in the militia at the time of the Aroostook war. He died in 1886.

In religion he was a Methodist. He married (first) January 12, 1829, Mary Elizabeth Dwelley, of Prospect, Maine, born September 18, 1808, died December 29, 1855. He married (second) in May, 1859, Rosilla Luce, of Union, Maine. Children, all by first wife: 1. Lydia Ann, born January 12, 1831. 2. William Thomas Curtis, born October 3, 1835, mentioned below. 3. Artemiza, born August 16, 1840, died at Frankfort, August 6, 1841. 4. Aurelia Adelaide, born July 6, 1850.

(VI) William Thomas Curtis, son of James Runnells, was born in Frankfort, Maine, October 3, 1835. He was educated in the public schools and by his father, and studied three years under the tuition of Samuel Johnson, of Jackson, Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin College. He read law in the offices of Nehemiah Abbott, of Belfast, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He began to practice in Searsport in the following year, and has continued to the present time with eminent success. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1875. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. He has been a member of the school committee of Searsport, superintendent of the schools, and county attorney for two years. He married, January 1, 1864, Caroline Sophia Frederika Hansen, born in Elsinore, Denmark, January 27, 1841, daughter of Johan F. and Caroline (Hagedorn) Hansen, of Copenhagen, Denmark. Children: 1. William Franklin, born February 18, 1865, mentioned below. 2. Lillian Grace, born September 3, 1874, educated by her father, and in the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Massachusetts; teacher in Searsport schools six years, in Rockland (Massachusetts) schools five years, and for the past three years in Melrose, Massachusetts.

(VII) William Franklin, son of William Thomas Curtis Runnells, was born in Searsport, Maine, February 18, 1865. He was educated by his father, and taught school for several years. He read law under his father's instruction, and was admitted to the bar in Waldo county in 1886. He practiced his profession in Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, but after a few years returned east and located in Winterport, Maine. He left his practice there to take the position of superintendent and general manager of the foundry business of his wife's father at Newburyport, Massachusetts, which he has held for fifteen years, during that time enlarging the works and becoming a principal owner. Mr. Runnells married, March 20, 1889,

Eleanor C. Russell, born March 20, 1869, daughter of Edward P. Russell, a prominent manufacturer of Newburyport.

This name spelled variously Bis-BISBEE bledge, Besbridge, Besbrech, Besbitch, Bresbrech, Bisbe, Besbey, Bisby and Bisbee, is now written Bisbee, the accepted orthography of the family in America. The first and only one we find among the early founders of New England is Thomas Besbee, of Sandwich, England, who, with his six children and three servants (according to the History of Sandwich by Williams Boys, Canterbury, 1786), were emigrants on the ship "Hercules" of Sandwich of two hundred tons. John Witherley, master, bound for "the plantation called New England in America with certificate from the ministers where they last dwelt of their conversation and conformity to the orders and discipline of the church, and that they had taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy." Thomas Harman, vicar of Hedcorn, March 6, 1634, and Thomas Warren, rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, March 13, 1634, furnished the necessary certificates to this Thomas Besbee, and these passengers constitute those who departed on the "Hercules" in or immediately after March, 1634-35.

(I) Thomas Bisbee, or as spelled on the ship's list "Bisbedge," must have been a member of the parish of St. Peter's, Sandwich, England, or the rector, Thomas Warren, would not have issued so important a certificate. The name or fact of his having a wife in his company does not appear, and the presence of three servants establishes his standing as a man of some wealth and position, as does his will in which he bequeathed all his lands in Hedcorn and Frittenden, Old England, to his grandson, Thomas Brown. The "Hercules" on which he reached Plymouth Colony, landed in Scituate Harbor in the spring of 1634, and he at once aided in the foundation of the town incorporated in 1636. The parish records of the early church have been lost, but the first church was regularly formed, a minister settled, and a society fully organized January 18, 1634, O. S. A meeting house for public worship had been erected some years earlier, and the pulpit was occupied successively by: Lothrop, Chauncey Dunster and Baker. The first regularly ordained minister of the First Church of Scituate was Mr. John Lothrop, the ceremony of induction into office were the laying on of the hands of the elders with prayer. These elders were elected, probably,

on the same day on which the ordination service was held, January 18, 1634, O. S., and they themselves ordained before they performed the office on Mr. Lothrop, and at this meeting Mr. Thomas Besbedge was instituted one of the deacons of the church, and in this way he became a founder of the town, having been made a freeman by the general court of Plymouth Colony, in company with Rev. John Lothrop and three others in 1637. He did not remain long in Scituate, however, as he purchased a house in Duxbury from William Palmer in 1638, and moved his family into it. In December, 1638, he was one of a committee of eight former or present residents of Scituate to receive a grant of lands at Seipican (now Rochester), but the people of Scituate did not accept the grant, as they had determined to remove to Barnstable, and in 1639 a majority of Mr. Lothrop's church did settle in Barnstable, but Mr. Bisbee remained in Duxbury, and in 1643 was with William Basset elected deputies to the general court from that town. He next appears as a petitioner from the town of Marshfield to the general court, and his next move was to Sudbury, where he died March 9, 1674. If he had six children as appears on the ship's list of passengers, three must have died unmarried, as only Elisha (q. v.); Alice, who married John Bourne, and Mary, who married William Brown, of Sudbury, are found in the records, and there is no mention of them or of his wife in his will which made his grandsons, William and Edward Brown, executors.

(II) Elisha, only known son of Thomas Bisbee, immigrant, was born probably in his estates in Hedcorn, England, and came with his father to America in 1634. The only way we can approximate as to his age is the fact that in 1644 he kept the ferry in Scituate, where Union Bridge was subsequently built. He was a cooper by occupation, and his house at the ferry was used by his son Elisha and a tavern stood on the west side of the highway. The christian name of his wife was Joanna, and the birth of his first child was in 1645, and it is presumable he married in Scituate and that his children were born there. They were: 1. Hopestill, born 1645, married, his wife Sarah surviving him, and married (second) Joseph Lincoln, of Hingham, thus becoming his second marriage. 2. John (q. v.), 1647. 3. Mary, 1649, married Jacob Best, of Hingham, January 15, 1678-79. 4. Elisha, 1654, married (first) Sarah, daughter of Thomas King, of Scituate, and (second) March 25, 1685, Mary (Jacob) Bacon, widow of Samuel

Bacon, and daughter of John and Margery (Eames) Jacob. Ensign Elisha resided in South Hingham, where he died March 4, 1715-16. 5. Hannah, 1656, married, 1689, Thomas Brooks, and Martha, probably his daughter, married Jonathan Turner.

(III) John, second son of Elisha and Joanna Bisbee, was born in Scituate in 1647. He married, in Marshfield, September 13, 1687, Joanna Brooks, moved to Pembroke and died there September 24, 1726, his wife having died on August 17, of the same year. Their children were: 1. Martha, born October 13, 1688. 2. John, September 15, 1690, married Mary Oldham. 3. Elijah, January 29, 1692, married Sarah ———. 4. Mary, March 28, 1693. 5. Moses (q. v.), October 20, 1695. 6. Elisha, May 3, 1698, married Patience Soanes. 7. Aaron, married Abigail ———. 8. Hopedill, April 16, 1702, removed to Plympton and married Hannah Churchill.

(IV) Moses, third son of John and Joanna (Brooks) Bisbee, born October 20, 1695, married and removed to East Bridgewater, where his wife Mary bore him six children, as follows: 1. Abigail, who died young. 2. Miriam, born 1724. 3. Charles (q. v.), 1726. 4. Joanna, 1729, married John Churchill. 5. Mary, 1733, died young. 6. Tabitha, 1735.

(V) Charles, son of Moses and Mary Bisbee, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1726. After the revolutionary war he settled in Sumner, Maine, where on June 9, 1874, there was a gathering of his descendants at the old Bisbee Homestead, the invitation to thus meet having been given by Captain Lewis Bisbee, grandson of the patriarch, Charles, who lived at the time on the old homestead and was made chairman of the meeting, and an address was delivered by George D. Bisbee (q. v.), of the fourth generation from the patriarch. He married Beulah, daughter of Rowse Howland, of Pembroke, probably a descendant of Arthur Howland, of Marshfield, who subsequently removed to Pembroke. He was a soldier in the American revolution, his two eldest sons, Elisha and Charles, also taking part in that conflict, and after the close of the war he joined the company of adventurers who left the old colony town to make a new home in the Maine woods, and he purchased land in the township of Sharon (afterward Butterfield), and the part of Butterfield in which he settled was incorporated in 1798 as the town of Sumner. In 1783 he visited his land and put up a rude tenement for his family in the then wilderness, and in the following spring he with his family took packet from

Scituate Harbor and landed at Yarmouth, proceeding thence through the wilderness on horseback to his waiting cabin, and arrived there June 5, 1784. With the aid of his seven stalwart boys he soon cleared up a good farm and he lived to see his children comfortably settled around him. He died in Sumner, Maine, June 5, 1807, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his arrival with his family in the place which had grown into a prosperous town. His widow Beulah outlived him nine years, and died September 1, 1816. Their children, all born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, were: 1. Elisha (q. v.). 2. Charles, 1758, married Desire Dingley, of Marshfield, and was a soldier in the American revolution. 3. Mary, 1760, married Charles Ford. 4. Moses, February 21, 1765, married Ellen Buck. 5. John, married Sarah Philbrick. 6. Solomon, September 3, 1769, married Ruth Barrett. 7. Calvin, October 14, 1771, married Bethiah Glover. 8. Rowse, October 17, 1775, married Hannah Caswell. 9. Celia, married Joshua Ford.

(VI) Elisha (2), first child of Charles and Beulah (Howland), was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1757, removed with the family to the wilderness of Maine after the revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier, married, in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1779, Mary Pettingill, and his wife and two children accompanied him to their new home in Sumner, Maine, where their other eight children were born. The date of the death of the father and mother is not recorded. The children of Elisha and Mary (Pettingill) Bisbee were: 1. Susan, born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, March 26, 1780, married Nathaniel Bartlett, of Hartford, Maine, March 28, 1802. 2. Sally, born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, before 1784, married Gad Hayford, of Hartford, Maine. 3. Anna, born in Maine after 1784, married, March 24, 1805, Stephen Drew, of Turner, Maine. 4. Elisha Jr. (q. v.), May 8, 1786. 5. Daniel, married Sylvia Stevens, of Sumner. 6. Hopedill, April 27, 1791, married, December 18, 1817, Martha Sturtevant. 7. Molly, January 4, 1794, married Nehemiah Bryant, probably in 1810, and (second) Lemuel Dunham, of Hartford, Maine, October 3, 1825, and had four children by each husband. 8. Theresa, married Barney Howard, and had five children. 9. Huldah, married Sampson Reed, of Hartford, had eight children, and died in 1842. 10. Horatio, August 13, 1800, married Eunice White, March 27, 1823, and had ten children.

(VII) Elisha Jr. (3), eldest son of Elisha

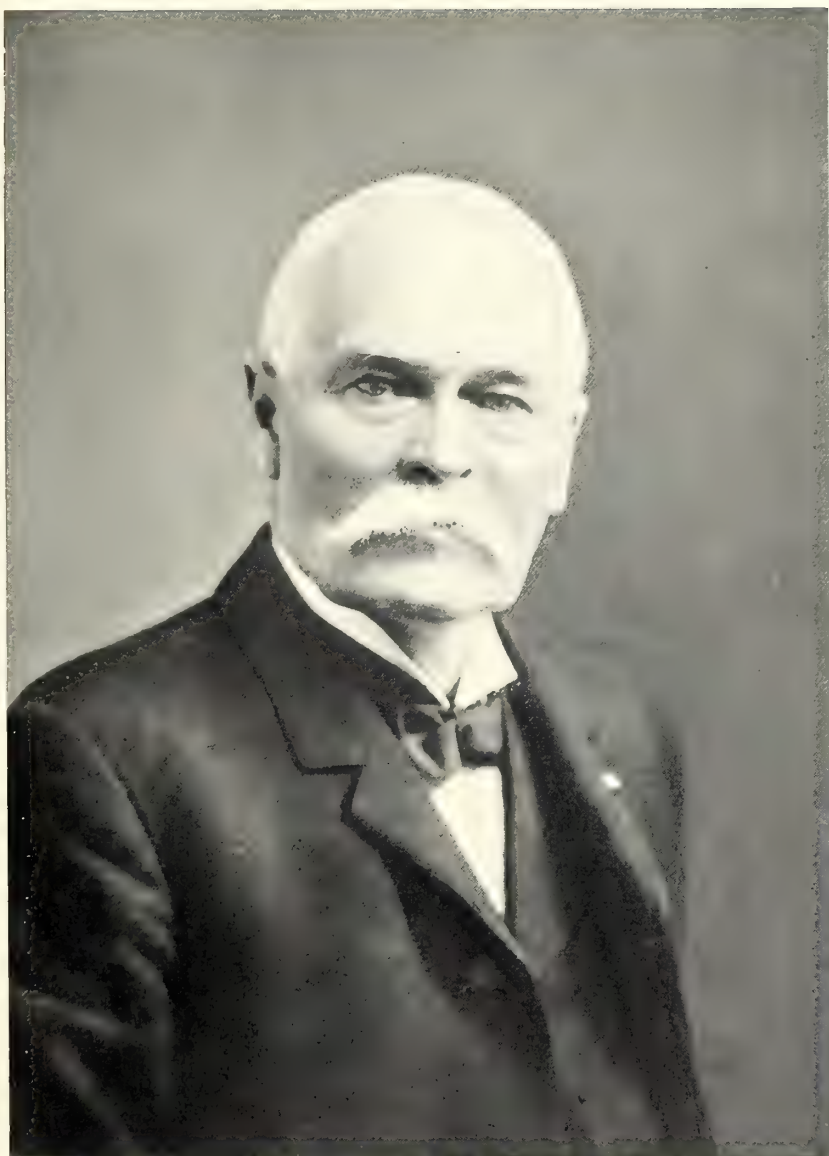
(2) and Mary (Pettingill) Bisbee, was born in Sumner, Maine, May 8, 1786. He was married April 10, 1810, to Joanna Sturtevant, and the children born to them were: 1. Elbridge G., February 8, 1811, died October 2, 1812. 2 and 3. Thomas J. and George W. (twins), born July 6, 1812. Thomas J. was married in June, 1840, to Sylvia Stetson, of Sumner, and he died in Rumford, December 10, 1874. George W. (q. v.). 4. Mary P., June 6, 1815, married Freeman Reed, April, 1840. 5. Elisha S., born in April, 1822, died September 24, 1853. Elisha Jr. married (second) Fanny Bryant, May 9, 1825, and the children by this marriage were: 6. Sarah W., February 21, 1826, married Orville Robinson. 7. Sophia G., April 7, 1827. 8. Levi B., July 10, 1828, married Eliza A. C. Heald. 9. Elisha S., April 15, 1830, married Jane Parsons, January 4, 1857. 10. Asia H., January 6, 1832, married and died in Portland, Oregon, June 1, 1870. 11. Daniel H., October 9, 1833, who married. 12. Jane Y., July 1, 1835, married James McDonald, October 1, 1855. 13. Hopedill R., June 21, 1837, married ——. 14. Hiram R., December 11, 1839, sergeant in Company F., Ninth Maine Volunteers, was shot on the line of battle and died at Bermuda, May 20, 1864.

(VIII) George W., son of Elisha Jr. (3) and Joanna (Sturtevant) Bisbee, was born in Sumner, Maine, July 6, 1812. He married, January 1, 1836, Mary B. Howe, of Rumford, Maine, and their only child, George Dana (q. v.) was born July 9, 1841. George W. Bisbee died in Peru, Maine, January 27, 1872.

(IX) George Dana, only child of George W. and Mary B. (Howe) Bisbee, was born in Hartford, Maine, July 9, 1841. He was obliged to work from his early boyhood days, and his school days were in the common district school and the high school in West Peru. His life found a decided change in 1861 when the civil war broke out and the government asked for men to put down the Southern rebellion. Maine had within her borders an army of able, willing and loyal men, undisciplined, but patriotic, ready to answer to their country's call. Responding to the call of President Lincoln, young Bisbee enlisted in the Sixteenth Maine Regiment at its organization, and passed with the regiment an active and eventful career of danger and daring and an intimate acquaintance with what had been heretofore the horror of sudden death. He found war to be indeed a Hades, and he passed through its very door and witnessed its intensest scenes of suffering. He had part

in the successive campaigns under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant. This meant the unsuccessful attempt to recover some of the foothold lost in Virginia by the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaign; the second falling back on Washington, and the brilliant and successful Antietam campaign that saved the National Capital and drove the Confederates to the dangerous necessity of making a stand on the free soil of Pennsylvania, resulting in the decisive battle of Gettysburg with a glorious ending at Appomattox. To have passed through such a series of campaigns with entire safety would be impossible, and our Maine soldier felt the dark side of war in wounds received at Fredericksburg, from which he has never fully recovered; from the disappointment of capture and imprisonment on the first day at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, where with his entire regiment he was made a prisoner of war and confined in Libby and other southern prisons until finally paroled in December, 1864, and then only in consideration of the wounded condition of his body that he would never be fit for duty again; but this was to have its recompense for after a special exchange he with his regiment participated with the army of General Grant under Sheridan in the final battle of the war resulting in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, which Mr. Bisbee says amply repaid him for all the hardships he experienced during the three years of strenuous warfare or of lingering in almost hopeless inactivity in southern prisons. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the army with his regiment.

The Bisbee family were noted for the courage of their convictions and a will power equal to the occasion. This was true of young Bisbee while in the army. Severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg he refused to have his wounded arm amputated, and while in the hospital he received notice of his promotion as an officer; he desired to go to the front and accept his commission, but the hospital physician refused the request saying that "Sick and wounded men at the front were of no use." Young Bisbee was discharged from the United States service on account of wounds and physical disability. He obtained a permit through Vice-President Hamlin to visit his regiment and was mustered again into the service under his commission as lieutenant; was actively engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville carrying his wounded arm in a sling; paroled from the southern prisons on account of wounds after eighteen months con-



George D. Birbee

finement, he refused a discharge from the service and obtained a special exchange, rejoined his regiment and saw the Union army come off victorious.

On returning home he took up the study of law and was admitted to the Oxford bar in December, 1865, his mind having gained in his war college course a grasp of the principles of law and equity that no law school could possibly instill. He opened a law office in Buckfield, Maine, in January, 1866, and continued the practice of law in that place up to 1892, when he removed to Rumford Falls, where he is now senior member of the law firm of Bisbee & Parker. He is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States. Besides a large practice in Oxford county he is recognized as one of the foremost business lawyers in the state, and is employed in important cases outside his own county. He has served as county attorney of Oxford county; been both representative and senator in the legislature of Maine; has served as United States marshal for the district of Maine; as state bank examiner and as a member of Governor Cobb's council in 1905-07. He is besides being a leading and active Republican, a strong advocate of temperance and is a member of the Baptist church at Rumford Falls. His business interests, independent of his professional or political connections therewith, include the presidency of the Rumford Falls Trust Company, in the organization of which corporation he was active, and he is also connected as a director and attorney with the Portland and Rumford Falls railroad and with several other local enterprises. Mr. Bisbee was made chairman of the board of trustees of Hebron Academy in 1907, and is now president of the institution, having served as vice-president of this board for several years. He married, July 8, 1866, Anna Louise, daughter of Hon. Isaac N. Stanley, of Dixfield, and their children are Stanley (q. v.), and Mary Louise, wife of Everett R. Josselyn, of the firm of Brown & Josselyn, of Portland, Maine, wholesale flour dealers.

(X) Stanley, son of George Dana and Anna Louise (Stanley) Bisbee, was born in Buckfield, Maine, April 25, 1867. He attended Hebron Academy and Coburn Classical Institute and commenced business as a clerk in a general store in Buckfield, of which he soon became proprietor, remaining in that business up to 1893, when he sold out and became agent for the American Express Company opening an office in Rumford Falls just as the place became an important railroad center. In

1895 he engaged in the hardware business and still conducts the business. He was elected selectman of the town of Buckfield, and was a member of the school board of Rumford for six years. He was initiated in the Masonic fraternity through membership in the Blazing Star Lodge of Rumford, was advanced to the Rumford Royal Arch Chapter, Strathglass Commandery, Knights Templar, of Rumford, Maine. He is also a member of Penacook Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Rumford Falls; of the Knights of Pythias, Metalluc Lodge, Rumford Falls, and a companion of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In 1909 he represented the town of Rumford in the seventy-fourth legislature. He married, March 12, 1889, Nellie B., daughter of Cyrus E. and Ellen Young Spaulding, of Buckfield, Maine, and their children are: Spaulding, born in Buckfield, January 6, 1890, Louise, born in Rumford, July 23, 1896.

(XI) Spaulding, son of Stanley and Nellie B. (Spaulding) Bisbee, and of the eleventh generation from Thomas Bisbedge, the immigrant, 1635, was educated in the schools of Rumford Falls and is now a student at Hebron Academy.

This ancient family CHADBOURNE whose progenitor settled in Maine nearly three centuries ago is one of distinction because of the character and quality of its members, who in every generation from the time of the immigrant have been representative men, progressive, energetic, moral and generally well-to-do. According to President Paul A. Chadbourne the family name signifies "the dwelling by the ford." A theory also held is that it refers to the race of St. Chad (or Ceadda), an English ecclesiastic, who died 672 A.D. In the old documents the spelling is variously Chadbourne, Chadbourn, Chadben, Chadbon, Chadborn, Chadbou, Chadboun, Chadburn, Chadburne, Chatbunn and Chatburn. The following account of a section of the family is taken from the Chadbourne-Chadbourn Genealogy by William Morrill Emery, A. M.

(I) William Chadbourne, the immigrant ancestor from whom descends the American family of that surname, came to this country in 1634 and settled in what now is South Berwick, Maine. His son Humphrey had preceded him in 1631. Doubtless they came from Devonshire, England, many of the Kittery settlers having emigrated from Dartmouth or

Kingsweare, lying on opposite sides of the river Dart. William Chadborne arrived at Kittery on July 8, 1634, coming with two companions, James Wall and John Goddard, in a vessel called the "Pied Cow." The place where they landed is known as Cow Cove to this day. These men were carpenters, who had come over to build for the patentee, Captain John Mason, what was probably the first saw mill erected in New England. The three came under a contract to work for Mason five years, after which they were to have fifty acres of land on lease for the term of three lives (generations), paying an annual rent of three bushels of corn. Mason, however, died the following year. The work which they accomplished is quaintly described in the following deposition made by Wall eighteen years later.

The Deposition of James Wall: Taken the 21 of the 3 month, 1652.

This Deponent say the, that aboute the yeare 1634, he, with his partners, William Chadbourne and John Goddarde, came over to New England upon the accompte of Captaine John Mason of London, and also for themselves, and were landed at Newichawannock, vpon certaine lands there which mr. Joieslenn, Captaine Mason's Agente, brought them vnto, with the landings of some goodes, and there they did build vpp at the fall there (called by the Indian name of Ashbesebedick) for the use of Captaine Mason & our selues, one sawe mill and one stampinge mill for Coone, w'ch we did keep for the space of three or foure yeares next after; and further this Deponent saythe, he builte one house vpon the same lands, and soe did William Chadburne another & gave it to his sonne in Law, Thomas Spencer, who now lives in it.

And this Deponent also say that we had peaceable and quite possession of that lande for the vse of Captain Mason afforesaide, and that the saide Agente did buye some planted ground of some of the Indians, w'ch they had planted vpon the sayd land, and that Captaine Masons agentes servants did breake vp & cleered certaine lands there, and planted Corne vpon it, and all this to his beste remembrance.

James Wall sworne, whoe affirmed vpon his oath that p'misses is true. Sworne before me George Smyth."

The date of William Chadbourne's death is not known. He was still living in 1662, for his name appears on the act of submission to Massachusetts signed by forty-one inhabitants of Kittery on November 16 of that year. He is known to have had three children, William,

Humphrey and Patience. Of these children, William lived in Plymouth, and had a wife Mary and a daughter Mary, the latter of whom was born in Boston in 1644 and married John Frost, of Dover, New Hampshire. It is believed that the family of this William returned to England. Patience, the only daughter of William, the ancestor, married Thomas Spencer, a planter, lumberman and tavern keeper at Berwick.

(II) Humphrey, son of William Chadbourne, the great landowner and leader among men, was one of the most prominent citizens in the town of Kittery. He was born probably about 1600. He came over in the bark "Warwick," landing September 9, 1631, three years before his father, and as chief carpenter for David Thompson, patentee, built what was called the Great House at Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, where he lived for several years. The Great House was a blockhouse for defence against the Indians, but probably became subsequently a "truck house," or trading post. Hubbard calls Humphrey Chadbourne "chief of the artificers." Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in his delightful work on Portsmouth, "An Old Town by the Sea," remarks: "It was not until 1631 that the Great House was erected by Humphrey Chadbourne on Strawberry Bank. Mr. Chadbourne, consciously or unconsciously sowed a seed from which a city has sprung." Eventually Humphrey Chadbourne took up his abode at Newichawannock, where he waxed prosperous. It is said that he succeeded Ambrose Gibbons as steward for Mason at this place. May 10, 1643, he bought of the Indian Sagamore Roles (or Rowles) a large tract of land at Newichawannock. This land, in whole or in part, remained in the Chadbourne family for more than two hundred years. In 1651-52 Humphrey Chadbourne received grants of about three hundred acres of land in Kittery. He took an active part in the affairs of the town, and is referred to by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett as "the lawgiver" of Kittery. In 1651 he was elected one of the townsmen or selectmen. He was ensign of the militia in 1653, and unquestionably bore his part in the wars with the Indians. From 1654 to 1659 he was town clerk. He was a deputy to the general court in 1657-59-60, and in 1662 was appointed one of the associate judges of the county of York. He signed the submission to Massachusetts in 1652.

His will, dated May 25, 1667, is a long and interesting document. The testator mentions his wife Lucy, his eldest son Humphrey, his

younger sons James and William, his "little daughters," Lucy, Aylce and Katherine. There was also a posthumous child. According to the English custom he made his eldest son Humphrey his principal heir, supplementing his gifts of real estate with that of his saddle horse "with all the furniture to him belonging." Provision was also made for the other sons and the widow, and to each of the daughters he left one hundred pounds. To his "ounckle," Nicholas Shapleigh, the testator gave "one very good beaver hat," and to his cousins William Spencer and John Shapleigh each "a good castor hatt, as good as can be gotten." Humphrey Chadbourne at the time of his death, in the summer of 1667, was owner of farms, mills and timberlands. The inventory of his estate, returned by the appraisers September 12 of that year, placed the value of his property at 1713 pounds, 14 shillings, an enormous fortune for that time. The property included "900 acres of land by estimation."

Humphrey Chadbourne married Lucy, daughter of James and Katherine (Shapleigh) Treworgy, of Kittery, who was much younger than himself. She married (second) Thomas Mills, of Kittery, who made her a marriage settlement April 1, 1669, and married for her third husband Hon. Elias Stileman, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She died in 1707. Children of Humphrey Chadbourne: 1. Humphrey, born 1653, died 1694. 2. Alice, married (first) after November 5, 1677, Samuel Donnell; (second) Jeremiah Moulton, of New York. 3. Katherine, married (first) Edward Lydstone; (second) James Weymouth. 4. James, died about 1686. 5. William, did not marry; was taken prisoner by Indians and released at Pemaquid on the Penobscot when Major Waldern's expedition went to the eastward in 1676; was ransomed with other captives for twelve skins each. 6. Lucy, married Peter Lewis Jr. 7. Elizabeth, born 1667, married Samuel Alcock.

(III) Humphrey (2), son of Humphrey (1) and Lucy (Treworgy) Chadbourne, was born in Kittery in 1653 and died there about 1694. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Bolles, of Wells and Cape Porpoise. She was born January 20, 1657, and bore her husband five children: 1. Humphrey, born September 2, 1678, died January 26, 1763. 2. William, born about 1683. 3. Elizabeth, supposed to have married Amos (or Andrew) Fernald, of Portsmouth. 4. Mary, married, July 1, 1708, William Dyer. 5. Joseph.

(IV) William (2), second son and child

of Humphrey (2) and Sarah (Bolles) Chadbourne, was born about 1683, and both he and his wife were baptized and owned the covenant at South Berwick, November 21, 1714. His wife's baptismal name was Mary, but her family name is not known. They had eleven children: 1. William, born June 30, 1714. 2. Humphrey, June 19, 1716. 3. Benjamin, July 23, 1718, died March 16, 1799. 4. Joseph, June 1, 1720, died January 15, 1808. 5. Thomas, June, 1723, died young. 6. Thomas, July, 1724, died young. 7. Elizabeth, died young. 8. Sarah, baptized June 9, 1728, married (first) Ichabod Smith; (second) William Ross. 9. Catherine, baptized March 28, 1736, died young. 10. Elizabeth, baptized March 28, 1736, died before 1762. 11. Thomas, born March 26, 1736-37, died March 7, 1810.

(V) Elder Humphrey (3), second son and child of William and Mary Chadbourne, was born June 19, 1716, and died in Corinth, Maine, August 11, 1798. In 1757 he was elected deacon of the Baptist church in Berwick and in 1761 became one of its elders. He frequently conducted religious worship and was generally called Elder Chadbourne; it is said that he was ordained in the ministry. A leaf in an old family Bible contains a statement to the effect that Elder Chadbourne was owner of the farm in Berwick "lying on the westerly side of the main road leading from North Berwick to South Berwick village, known as the "Chick farm," and that he "was also an elder and minister." He married in April, 1742, Phebe Hobbs, who died in Waterboro, August 6, 1807, aged eighty-three years, by whom he had eleven children. Five of his sons were soldiers of the revolution. His children: 1. Humphrey, born May 24, 1744, died March 21, 1792. 2. Elizabeth, May 20, 1746, married, February 8, 1764, Elijah Hayes. 3. Paul, March 20, 1748, died December 13, 1821. 4. Simeon, April 16, 1750, died October 29, 1846. 5. Silas, August 8, 1752, died June 15, 1823. 6. Thomas, born 1754, died young. 7. Sarah, March 10, 1756, married, September 12, 1776, Nathaniel Brackett. 8. Rev. Levi, April 18, 1758. 9. Phebe Hobbs, September 13, 1760, married, December 30, 1778, Jonathan Dana Clark. 10. Rev. William, January 17, 1763. 11. James Hobbs, February 15, 1766, died September 12, 1846.

(VI) Rev. William (3), son of Elder Humphrey (3) and Phebe (Hobbs) Chadbourne, was born on the old "Chick" farm in Berwick, January 17, 1763, and died December 15, 1863. He was a Calvinistic Baptist minister, a man of much character and strength, and

from 1807 to 1817 was pastor of the Third Baptist Church of Berwick (South Berwick). He was one of the five sons of Elder Chadbourne, who served in the American army during the war of the revolution. He married, February 2, 1786, Margery, daughter of Israel and Mary (Lord) Hodgdon. She was born August 4, 1766, and died January 12, 1823, having borne her husband eleven children: 1. Hannah, born July 19, 1786, married a Hodgdon. 2. Israel, November 1, 1788. 3. Rebecca, May 16, 1791, married a Shorey. 4. William, July 8, 1793. 5. Isaac, July 24, 1795. 6. Dorcas, January 4, 1798, married a Guptill. 7. Margery, February 9, 1800, remained single. 8. Nancy, May 13, 1802, married a Hay. 9. Zintha (Cynthia), June 2, 1804, married a Tibbetts. 10. James, June 17, 1806, died single. 11. Oliver, May 12, 1809, died October 30, 1852.

(VII) Israel, eldest son and second child of Rev. William (3) and Margery (Hodgdon) Chadbourne, was born on the "Chick" farm in Berwick, November 1, 1788, and died June 5, 1865. From 1831 until 1855 he lived in the town of Alfred, and was jailer for six years and sheriff of York county for twenty years. He was a man of considerable influence and held the respect of a large acquaintance in the county; as a public official his character was above reproach. He married, June 19, 1810, Rebecca Goodwin, born October 24, 1788, died November 6, 1883, and bore her husband eight children: 1. George, died February 13, 1863, married Nancy ———, who died October 18, 1861, and their only daughter Ann died August 9, 1866. 2. Benjamin Franklin, born January 15, 1815. 3. William Goodwin, April 25, 1818. 4. Harriet, December 20, 1820, died after March 6, 1880, married Forest Eaton. 5. James, died December 25, 1882. 6. Emeline, died November 7, 1882. 7. Greenleaf. 8. Sarah Jane, born April 10, 1831. Rebecca (Goodwin) Chadbourne, wife of Israel Chadbourne, was the eldest daughter of James Goodwin, who was born August 16, 1768, and married Lovey Shinburne, who was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Their children were: Rebecca (Chadbourne), Eleanor (Waldrow), James, Olive (Hartford), Sally (never married), Statira (Wentworth), and Lovey (never married). James Goodwin was a son of Samuel Goodwin, son of James, son of James. The Goodwins, like the Chadbournes, were among the earliest settlers in Maine, and took a prominent part in the early settlement and history of the several localities in which they lived. The old Good-

win farm on the Salmon Falls river in Berwick continued in the family for many years and descended from father to son through several generations.

(VIII) Benjamin Franklin, son of Israel and Rebecca (Goodwin) Chadbourne, was born in Berwick, Maine, January 15, 1815, and died in the city of Portland, February 19, 1888. He obtained a good academic education, and after leaving school was appointed deputy sheriff of York county under his father. Also for some time he was clerk in the office of the registrar of deeds of the county. In 1854 he was elected member of the lower house of the state legislature. For many years Mr. Chadbourne was proprietor of one of the largest clothing and men's furnishing houses in the town of Berwick and carried on a very large and correspondingly successful business. However, immediately after the end of his term in the legislature he removed to Portland and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. A. Kendall, under the firm name of Chadbourne & Kendall, dealers in woollens and tailors' trimmings. Later on he erected a commodious store building on Middle street, which afterward was removed to make room for the First National Bank building. After that the firm occupied the ground floor under the Falmouth hotel, and still later removed to No. 229 Middle street. At the time of Mr. Chadbourne's death the firm of Chadbourne & Kendall was the oldest concern in business without change in the city. During the latter part of his active business life Mr. Chadbourne became considerably interested in real estate and devoted much of his time to its care and improvement, leaving his mercantile interests in charge of his partner; and during the thirty-two years he was in business in Portland he was universally respected and his death was looked upon as a public loss. He was in all respects a capable business man, successful in his endeavors, and perfectly faithful to every trust, whether public or private. He represented ward 4 in the common council in 1859-60, during the administrations of Mayors Jewett and Thomas. In politics Mr. Chadbourne was a firm and consistent Democrat, in religious preference a Congregationalist, and a regular attendant at the High Street Church. He was one of the founders of the organization of which the outgrowth is the present Bramwell League, and was also one of the principal founders of the league itself. His nature was generous, his companionship always agreeable, and his character above suspicion.

Mr. Chadbourne married in Alfred, Maine, March 15, 1841, Lydia Emerson Kendall, born Alfred, February 22, 1820, died Portland, March 3, 1907, daughter of Nathan Otis and Elizabeth (Emerson) Kendall, who were parents of six children: Augustus, Mary, Sarah, Otis, Lydia E. and Elizabeth Kendall. Benjamin Franklin and Lydia Emerson (Kendall) Chadbourne had three children: 1. Frank Augustus, born December 11, 1845, died January 18, 1854. 2. Octavia Augusta, born January 26, 1848, married Charles B. Belknap. 3. Myra Fairbanks, born May 2, 1854, married, August 13, 1874, John Stevens Morris, who was born in Bangor, Maine, February 3, 1849, son of John Chambers Morris. Three children were born of this marriage: i. Franklin Chadbourne, born March 15, 1875, married Ada Leavens and has one son, Richard Winthrop, born April 22, 1895. ii. Daniel Belknap, born July 1, 1877, married Helen Lois Brown, and has one son, John Kendall, born February 3, 1904. iii. Payson Tucker, born February 21, 1880, died September 7, 1881.

The Harris family here treated HARRIS comes of English ancestors and dates its history in New England from the first half of the seventeenth century. In England the family is of great antiquity and among those who bore that surname in the mother country were persons of large estate and high official and social station. In New England the particular family here considered begins its history in Charlestown in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, with one who has been referred to as John Harris, of Charlestown and North Yarmouth, and who is said by some chroniclers to have been the John Harris who married Amy Hills. This, however, is not certain, for there were two John Harrises in Charlestown and not of the same family, so far as is known. The John Harris who married Amy Hills appears to have remained in Massachusetts, and spent his life in Charlestown and Newbury, and there is no evidence that he ever went to Maine, while the John Harris, of Charlestown and North Yarmouth, did remove to that colony and lived there for a time at least. The more probable theory is, therefore, that John Harris, of Charlestown and North Yarmouth, was a son of Thomas Harris, of Charlestown, whose grandfather was John Harris, of Devonshire, England. These premises are not assumed as having substantial proof to sustain

them, but rather a reasonable and logical conclusion arrived at after careful examination of the circumstances connected with the lives and movements of the two Charlestown families, the head of each of which was John Harris and whose lives so far as the meagre records show were contemporary.

(I) John Harris lived in Ottery, St. Mary's, Devonshire, England.

(II) Thomas, son of John Harris, of Ottery, was baptized there August 26, 1806.

(III) John (2), of Charlestown and North Yarmouth, perhaps a son of Thomas and grandson of John (1) Harris, of Ottery, Devonshire, England, was founder of the New England family of the Harris surname purposed to be treated in these annals. He is the John Harris who by some reliable chroniclers is said to have married Amy Hills and had several children, among them a son Joseph, the latter an ancestor in the line of the family here under consideration; but such claim is not put forth here, neither is it disputed.

(IV) Joseph, of Charlestown and North Yarmouth, son of John (2) Harris, and perhaps a grandson of Thomas Harris, and great-grandson of John (1) Harris, of Ottery, Devonshire, England, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 17, 1665, removed to North Yarmouth, Maine, lived there and subsequently returned to Charlestown. He married Naomi Stevens, born December 16, 1665, died December 16, 1710, daughter of Amos Stevens, of North Yarmouth. They had eight children: 1. Joseph, born August 4, 1689. 2. Jonathan, December 2, 1690. 3. Amos, August 19, 1693, married, November 8, 1722, Hannah Laraby (Larrabee). 4. Samuel, August 18, 1695, married, January 6, 1718-19, Mary Newcomb. 5. Naomi, September 13, 1697, married November 8, 1716, William Gowin. 6. Mary, December 7, 1699, married October 16, 1729, Daniel Edes. 7. Josiah, January 9, 1701-02. 8. Huldah, March 29, 1704, married September 7, 1727, Samuel Edes.

(V) Josiah, son of Joseph and Naomi (Stevens) Harris, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, January 9, 1701-02, and married, November 28, 1723, Hannah King, born January 13, 1704-05, probably a daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Manning) King. They had six children: 1. Josiah, born July 31, 1725, married (first) 1747, Millicent Estabrook (second) Joanna Abraham. 2. William, June 7, 1727, married, August 20, 1767, Rebecca Mason. 3. Hannah, May 8, 1729,

married, February 19, 1754, Thomas Larkin. 4. Samuel, December 4, 1731. 5. Ebenezer, August, 1734. 6. Mary, September, 1738.

(VI) Samuel, son of Josiah and Hannah (King) Harris, was born in Charlestown, December 4, 1731, died in Boston, May 25, 1789, having spent the greater part of his life in the latter city. He married (first) Sarah More, the mother of all of his children; married (second) Widow Hannah Parker, whose family name was Call. She died in October, 1801. His children: 1. Samuel, born 1753, died young. 2. William, February 26, 1755, died July 3, 1803. 3. Sarah, December 22, 1756, died young. 4. Samuel, September 13, 1758, died March 8, 1814. 5. Hannah, 1763. 6. Andrew Burger, 1765. 7. Sarah, December 22, 1766, married Samuel Bowles. 8. Josiah, February 27, 1770.

(VII) Josiah (2), son and youngest child of Samuel and Sarah (More) Harris, was born in Boston, February 27, 1770, and spent his business life largely in mercantile pursuits in that city and in East Machias, Maine. He was a young man of seventeen years when he first went to Maine, and there found employment with John Avery, then register of probate for Washington county. He remained there one year engaged in recording legal documents and performing such other duties as were required of him, then in 1788 returned to Boston and became clerk in a mercantile house, but in the following year he went again to East Machias and there laid the foundation of his own later business career as an employee of E. H. & N. J. Robbins, of Boston and Milton, Massachusetts, who were also the founders of the town of Robbinston, Maine. After a time he acquired a partnership interest in the firm and still later began business on his own account. He was a man of good understanding, capable, straightforward in his business dealings, and for many years occupied a standing of prominence in the town. He died June 17, 1845. His wife, whom he married December 11, 1796, was Lucy Talbot, born January 18, 1775, died at East Machias, December 27, 1861, daughter of Peter and Lucy (Hammond) Talbot (see Talbot, IV). Josiah and Lucy (Talbot) Harris had nine children: 1. John Fairbanks, born October 18, 1797, died September 30, 1877; married, January 6, 1822, Drucilla West Foster. 2. Stephen Talbot, September 9, 1800, died January 30, 1879; married (first) Cynthia Foster; (second) February 1, 1858, Joanna, widow of Joel Chase. She died February 18, 1897. 3. George, March 18, 1802, died April

15, 1876; married (first) Lucy Gooch Chaloner; (second) Mary Ann Palmer. His son, Rev. George Harris, D.D., is an eminent divine, at one time professor of theology at Andover Seminary, occasional preacher at Harvard University and at present the president of Amherst College. 4. Lucy Talbot, December 2, 1803, died August 4, 1805. 5. Sarah Bowles, July 25, 1805, died unmarried January 21, 1879. 6. Lucy Talbot, June 4, 1807, died March 24, 1895; married Jeremiah Foster. 7. Peter Talbot, September 12, 1808. 8. Betsey Talbot, July 24, 1810 (or 1811), died August 19, 1834; married in 1832 Hiram Hill. 9. Samuel, June 14, 1814, died June 25, 1899; married (first) Deborah Robbins Dickinson; (second) October 11, 1877, Mrs. Mary Sherman (Skinner) Fitch. He was Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, eminent theologian and distinguished educator; professor in Bangor Theological Seminary, president of Bowdoin College, and professor in Yale Theological Seminary.

(VIII) Peter Talbot, son of Josiah (2) and Lucy (Talbot) Harris, was born in East Machias, Maine, September 12, 1808, and died October 4, 1855. He was a successful merchant and a man of large influence in the town. He took a prominent part in public affairs, served in various important local capacities and was representative from East Machias to the state legislature. He married, August 25, 1835, Deborah Longfellow, born Machias, December 27, 1809, died in East Machias, September 22, 1893, daughter of Jacob and Tahpenes (Longfellow) Longfellow and of the same family from which came the poet Longfellow. Peter Talbot and Deborah (Longfellow) Harris had three children: 1. Edgar, born 1836, died August 15, 1851. 2. Austin, July 10, 1841. 3. Herbert, December 17, 1846.

(IX) Austin, son of Peter Talbot and Deborah (Longfellow) Harris, was born in East Machias, Maine, July 10, 1841, and died there January 7, 1899. He was a man of extensive influence in the state, was devoted to the best interests of native town and was highly respected by all who came in contact with him. His early education was received at Washington Academy, and his later at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1863. He then entered upon a mercantile business in East Machias, but after a few years forsook this for the lumber business in Charlemagne, Canada, where he resided from 1872 until 1877. Later he engaged in extensive lumber and mercantile enterprises in East Machias, where he was managing partner of the firms of Pope,

Harris & Company and J. O. Pope & Company until his death. The demand for his services in public office was greater than he was able to grant; but he had served the state as representative, senator and member of the Republican state committee, and was treasurer of Washington county and treasurer and executive officer of Washington Academy at the time of his death. In his young manhood he was active in Free Masonry, and held office in the Grand Lodge of Maine. He was a member of Warren Lodge, No. 2, and a charter member of Washington and Warren Royal Arch Chapter. He married, December 15, 1868, Emily Frances Pope, daughter of Samuel Warren and Betsey Jones (Talbot) Pope, who survives him. They had six children: 1. Florence, born August 14, 1869, married Albion W. Hobson, December 25, 1896. 2. Edna Pope, June 17, 1871, died in infancy. 3. Mabel, March 11, 1875, married, June 28, 1906, Stanwood Merton Rose. 4. Samuel Pope, February 3, 1878, died June 27, 1908. 5. Philip Talbot, February 10, 1881. 6. Emily, May 2, 1882.

(IX) Herbert, son of Peter Talbot and Deborah (Longfellow) Harris, was born in East Machias, Maine, December 17, 1846, and is widely known in musical circles throughout New England, an organist and teacher of music of superior ability. His elementary education was acquired in public schools, his secondary education at Washington Academy, and his higher education at Bowdoin College, where he entered in 1868 for the classical course, and graduated A.B. in 1872; A.M. in course, 1875. After leaving college he took up the study of music in Boston, and having attained the degree of proficiency to which he aspired has since devoted his attention to teaching, and with most gratifying success. As an organist he ranks with the best performers in New England, and as such has officiated in both Boston and Portland churches, besides having taught music in each of those cities. Mr. Harris also is very well known in social and fraternal circles, especially in Free Masonry, he having been made a thirty-third degree Mason in 1891. He holds membership in Warren Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., of East Machias, the second lodge instituted in this state, and is a charter member of Warren Chapter, R. A. M., St. Elmo Commandery, K. T., Delta Lodge of Perfection and Deering Chapter, Princes of Jerusalem, A. A. S. R. He is past senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine, F. and A. M., past grand king of the Grand

Chapter, R. A. M., past commander of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Maine, and has been grand organist of the Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, A. A. S. R. He is an occasional contributor to the various periodicals of the craft and also to the general literature of the order; and at the present time he is foreign correspondent of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is a Phi Beta Kappa, member of the Maine Genealogical Society and the Maine Historical Society. The recently published "Genealogy of the Harris Family of Machias, Maine" is his work and the result of his exhaustive researches in the boundless field of genealogy.

In A. D. 1035 Hugh Talebot TALBOT granted a charter to Trinite du Mont, Rouen, Normandy, and A.D. 1066 le Sire Talebot, a Norman knight, went into England with William the Conqueror, and fought under him at Hastings; his name is on the roll of Battle Abbey. There were peers among the English Talbots, and nobles, gentlemen, scholars, and men famed in the wars. In 1442 John Talbot was created first Earl of Shrewsbury. This earldom was actually patented to Talbot as Earl of Salap, but both he and his descendants called themselves Earls of Shrewsbury. The living representative of the Shrewsburys is Major General Honorable Sir Reginald Arthur John Talbot, son of the eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. He is the governor of Victoria, Australia, and fought in the war with the Zulus. Among the more distinguished American Talbots there may be mentioned the name of Captain Silas Talbot, U. S. N., Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, and Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of the Protestant Episcopal church in Pennsylvania. Generally the Talbots both of the mother country and America run to the learned professions, the arts and the sciences.

(I) Peter Talbot, immigrant, son of George Talbot, was born in Blackburn, England, and came to America under duress, from Carr, Lancashire, England. While at school in Edinburgh he was taken with others and impressed on board a British man of war bound for America, and when off the coast of New England he sprang overboard and swam ashore at some place in Rhode Island. He then made his way to Dorchester and went to work to earn money sufficient to pay his passage back to England, but the vessel sailed without him. From Dorchester he went to Chelmsford, married there and, according to the tradition, afterward made another attempt

to return to the mother country, and being defeated he determined to remain in New England. He raised a family, and while living in Chelmsford his home was attacked by Indians, his wife made prisoner and her infant child was killed. The other children concealed themselves and thus escaped capture, although the eldest son was killed while fighting the savages. The wife was afterward recaptured and afterward the family settled in that part of Dorchester which now is Stoughton. Peter Talbot died about 1704. He married, January 12, 1677, Mary Waddell, who died August 29, 1687, and he afterward married for his second wife, Hannah (Clarke) Frizzell, widow of William Frizzell and daughter of William and Margery Clarke. He had seven children, four by his first and three by his second wife: 1. Edward, born March 31, 1679. 2. Dorothy, February 20, 1680, married, about 1703, James Cutting, of Watertown. 3. May (or Mary), January 15, 1682. 4. Peter, June 1, 1684. 5. George, December 28, 1688. 6. Sarah. 7. Elizabeth, married, November 27, 1713, Eleazer Puffer.

(II) George, son of Peter and Hannah (Clarke-Frizzell) Talbot, was born December 28, 1688, and died July 31, 1760. He was a husbandman and lived in that part of Dorchester which became Stoughton, on lands which have remained in possession of his descendants to the present time. On April 4, 1714, he was admitted to communion in the church in Milton, and November 12, 1717, "Bro. Talbot and wife," with others, "had their dismissal to ye church in Dorchester New Village." He married (first) February 18, 1706-07, in Milton, Mary Turell, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Barrell) Turell; and married (second), July 27, 1737, Elizabeth Withington, who died April 30, 1774, aged seventy-four years. George Talbot had nine children, all born in Stoughton and baptized in Milton: 1. Mary, March 24, 1708. 2. Daniel, March 9, 1709-10, married, 1734, Martha Stearns, of Lexington. 3. Hannah, May 1, 1712. 4. George, October 24, 1714, removed to Freeport, Maine. 5. Peter, 1717. 6. Sarah, August 23, 1719. 7. Jerusha, October 6, 1721, married, November 20, 1746, Jonathan Capen Jr., of Dorchester, and removed to Stoughton. 8. Ebenezer, December 24, 1723. 9. Experience, February 20, 1725.

(III) Peter (2), son of George and Mary (Turell) Talbot, was born in Stoughton and baptized in Milton, March 3, 1717, died October 13, 1793. He married (first) December 5, 1744, Abigail Wheeler, who died November

3, 1750; married (second) January 8, 1752, Mary Bailey, who died May 17, 1782; and married (third) Rebecca, widow of Samuel Dickerman, and whose family name was Brent. Peter Talbot had six children, three by his first and three by his second wife: 1. Peter Jr., born November 17 (one account says November 6), 1745. 2. Captain Samuel, February 24, 1747, died November 29, 1821; married, September 5, 1769, Mary ———, died November 20, 1821. 3. Abigail, married Ebenezer Paul, of Dedham, Massachusetts. 4. Jabez, April 20, 1753, died December 8, 1816; married, November 22, 1784, Susannah Guild, died March 29, 1790. 5. Richard, married and had children. 6. Anna, 1763, died January 24, 1778.

(IV) Peter (3), son of Peter (2) and Abigail (Wheeler) Talbot, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, November 17, 1745, and spent the greater part of his active life in Maine, where he died, at East Machias, April 28, 1836. He came to Maine in 1771 and for many years was one of the most influential men in the eastern part of the state; a man of large stature, muscular, and of corresponding mental strength. In business life he was energetic and thrifty, and hence was successful. He fulfilled the duties of various town offices, and when representative to the general court of Massachusetts it was his custom to ride on horseback from Machias to Boston to attend the sessions of that body. At the time of his death he was nearly ninety-one years old. He married, June 4, 1771, Lucy Hammond, of Brookline, Massachusetts, born July 25, 1752, died East Machias, June 10, 1831, daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Jones) Hammond, of Brookline. They had seven children, all born in Machias: 1. Apphia, April 6, 1772, married, 1790, Abijah Foster. 2. Lucy, January 18, 1775, married Josiah Harris (see Harris, VII). 3. Stephen, February 7, 1781, died unmarried April 29, 1811. 4. Peter, March 29, 1783, married twice. 5. John Coffin, October 13, 1784, married Mary Foster. 6. Micah Jones, May 18, 1787, married Betsey Rich. 7. Sally Jones, February 24, 1792, died November 29, 1856, married Caleb Cary, who died December 30, 1848.

MILDON

It would be an interesting study to review the influences upon our industrial development of Nova Scotia emigration to the New England states. They are among the highest type of manhood infused into our composite citizenship from foreign lands. They have

not refused to take a hand in civic affairs and their official record stands to their credit as faithful and deserving public servants.

(I) Thomas Mildon was born in Devonshire, England, March 5, 1810, and died September 13, 1906, at Weymouth, Nova Scotia. He came from England to Weymouth in 1845 and was a school teacher. He married Susan Mary Davis, of Somersetshire, England, born November 28, 1826, died November 28, 1906, her eightieth birthday. She was a relative of Sir Robert Sale of England, who distinguished himself in the Crimean war. Children: Walter Brind, Elizabeth, Frederick Robert Sales, who was mayor of Marlboro, Massachusetts; Thomas C. and William S. (twins), and Maria. Up to the time Thomas was ninety-six he had lost none of his seven children, none of his nine grandchildren nor of his five great-grandchildren.

(II) The Hon. William Shaw, third and twin son of Thomas and Susan Mary (Davis) Mildon, was born in Weymouth, Nova Scotia, March 16, 1855. The Weymouth schools supplied his tutorage, and he engaged in the grocery business some time before coming to Eastport, Maine, in 1881, where he established a department store which he still conducts, and there gained friends, trade and with these official preferment. He was alderman of his adopted city in 1898, overseer of the poor in 1899, mayor in 1904. His recognized fitness for this office was conceded by his political opponents and he was courageous and energetic in the performance of his duties and prompt to push to completion measures of public utility needed by the exigencies of the times. Mayor Mildon was a member of the board of trade, of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was past worshipful master, of Royal Arch Chapter, of which he is past high priest; of St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar; of Border Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Moose Island Encampment, Patriarchs Militant Odd Fellows; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mayor Mildon worships at the Episcopal church. He married, April 2, 1883, Sabina, daughter of Nathaniel and Ellen (Churchill) Travis, of Kentville, Nova Scotia.

William Dodge, eldest son of

DODGE John and Margery Dodge, of Somersetshire, England, came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629, in the "Lion's Whelp," sailing from Yarmouth, England, May 11, and landing at Salem on June 29. He

was described as a skillful and painstaking husbandman, and was recommended to be provided with a team of horses, and especially commended to the care of Governor Endicott by Rev. John White, in a letter to the governor, sent with "forty plates for Dorchester and places adjacent, many mariners, species of ordnance, provisions, and four goats," as the cargo of the ship, consigned to the governor. William Dodge settled in that part of Salem which became Beverly in 1668, then known as Bass River Side, separated by the bay from Salem proper. He possibly returned to England to be married. He became freeman April 17, 1637; received a grant of sixty acres September 3, 1637; on June 29, 1644, bought two hundred acres, paying forty pounds, "late the property of Peter Palfrey," granted to Palfrey at the time John Balch, William Frost, John Woodberry and Richard Conant each received two hundred acres, a part of the Old Planters' tract, granted by the town to these immigrant settlers, January 25, 1635. William Dodge came to America nine years earlier than his brother Richard, over whom he thus gained prominence, being generally recognized as the ancestor of all the Dodes in America. However, the records show that the descendants of Richard are more numerous. William was probably twenty-five years old when he landed at Salem, and Richard was probably two years his senior; a second brother, Michael, lived and died in East Coker. Their parents were John and Margery Dodge. The name of William Dodge's wife is not known. His father, when William returned to England to gain his consent that he should make a permanent home in America, imposed the condition that he should marry, and he would make him a present. But one deed made in William's lifetime gives the name of a wife—"Mary, wife of Captain William;" she was a Conant when she married, and was widow of John Balch. William Dodge was selectman, grand juryman, trial juryman, and served the town in various ways. Children: 1. Captain John, see forward. 2. Captain William, born September 19, 1640, died March, 1720. 3. Hannah, 1642, married Samuel Proctor, who died 1660; (second) Thomas Woodberry, December, 1661. Israel Dodge, killed in the Narragansett war, 1675, may have been another son.

(II) John, son of William Dodge, was born probably in Salem, 1636. When he came to manhood he settled in the Beverly section, later annexed to the town of Wenham, and here built a saw and probably grist mill on

Mill river, in Wenham Neck; the mill was yet in use in 1872. He received of his father's estate about eighty acres about the mill, and five acres of meadow on the same side of Langham Bank. He was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, John Dodge, who died in England, 1635. John Dodge (2) was an important man in Beverly, and held every town office requiring intelligence and business ability, between 1667 and 1702; was deputy to the general court, 1676-78-79-80-81-83; was cornet, or standard bearer, and afterward lieutenant, of the Wenham militia company, with which he served in the Narragansett war, 1675. He married, April 10, 1659, Sarah Proctor, who died February 8, 1705-06, aged sixty years; he married (second) Elizabeth, widow of John Woodberry. John Dodge died 1711, and his widow 1726, aged ninety-four years. Children: John, William, Sarah, Hannah, Hannah, Martha and Jonathan.

(III) Jonathan, youngest child of Lieutenant John and Sarah Dodge, was born between 1675 and 1680. He lived in Salem and Beverly Cove, was a man of considerable means, and when he died his estate inventoried £1,822 5s. He married (first) December 17, 1701-02, Elizabeth Goodhue; (second) May 15, 1705, Jerusha Raymond, widow. Children, by first wife: Francis, born March, 1703, married, February 19, 1729, Sarah Dodge; by second wife: Jonathan, see forward; Peter; Hannah, married Deacon Joshua Dodge.

(IV) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Jerusha Dodge, was baptized at Beverly, September 3, 1721. He was a weaver, sold out his business in 1747, removed to Ipswich, where he resided twenty-five years, then returned to Beverly, where he lived from 1772 to 1788, and died between 1788 and 1792. He married, April 13, 1743, Deborah, daughter of Deacon Benjamin Balch. Children: Cornelius, Benjamin Balch, Mial Balch, Benjamin Balch and Abner.

(V) Abner, youngest child of Jonathan (2) and Deborah (Balch) Dodge, was born in Beverly, March 27, 1755, died January 28, 1839; married (first) October 16, 1777, Eleanor Dodge, of Beverly, died July 24, 1780; married (second) October 25, 1781, Elizabeth Sears, who lived to the age of ninety-two years, and is said to have drawn a pension of ninety-six dollars a year to the time of her death for services of her husband in the revolutionary war. Abner Dodge was a mason in Beverly, and a landowner; he sold to Isaac Woodberry, carpenter in Ipswich, ten acres in Beverly, September 11, 1792, sale in-

cluding his house and barn, consideration £210; same day he sold to William Sears, cooper, of Beverly, half of a ten acre lot in Wenham, and house on Prison lane, Salem; also to Isaac Woodberry one pew on main aisle of Upper Parish meeting house, September 12, 1792, for £20; and his interest in estate of his "honored mother, Deborah Dodge, deceased," to William Sears, for £80. This was preparatory to removing to the wilds of Maine, where he located at Bridgton, then in the wilderness, where he carved a farm out of the woods, and cultivated a productive farm until his death. By his second wife he had six children, born in Beverly, Massachusetts, and the following born in Bridgton, Maine: 1. Benjamin. 2. Job, June 7, 1795, died April 27, 1864. 3. George. 4. Charlotte.

(VI) Caleb Abner, son of Abner and Elizabeth (Sears) Dodge, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, and in 1792 went with his father and family to Bridgton, Maine, where father and son became early settlers in Cumberland county, then a wilderness. In 1816 he removed to Burnham, Waldo county, where he was a farmer, lumberman, served as town collector, and died in 1820. He married a Perley.

(VII) John Perley, son of Caleb Abner Dodge, was born in Bridgton, Maine, 1810, died in Benton, Maine, 1878. He was six years old when his father removed the family to Burnham, and he was there brought up, acquiring a full knowledge of farming and lumbering. In 1833 he removed to Clinton, Kennebec county, where he was engaged in the calling named. He married, 1837, Rosanna Richardson, a native of that part of Clinton now Benton; she was born in 1810, in Clinton, daughter of William and Hannah (Wilson) Richardson; her father was ensign in the war of 1812, was of the sixth generation from Thomas Richardson, one of the earliest settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts. She died in 1867, in Benton, Maine, and Mr. Dodge married (second) 1871, Mrs. Sarah Libby, of Unity, Maine. Children of Mr. Dodge, by first marriage, born in Benton, Maine: 1. Howard Winslow. 2. Hobart Richardson. 3. John Orin. 4. Lottie Louise, married George W. Plaisted, of Everett, Massachusetts. Hobart R. and John O. Dodge became lumbermen in Pennsylvania, and both served in the civil war.

(VIII) Hon. Howard Winslow, eldest child of John Perley and Rosanna (Richardson) Dodge, was born in Benton, Maine, February



Alice Olive Dodge

Charles Everett Dodge

Mrs. Lottie Myra Wakely

Howard Winslow Dodge

Mrs. Cora Ada Dodge

16, 1838. He was reared on the parental farm, and educated at the public schools and Sebas-ticook Academy. As a young man he engaged in lumbering, at times in business for himself, at other times for others, or with partners. From 1867 to 1870 he was in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in the employ of William E. Dodge & Company, of New York, in their extensive lumber plant at that place. For a time he was engaged in buying sheep in Canada, for the Brighton (Massachusetts) and the Maine markets. In 1871 he engaged in a mercantile business in Clinton, Maine, which he conducted successfully for a period of thirty-two years, having various partners—in the firm of Hunter & Dodge, later with Dodge & Jaquith, for twenty years; and still later Dodge & Cain. In connection with his general mercantile business he was engaged in shipping produce. His business career has been one of marked success, testifying at once to his ability, integrity and enterprise, and he has ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He has been entrusted with the settlement of large estates from time to time, and his continuous employment in various positions of trust has furnished additional evidence of the estimation in which he is held. He has served as a notary public since 1883; has served as town clerk, moderator, treasurer, for eight years as selectman of Clinton, and formerly selectman of Benton. He was three times the unsuccessful candidate for state senator, county commissioner and high sheriff, his party being in a hopeless minority, and he a staunch Democrat. In 1885 he witnessed the inauguration of President Cleveland—the first Democratic president since he came of voting age. He has been a trustee and treasurer of the Brown Memorial Library since its establishment; was one of the organizers and a trustee of the Waterville (Maine) Trust Company; and was a trustee of the Nobleboro Camp Meeting Association. He has been vice-president of the Clinton Board of Trade, and also of the State Board of Trade. He was made a Mason February 2, 1864, in Star of the West Lodge, of Unity, Maine; was demitted to Sebas-ticook Lodge in 1872; took the Royal Arch degree in 1870, in Dunlap Chapter, at China, Maine; was knighted in De Molay Commandery, at Skowhegan, Maine, in 1872; and was a charter member of St. Omer Commandery, at Waterville, Maine. In 1867 Mr. Dodge became connected with the Good Templars, and has been constantly active and prominent in advancing the cause of temperance and total

abstinence, and has served as worthy chief templar of Kennebec county, and state deputy of the grand lodge.

Mr. Dodge married, December 5, 1885, Cora Ada, born in Clinton, Maine, January 26, 1856, daughter of Charles and Olive (Berry) Jaquith. Her father was born in Bloomfield, Maine, now a part of Skowhegan, July 3, 1831, son of David and Sally (Young) Jaquith. David Jaquith was a son of Andrew, who came from Massachusetts to Maine among the pioneers, served in the war of 1812, and of revolutionary descent. Sally Young was born in Madison, Maine. Olive Berry was a daughter of Eben Berry. Children of Howard W. and Cora Ada (Jaquith) Dodge: 1. Charles Everett, born September 30, 1886, graduate of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, and a teacher by profession. 2. Lottie Myra, August 6, 1887, graduate of Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville; married, August 6, 1907, George N. Wakely, of Clinton. 3. Alice Olive, December 21, 1888, graduate of Coburn Classical Institute. Mr. Dodge and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long been a working member and officer, and his benefactions to religious and benevolent organizations have been liberal and continuous. He was made a lay delegate to the East Maine Conference in May, 1908. On January 5, same year, at the one hundred and sixth anniversary of Brown Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Dodge was selected to deliver the historical address, and he presented a carefully prepared and permanently valuable history of that body, his effort being most favorably commented upon by the press throughout the country. Mr. Dodge and wife are both active members of the Grange, and he is press correspondent.

The name Pitman is said to be derived from residence in the neighborhood of a pit, and the patronymic is found among very early English records. Johannes Pitman is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, 1273. A family of Pitman has been seated at Dunchideockhouse, county Devon, for several generations, and is recorded in the parish registers from the year 1552. Geoffrey Pitman was sheriff of Suffolk county in 1625, and Pitman is also found in Yorkshire pedigrees. There are at least two entirely distinct coats-of-arms in England, showing that the different families must have had a separate origin. In New England we find seven early settlers of the name scattered among the different states. Thomas Pitman,

born in 1614, settled at Marblehead, Massachusetts; and Mark, born in 1622, settled in the same place. William Pitman, born in 1632, made his home at Oyster River, now Durham, New Hampshire. Nathaniel Pitman settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639, Joseph, at Charlestown in the same state in 1658; and Jonathan at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1681. Perhaps the most romance gathers about Henry Pitman, who about 1666 was one of the first settlers at Nassau, New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands. He built a house, planted fruit-trees, and made great improvements, dwelling there about fifteen years. He died about the time of the fishing for the Plate wreck, when Sir William Phipps was trying to recover the treasure wrecked in a Spanish vessel. Henry Pitman's house was burned in the depredations of enemies; but his son John, born in 1663, afterwards came into possession of the plantation and improvements. He built himself a house, established a shipyard, constructed several vessels, and lived on the island till the taking and burning of New Providence by the French and Spaniards in July, 1703. He moved to other islands in the same group, and finally, in 1710, came to New England and settled at Newport, Rhode Island. He left five sons, who married and had children; so that a numerous progeny can trace their descent to Henry Pitman, of Nassau. It has not been possible to connect the following line with any of these early settlers; and it may be derived from a more recent immigrant.

(I) John Pitman was born at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1797, and died in 1837. His father's Christian name is unknown, but he was one of several Pitmans who saw service in the revolution. As no Pitman appears on the list of revolutionary soldiers from Concord, New Hampshire, it is inferred that the senior Pitman must have been living in another town, or possibly another state, at the time. John Pitman had two elder brothers, David and Samuel, and their mother was a Carlton. When a young man John Pitman moved from Concord to Bartlett, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and lumberman, and built several mills. He married Abigail Carlton, daughter of Woodman Carlton, a revolutionary soldier; Mrs. Woodman Carlton lived to be one hundred and three years; at ninety-five she was very active. Children: Hazen, Abiah, David C., John, Woodman C. and Abigail. None of these is now living except Woodman C., whose sketch follows.

(II) Woodman Carlton, son of John and

Abigail (Carlton) Pitman, was born at Bartlett, New Hampshire, January 2, 1822. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Bartlett Academy, after which he taught school for a short time at Center Bartlett. He then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and worked at odd jobs, and farming for a while. Returning to Bartlett, he worked in a mill for a year. At the age of twenty-two he began working on the construction of the Concord and Montreal railroad, at Concord, New Hampshire, and soon had charge of a crew of men. He went west and was conductor on Michigan Central railroad for a year. He contracted some of the work on the Maine Central railroad between Waterville and Bangor, and engaged in railroad contracting until 1867. During this time he built for the European and North American railroad a line of track from Benham to the seashore, constructing the work by means of his own cars and engines. He still kept up his railroad connection after 1867 by getting out telegraph-poles and railroad-ties during the winter, but in summer he imported flour and other goods from Canada, sometimes bringing in as many as a thousand barrels at a time. Mr. Pitman was the first to bring flour from Canada to Maine. In 1892 he retired from active business. He attends the Unitarian church, and in early life belonged both to the Odd Fellows and the Masons, but withdrew from these organizations at the time of his marriage. Mr. Pitman is passing a serene old age, and at eighty-seven years is still fairly active, interested in passing events, and thoughtful of the present generation. He is a member of the Madockawanda Club and enjoys there a social hour with old-time friends.

In 1857 Woodman Carlton Pitman married Fannie Fuller, daughter of John Fuller, of Carmel, Maine; she died in 1890. Their three children died in infancy.

The Olivers of New England
OLIVER are descendants of the Olivers of Lewes, Sussex, England, from which place Thomas Oliver came with his wife Anne and children in 1632, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. The family is undoubtedly of Scotch origin, and one Rev. Andrew Oliver came from Scotland to Londonderry, New Hampshire, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and in 1795 removed to Otsego county, New York, where he was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church of Springfield. Others of the name have come



Wilbur C. Oliver

to America from time to time, but the only early New England immigrants appears to have been Thomas and Anne Oliver, Boston, 1632. The most noted of the name in New England was Peter Oliver, a graduate of Harvard, A. B., 1735, A. M., 1773, D. C. L., Oxford, England, 1776; lived in Middleburgh, Massachusetts, who was chief justice of the supreme court of judicature for the province of Massachusetts, 1771-75; was a Loyalist and returned to England in 1776, upon the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, and died in Birmingham, England, October 13, 1791.

(I) John Oliver was born in Phippsburg, Maine, in 1788. He went to Winnegance, Maine, when a young man, and established a general merchandise store which he conducted during his entire life. His wife, Catharine Oliver, bore him eight children, the eldest son receiving his father's name. John Oliver Sr. died in Phippsburg in 1858.

(II) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Catharine Oliver, was born in Phippsburg, April 4, 1820. He received his educational training in the local school, and when a man became an employee in the mills at Phippsburg and received promotion in the business, continuing at the same occupation during his lifetime of active work. He was a member of the Baptist church. He married Elsie, daughter of Isaac Marr; children: Lucretia, Cleveland Marr, Camalia, Charles W., Katherine, Chester, George, Emma and Wilbur Carter.

(III) Wilbur Carter, youngest child of John (2) and Elsie (Marr) Oliver, was born in Phippsburg, February 29, 1860. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at Bath, to which city he moved at the age of eleven years. Although desirous of a liberal education, he, like many another who has made a success in the financial world, was compelled by circumstances to relinquish his cherished hopes, and at the age of fifteen he began to struggle in the great workshop, the world, entering a grocery-store as clerk, and there obtained his first experience in dealing with men. After some time he relinquished this occupation and went to Gloucester, Massachusetts, where for two seasons he was employed as fisherman, after which he returned to Bath and entered the employ of the Torrey Roller Bushing Works. In that concern he familiarized himself with every detail and thus became well equipped to enter upon a business which under his control has grown and to-day is one of the valued enterprises of

Bath. In 1883 Mr. Oliver established the business of galvanizing iron in Bath, under the firm name of The Bath Galvanizing Works, of which he is sole proprietor and owner. At first he began in a modest way; at the present time (1908) his works are established at the corner of Vine and Water streets; it is a well-equipped plant; where he is able to carry on a very profitable and growing business which extends to all parts of Maine. The extensive building of torpedo-boats for the United States government at the Bath shipyards demanded larger vats, in order to take in the larger parts of the boats required in the galvanizing process, and by the expenditure of thousands of dollars he met the demand and thus largely increased his business and its profits.

Mr. Oliver is a very active and enthusiastic supporter of the administration and of the Republican party in general. His good work as a local politician was recognized in 1904 by his election as a member of the common council of Bath from the second ward; in 1906 he was elected alderman from his ward and in the board was recognized as a superior presiding officer, and he has been for two years president of the board; he is now in the direct road to the office of mayor, having been considered an available candidate ever since he became president of the board of alderman, and in 1908, at the party elections in March, he was the unanimous choice of his party for the office, but he persistently declined the nomination. He is now serving his second year as chairman of the Republican city committee. He is also active in Masonic circles. He is a member of Solar Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Montgomery and St. Bernard Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2; Dunlap Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 5, of Bath; Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Portland; Mystic Shrine and Kora Temple, of Lewiston. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 934, of Bath; the Improved Order of Red Men, Sagamore Tribe, No. 64; Arcadia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 12, of Bath.

Mr. Oliver is greatly interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city of Bath, and is ever ready to do what he can to better her public institutions. In 1906 he was instrumental in causing an investigation of the Bath City Alms House and to improve its condition. By his untiring zeal and persistency along these lines, the mayor's attention was elicited and as a result many well

needed improvements were made and many of the unfortunate poor of Bath are receiving that attention which is rightfully theirs, through the thoughtfulness and persistency of Mr. Oliver. In recording the achievements of successful men, one naturally looks for the cause of such success and then point it out for coming generations to emulate. Persistency, attention to detail and strict honesty are usually the salient features in a successful career, and these stand out prominently in the business life of Mr. Oliver. Starting out to fight the battles of life at the tender age of fifteen, without a dollar or influential friends, and attaining affluence at the age of forty-eight is a record of achievements which are worthy of the highest commendation, and will stand out as a living monument to those qualities, which are truly American.

Mr. Oliver married, November 9, 1881, Esther, daughter of Arthur Gibbs, of New Brunswick; children: 1. Arthur, born May 2, 1883, married, in 1904, Eleanor, daughter of Charles and Mary Dane, and they have two children: Warren and Evelyn Oliver. 2. Wilbur C., died in infancy.

GREENLEAF

The pioneer family of this name has existed in New England well on toward three hundred years, and in that time has produced many scions who have honored their progenitor and gained places of credit among their fellow citizens. Several have been distinguished in war and not a few have proved efficient instructors. The great majority of the race have been sturdy, honest toilers and law-abiding citizens, whose labors have helped to make a great nation.

(I) Edmund Greenleaf, common ancestor of the Greenleafs of New England, born in 1573, baptized January 2, 1574 (O. S.), died March 24, 1671, aged ninety-eight. He was evidently an Englishman, and was by trade a dyer. He came to Massachusetts about 1635, with a wife and children—five says Savage, nine says the compiler of the Greenleaf genealogy. He was one of the original settlers of Quasca Cunquen, afterward Newbury, Massachusetts, where each of the first settlers was granted a house lot of at least four acres, with a suitable quantity of salt and fresh meadow. In addition to this he had a grant of twelve acres, which shows him to have been one of the eighteen principal pioneer settlers. To the other grantees the number of acres varied from ten to eighty. June 15, 1638, "The court having left it to the

liberty of particular townes to take, order, and provide, according to their discretion, for the bringing of arms to the meeting house, it is for the present thought fitt and ordered that the town being divided in four several equal parts, sayd part shall bring compleat armes according to the direction of those whom the town hath appointed to oversee the busynesse in order and manner as followeth; namely, John Pike, Nicholas Holt, John Baker, and Edmund Greenleaf being appointed as overseers of the busynesse, are ordered to follow this course namely: They shall give notice to the party of persons under their severall divisions to bring their armes compleat one Sabbath day in a month and the lectureday following, in order successively one after another, and the persons aforementioned shall cause every person under their severall divisions to Stand sentinell at the doores all the time of the publick meeting every one after another either by himself in person or by a sufficient substitute to be allowed by the overseer of the Ward. And, further, it is ordered that the sayd overseers shall diligently mark and observe any that shall be defective in this respect, having careful warning, and they together with the Surveyor of the arms shall collect or distrain twelve pence for every default, according as hath been thought fitt by order of the court in this case provided." He was made a freeman March 13, 1639, in June following was ordered to be ensign for Newbury, and in 1644 was head of the militia under Gerrish. July 15, 1648, Lieutenant Edmund Greenleaf was allowed to keep an ordinary. About 1650 he removed to Boston, where he was admitted inhabitant September 27, 1654. He was a man of much more than ordinary means and mental qualifications, and was an efficient and leading citizen of Newbury, in whom his fellow citizens reposed trust and confidence. He married (first) in England, Sarah ^{MORE} Dole, perhaps a sister of Richard Dole. The date and place of her birth are unknown. She died in Boston, January 18, 1663. He married (second) Mrs. Sarah Hill, daughter of Ignatius Jurdaine, of Exeter, England, widow, first of a Mr. Wilson, second of William Hill, of Fairfield, Connecticut. She died in Boston in 1671. The children of Edmund and Sarah (Dole) Greenleaf were: Enoch (died young), Samuel, Enoch, Sarah, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Judith, Stephen and Daniel.

(II) Stephen, fourth son of Edmund and Sarah (Dole) Greenleaf, born about 1628, baptized at St. Mary's August 10, 1628, died

December 1, 1690. He came to America with his parents and resided at Newbury until his death. He was one of the company of twenty persons formed by Thomas Moey, 1659, who purchased the Island of Nantucket, and having an equal share. The island is fourteen miles long and three and one-half miles wide, and the price paid for it was £30 and two beaver hats. Mr. Greenleaf was admitted freeman at Newbury, May 23, 1677. He was a religious man, a member of the First Congregational church in Newbury, to which he was admitted December 6, 1674. He was representative in the general court 1676-86, and a member of the council of safety, 1689. His will was made December 25, 1668, and probated February 12, 1691. He married (first) November 13, 1651, Elizabeth, daughter of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, of Newbury. She died November 19, 1678. He was married (second) March 31, 1679, by Commissioner Dalton, to Mrs. Esther (Weare) Swett, daughter of Nathaniel Weare and widow of Benjamin Swett, of Hampton, New Hampshire. She died January 16, 1718, aged eighty-nine years. The ten children of Stephen Greenleaf, all by his first wife, Elizabeth, were: Stephen, Sarah, Daniel, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Tristram, Edmund, Mary and Judith.

(III) Captain Stephen (2), eldest son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coffin) Greenleaf, born in Newbury, August 15, 1652, died in Newbury, October 13, 1743, aged ninety-one years. He was the first grandchild of Tristram Coffin, and well remembered his great-grandmother and lived to see his great-grandchildren. He was a prominent man in public affairs, and famed for his services in the Indian wars. He was known as the "great Indian fighter"; and while the public records of the Indian troubles of those days are meagre in their accounts, family tradition has handed down through the generations, and the records bear evidence of, some of that service. In the town records he was distinguished as Captain Stephen. Robert Pike thus writes in 1690: "Capt. Pierce, Capt. Noyes, Capt. Greenleaf, and Lieut. Moores, with the rest of the gentlemen of Newbury;—whose assistance, next under God was the means of the preservation of our towns of Salisbury and Amesbury, in the day of our distress, by the assaults of the enemy." In 1675-76 he was one of the selectmen of Newbury. August 25, 1675, he was wounded by the Indians. In 1689 he was appointed agent of the state to treat with the Indians at Pennacook. May 18,

1695, he files a petition for relief, and presents the bill for professional services of Dr. Humphrey Bradstreet, which reads: "Bill for curing Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, who was wounded while moving a family who had been taken from Newbury by the Indians, £12-6-9."

March 1, 1696, the town granted to Stephen Greenleaf four or five rods on the flats, from Watt's cellar spring to Ensign Greenleaf's and Mr. Davidson's grant, from high-water mark to low-water mark, to build a wharf and a place to build vessels upon on certain conditions; one was that it come not within ten or twelve feet of the spring. On the fifth of March, 1696, Captain Greenleaf addressed the following petition to the general court: "The petition of Captain Greenleaf, of Newbury, Humbly Showeth: That upon the Seventh of October last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a party of Indians surprised a family at Turkey Hill in said town, captured nine persons, women and children, rifled the house, carrying away bedding and dry goods. Only one person escaped, and gave notice to the next family, and they to the town; upon the alarm your petitioner with a part of men pursued after the enemy, endeavoring to line the river Merrimack to prevent their passage, by which means the captives were recovered and brought back. The enemy lay in a gully hard by the roadway, and about nine at night made a shot at Your Petitioner, and shot him through the wrist, between the bones, and also made a large wound in his side, which would have been very painful and costly to your petitioner in the cure of them, and have in a great measure utterly taken away the use of his left hand, and wholly taken off from his employment this winter. Your petitioner therefore honorably prays this honorable court that they would make him such compensation as shall seem fit; which he shall thankfully acknowledge, and doubts not but will be an encouragement to others, and possibly to relieve their neighbors when assaulted by so barbarous an enemy, And your petitioner shall ever pray

"(Signed) Stephen Greenleaf."

"March 6—Read and voted that there be paid out of the province treasury to the Petitioner the sum of forty pounds." The coat which Captain Greenleaf wore in his pursuit of the Indians is still preserved by his descendants, together with the bullet which was extracted from his wound. This is said to be the only instance in which the Indians attacked, "captivated," or killed any of the inhabitants of Newbury. He married (first)

October 23, 1676, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Joanna (Goodule) (Oliver) Gerrish, of Newbury, born September 10, 1654, died August 5, 1712; (second) 1713, Mrs. Hannah Jordan, of Kittery, Maine, who died September 30, 1743. His ten children, all by the first wife Elizabeth, were: Elizabeth, Daniel, Stephen (died young), William, Joseph, Sarah, Stephen, John, Benjamin and Moses.

(IV) Stephen (3), fourth son of Stephen (2) and Elizabeth (Gerrish) Greenleaf, born in Newbury, October 21, 1690, died in 1771. It has been supposed that Stephen removed to Woolwich from Newbury about the year 1720, but it now appears he had intermediate residence between Newbury and Woolwich. In 1720 but slight beginnings had been made in the settlement of the district, the Indian war soon began and drove out, it is said, every one who had entered. It would appear that he moved first to York, Maine, from Massachusetts, probably about 1720-21, then farther east to Falmouth, about 1731, as by the records there we find: "Stephen Greenleaf, Mariner, York," bought lot and house in the present Portland in 1731. "Stephen Greenleaf, Pound Keeper," Back Cone, Falmouth, March 26, 1734. "Stephen Greenleaf, of Falmouth, and Mary, wife sells title in Mill stream and Mills in Falmouth," in 1736. Stephen Greenleaf had conveyance of his land in June, 1738, in Woolwich. "Stephen Greenleaf paid for killing a Wild-cat," May 1, 1743. Richard Greenleaf, his son, sells land "improved and possessed twenty-nine years last past," in 1767. It also appears upon the records that "Stephen Greenleaf, York, Coaster, *et al*," bought a right in land in Monsweag Bay, in 1729, including the tract on which he afterwards lived. Land conveyances being accepted, under conditions, as evidence of residence, it would appear that 1738 was the time of his taking up his residence in Monsweag, now Woolwich. He married, October 7, 1712, Mary Mackres, born in 1691, died in Woolwich in 1771, aged eighty. They had eight children: Enoch, Richard, Samuel, Ebenezer, Lydia, Stephen, Joseph and Mary.

(V) Joseph, sixth son of Stephen (3) and Mary (Mackres) Greenleaf, born in York, Maine, July 2, 1727, and died in 1772. Joseph Greenleaf was commissioned June 3, 1745, in the First Company of Artillery from York county, Maine, Captain Peter Staples, afterward commanded by Captain Richard Mumford, First Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Sir William Pepperell at the

capture of Louisburg. He was also marshal of a court-martial, June 23, 1745. Joseph Greenleaf entered, September 24, 1750, Captain James Thompson's company, in the Boston service, ranging the woods, and served until November 1, 1750. He was also a private, April 30, 1757, in Captain Jonathan Williamson's company, District of Wiscasset, Maine. Also ensign, August 9, 1757, on a return of officers belonging to the Massachusetts forces, commanded by Colonel Joseph Frye, which was in the capitulation of Fort William Henry. Joseph Greenleaf is one of the signers of the petition of inhabitants of the Kennebec river for protection, July 21, 1760. He married, about 1752, Dorcas Gray, who survived him and married (second) Lieutenant Moses Hilton. Their intention was filed March 22, 1781, and the marriage was solemnized by Thomas Moore. The eight children of Joseph and Dorcas were: Ebenezer, John, Martha, Sally, Rachel, Joshua, William and Lydia.

(VI) John, second son of Joseph and Dorcas (Gray) Greenleaf, was born on Gewnky Neck, in Woolwich or Wiscasset, Maine, November 6, 1755, and died June 5, 1846, aged ninety-one. The name of John Greenleaf, of Pownalborough, Maine, is on a certificate of enlistment dated June, 1776, signed by himself and others, who promised to march to New York and continue in service till December 1, 1776, unless sooner discharged. He joined the American army at New York in the early days of the revolution, and served as a soldier at Valley Forge in the memorable winter of 1777-78. He was also in the engagements at Brandywine, Long Island, White Plains and Fishkill. June 3, 1778, he began a term of service of nine months from his arrival at Fishkill. He was in Colonel McCobb's (First) regiment, raised by resolve of April 20, 1778, from Pownalborough (Wiscasset), Maine. Return made by Brigadier-General Charles Cushing. In the description list of men enlisted from Lincoln county for the term of nine months from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, he is described as follows: "Age 22; stature 5 ft. 7 inches; complexion, light." From town of Pownalborough, Captain Decker's company (First Regiment), time of arrival at Fishkill, June 19. After his service in the revolutionary war he returned to Wiscasset and married. Early in the spring of 1782 he and his brother Ebenezer, with their wives, together with Joshua, another brother, went to the Sandy river, where each took up a farm of productive and valuable land.

The first two settled in the town of Starks, and Joshua located immediately opposite there, in Mercer. A few years later a younger brother, William, and four sisters, Martha, Sally, Rachel and Lydia, married, settled and resided in the vicinity. John Greenleaf possessed considerable property at the time of his death. He had great caution, was very prudent and exact in his dealings, but gave liberally to the poor. His remains lie in the old family burying-ground, beneath the soil he once tilled. He married, December 29, 1781, Anna Pierce Roberts, of Wiscasset, born 1761, died April 27, 1853, aged ninety-two. They had twelve children: John, Sarah, Anthony, Levi, Joseph, William, Stephen, George, Cyrus, Joshua, Rachel and Elias.

(VII) Stephen (4), sixth son of John and Anna Pierce (Roberts) Greenleaf, born in Starks, August 26, 1794, died in Starks, October 15, 1881, aged eighty-seven. After completing his studies in the district school, he and his brothers William and George went to Wiscasset Academy, where they received thorough instruction for three years, from 1811 to 1814. While pursuing his studies, August, 1814, news came that the British were threatening to enter the mouth of the Kennebec river. He at once started on foot for home to join the militia company of his brother, Captain John. Contracting a severe cold, he was confined several days to his bed with fever. After recovering, he "scoured up" his father's old "fusee," which he carried in the revolutionary war, and started for the scene of action with the company in the capacity of clerk and orderly sergeant. Before the end of his service of sixty days the British abandoned their project, and the militia were dismissed.

For twenty years or more after the war he was a successful school-master. He and his brother William bought the two farms just north of Starks Village in 1817, one of which he owned and occupied to the time of his death, a period of sixty-four years. He was a justice of the peace for nearly fifty years, and being a fine penman, he was sought by his townsmen to a considerable extent to draft deeds and other legal documents. He was a man of extensive reading, and kept in touch with events and current topics till the end of his life. In politics he was (as was each of his seven sons) a staunch and prominent Democrat, and did not fail to vote the straight ticket for more than sixty annual elections. He held the several town offices of town clerk, treasurer, school committeeman, selectman,

and so forth, for many years, and was a member of the house of representatives in the state legislature in 1837. He was familiarly known to his townsmen and friends as the "Squire," and was addressed as Esquire Greenleaf. In person he was five feet and nine inches in height, and very erect; his weight about one hundred and sixty pounds; his eyes blue; his forehead high and full; his hair fine, silky and dark, and held its lustre to the time of his death. He was exceedingly agile, and when past seventy-five years of age he was as spry as most boys. As an instructor, husband and father he was greatly beloved. As a townsman he was highly and universally esteemed, and enjoyed the full confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances, who sincerely mourned his loss as that of an honest and good man. He married (first) 1819, Rhoda, daughter of John Metcalf, of Anson. She died July 27, 1823, and he married (second) May 6, 1826, Fanny, daughter of Robert and Lydia (Williamson) Taylor, of Starks. She was born February 16, 1805, died February 12, 1895, aged ninety. "Aunt Fanny," as she was lovingly called, survived her husband fourteen years, living with her faithful and devoted daughter, Mrs. Lydia Groaton, when she peacefully entered her eternal home. To her children she was a beacon-light, always shining brightly to point out the way of life and those paths of peace which she so serenely trod. Blest with a voice of rare quality, purity and volume of tone, the worshipers of the sanctuary had many years been led in their devotions by the sweet influence of her heartfelt songs; and it was remarkable that in her later years the voice of song remained to her in a great degree. Many of the older residents can remember her as she appeared in early life, possessing unusual beauty and a tall, graceful carriage, both of which she retained in her later days—her sunset of life—which was so calm and beautiful, and in peaceful harmony with that long line of years in which her children will always fondly love to dwell. Their storehouse of memory is well filled with "precept upon precept" of her teachings of wisdom, and "line upon line" of love and devotion. Fortunate, indeed, are they in such possessions, and the loftiness of her pure and noble character, the gentleness and loveliness of her ways, will be to those she has left behind to follow her as a benediction of a life of a noble and generous woman. To Stephen and Rhoda (Metcalf) Greenleaf was born one child, Cyrus Metcalf. To Stephen and Fanny (Taylor) Greenleaf

were born nine children: Enoch, Lincoln, Wakefield, Rhoda, Lydia, Gason, Mary Mooers, George, Charles and Levi, whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Levi, ninth child of Stephen (4) and Fanny (Taylor) Greenleaf, was born in Starks, December 30, 1849. He received his early education in the public schools, and later attended Bloomfield and Anson academies one year each and then fitted for college at Nichols Latin school, Lewiston. After teaching two years he entered the junior class at Westbrook Seminary in 1872, and graduated with the class of 1873. He was a successful and competent teacher in the public schools. In March, 1874, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. S. S. Brown, then at Fairfield, and was admitted to the bar in Somerset county in April, 1876. He at once opened an office at Solon. In 1878 he removed to Pittsfield, and in 1884 to Lewiston, where he remained until May, 1895, when he settled in Portland, where he now resides. His course in life shows that he has inherited a fair share of the energy and ability that distinguished his long line of ancestors and the Greenleaf family generally, and he has been successful in his profession and has filled various political offices. In 1879 he was elected county attorney for the county of Somerset, which office he held one term, then of three years. While a resident of Pittsfield he also held the offices of chairman of the board of selectmen, assessors, etc., and was a member of the superintending school committee of that town for several years, resigning when he removed therefrom. He is a member of the Cumberland bar and of the State Bar Association of Maine. In politics he is a Democrat of unswerving fidelity and is active and well known throughout the state in political circles. He assisted in the compilation of the "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family," whose chief compiler, James Edward Greenleaf, thus speaks of him in the preface of that work: "To Levi Greenleaf, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, formerly of Lewiston, now of Portland, Maine, I am especially indebted for assistance in presenting the descendants of Joseph, the son of Stephen, son of Stephen Jr., a branch omitted from Chart XXIII of the book published in 1854, and of which my collection was fragmentary, unconnected, and seemingly hopelessly obscure. He has generously given largely of his valuable time, and most faithfully pursued and followed out to a conclusion the various and somewhat at times myth-like clues in the line of genealogical chains, until

at last is presented a record of rare fulness and completion." He is a prominent Odd Fellow, and has held the offices of senior warden, chief patriarch, and high priest, of Worumbus Encampment, No. 13, and is a member of the Grand Encampment of Maine. He married, October 3, 1878, Adelaide, eldest daughter of Charles and Melissa M. (Russell) Mason, of Bethel (see Mason, VIII). She was born August 22, 1854, and died in Portland, January 17, 1905. They had no children.

(For preceding generations see Edmund Greenleaf I.)

(III) John, third son of GREENLEAF Stephen and Elizabeth (Coffin) Greenleaf, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, June 21, 1662, and died in Newbury, May or June 24, 1734. He was admitted to the First Congregational Church in Newbury, with his first wife, Elizabeth (Hills) Greenleaf, January 31, 1696. He was buried near the north corner of the "Oldtown" meeting-house. He married (first) October 12, 1685, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hills, of Newbury. She died August 5, 1712. He married (second) May 13, 1716, Lydia, widow of Benjamin Pierce, and daughter of Major Charles Frost, of Kittery, Maine. She died May 15, 1752, aged seventy-eight. The children of John and Elizabeth (Hills) Greenleaf were: Elizabeth, Jane, Judith, Daniel, John, Parker, Samuel, Martha, Benjamin and Stephen.

(IV) Daniel, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Hills) Greenleaf, was born December 24, 1690, in Newbury, where he lived, and died February, 1726, drowned on Newbury bar. He married, November 17, 1710, Sarah Moody, and they were the parents of Elizabeth, Martha, Jane, Sarah, David, Jonathan, Parker and Mary.

(V) Hon. Jonathan, second son of Daniel and Sarah (Moody) Greenleaf, was born July, 1723, in Newbury, where he resided, and died May 24, 1807. His father was drowned when he was but a little above five years of age, and his mother was left in very destitute circumstances, with a large family of children. At seven years of age he was apprenticed to Edward Presbury, and learned the trade of ship-carpenter. He carried on the business of ship-building in person for about twenty years, and after this carried it on more extensively, and accumulated a large estate. From about the year 1768 to 1792 he was much in public life, and the stirring scenes of the revolution engaged his energies. For the whole of that time he sustained some public office. Sep-

tember 26, 1774, he was unanimously chosen to represent the town of Newburyport in the general court. He was a member of the continental congress at the commencement of the war. June 2, 1786, he was made one of the governor's council for Essex, and was elected senator, February 11, 1788. In the Massachusetts assembly for the ratification of the federal constitution, he and Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf were among the "yeas." He was made ensign February, 1762, in Captain Joshua Coffin's company, Newburyport, first company in the regiment, Colonel Joseph Gerish second regiment militia. March 25, 1767, he was commissioned captain in Colonel Jonathan Bagley's regiment, Lieutenant Caleb Cushing. He was on the Lexington alarm roll, in Captain Isaac Hull's company, Colonel Thomas Gardner's regiment, which marched April 19, 1775, from Medford. Mr. Greenleaf was a well-built man, about five feet high, of spare habit, not inclining to corpulency. He had a high forehead, a large aquiline nose, full dark-hazel eyes, and rather prominent front teeth, which he retained to the last. In dress he followed the peculiar fashions of gentlemen of the day. He was a religious man from early life, becoming a member of the church about the time of his marriage, in 1744. For many years he was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Newburyport. Nothing but absolute necessity kept him from public worship on the Sabbath, and he was scarce ever known to omit regular morning and evening family worship. He married, in 1744, Mary, daughter of Edward Presbury. She died May, 1807, a few days previous to her husband. They lie buried near the eastern gate on "Burying Hill." Their children were: David, Jonathan, Mary, Simon, Sarah, Moses, Enoch, Catherine and Richard.

(VI) Captain Moses, fourth son of Hon. Jonathan and Mary (Presbury) Greenleaf, was born May 19, 1755, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and died in New Gloucester, Maine, December 18, 1812. He learned how to build ships in his father's shipyard, but at the age of nineteen entered the American army as a lieutenant, and in 1776 was commissioned captain and served until nearly the close of the war. He enlisted as a private July 8, 1775, and was discharged November 1, 1775. He was lieutenant in Captain Moses Nowell's company from November 1, 1775, to January 1, 1776, his residence being Newport. He was commissioned lieutenant by legislative enactment, June 29, 1776. He was second lieutenant in Captain Moses Nowell's company,

January 29, 1776; first lieutenant in Captain John Peabody's company, Colonel Michael Farley's regiment, and also in Colonel Eben Francis' regiment. He marched to join a regiment August 9, 1776, raised in the defense of Boston. February 3, 1777, he became captain in the militia. He retired November 6, 1776, and was captain February 20, 1777, and was again commissioned captain June 1, 1777. This commission was confirmed by congress September 6, 1779. He was in Colonel Tupper's Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779; captain in Colonel Benjamin Tupper's regiment, January 25, 1778; captain same regiment (Fifteenth) April 5, 1779, in West Point service; captain in same regiment from January 1 to October 15, 1780; captain September 15, 1780; also October to December, 1780, at the Huts, near West Point, in Colonel Tupper's regiment. He retired with the rank of captain in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, January, 1781. In the same year he began ship-building in Newburyport in connection with his father, and from that time till the year 1790 they built twenty-two ships and brigs. Their shipyard was a little south of the Lower Long Wharf, Moses Greenleaf and his brother Enoch both occupied the large old house "up the yard." In November, 1790, he removed with his family to the then Province of Maine, and settled at New Gloucester, where he was engaged in farming till his death. Captain Greenleaf was made a Mason in St. Peter's Lodge, Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1778. Washington Lodge, No. 10, a traveling lodge in the revolutionary army, was chartered October 6, 1779. He was worshipful master of this lodge in the field, July 6, 1780. Older brethren had often heard him remark that he had many a time commanded the commanding general of the army in the lodge meetings, for General Washington frequently attended, and always came as a private member without ceremony. He was instrumental in establishing Cumberland Lodge, Maine. Captain Moses Greenleaf married, September 17, 1776, Lydia Parsons, who was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, April 3, 1755, and died in New Gloucester, Maine, March 21, 1834, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, of Newburyport, who married, December 14, 1731, Phebe Griswold, who was born April 22, 1716, daughter of Judge John Griswold, who was the grandson of Matthew Griswold, born 1620, died 1698, who emigrated to New England in 1639, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, and afterward at Saybrook and

Lyme, Connecticut. Matthew Griswold married, October 16, 1646, Anna Walcott, daughter of Henry Walcott, of Windsor. He was one of three brothers, Edward and Thomas being the other two, sons of George Griswold. All three brothers emigrated from Kenilworth, in the county of Warwick, England. Of this remarkable family it appears that twelve were governors of states, thirty-six high judges (most of them distinct persons from any of the governors), and many of them eminent men. The children of Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf were: Moses, Clarina, Parsons, Ebenezer, Simon and Jonathan.

(VII) Hon. Simon, third son of Captain Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 5, 1783, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 6, 1853. James Edward Greenleaf's "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family" states that Simon Greenleaf "Received an academic education at the Latin school in Newburyport, under the tuition of Mr. Michael Walsh, who was well known in his day, and for many years of the early part of the present century, as the author of the 'Mercantile Arithmetic,' which was not only a popular text-book, but a counting-house companion. At the age of eighteen he entered on the study of law with Ezekiel Whitman, Esq., then of New Gloucester, Maine, but afterwards of Portland, and a judge of common pleas. He was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county, in 1805, opened an office first in Standish, then in Gray, and in 1817 at Portland, Maine. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1817, at Bowdoin College, and was also in that year an overseer of the college. At Gray, being the first lawyer in the place, he soon acquired a very considerable practice, which he retained and enlarged by his fidelity and skill. As his family increased he desired to extend the range of his business and increase his emoluments, and in 1818 removed to Portland. At that time the two leading members of the bar had been drawn aside from their profession into public life. Judge Mellen was in the United States senate, and Judge Whitman in the house of representatives; and Mr. Orr, who had a large practice in Cumberland county, was also in congress. This encouraged the accession of other prominent men to Portland; of these were Mr. Greenleaf and the late Judge Preble, who came the same year. Mr. Greenleaf was not disappointed; his business and his fame increased, and the larger and more cultivated society, and its superior advantages in other

respects, stimulated his susceptible powers to higher efforts. He now took rank among the foremost men at the bar, and by his winning manners and persuasive style of speaking and address, accompanied by the skill and ingenuity of his arguments, established his reputation and his practice on a firm basis.

"In the act of the new state, establishing the supreme judicial court, passed June 24, 1820, the governor and council were required 'to appoint some suitable person learned in the law to be a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court,' and publish them whenever they would compose a suitable volume." His compensation was fixed at six hundred dollars a year salary and the profits arising from the publication. Mr. Greenleaf was immediately appointed reporter under this act, and entered on his duties at York county, August term, 1820. He continued faithfully, promptly and very ably to discharge the duties of this arduous and responsible office for twelve years, closing with the July term at Waldo county, in 1832. The cases determined during this period are contained in nine volumes, the last embracing a table of cases and a digest of the whole. * * * * The reports are distinguished for the clear and concise manner in which the points of law are stated and the arguments of counsel given. They took high rank in this class of legal productions, and were received as standards of authority throughout the Union. They were deservedly considered among the most valuable of American reports, and so highly were they esteemed that a new edition was demanded by the profession—a very rare thing in this class of works—which was published with annotations by Mr. Abbot, of Cambridge, a short time previous to Mr. Greenleaf's death. So conspicuous had Mr. Greenleaf become about the time that he closed his duties as reporter, that the attention of Judge Story, then at the head of the law school at Cambridge, was turned to him as the most suitable person to fill the place in that department of the university rendered vacant by the death of the lamented Professor Ashman, and he immediately determined to bring Mr. Greenleaf to Cambridge if he could. At that time Judge Story, holding his court in Portland, had an interesting case in admiralty. This branch of the law was known only in our largest commercial cities, and not to many of the profession there. And Judge Story was surprised when he found that Mr. Greenleaf brought to this case a thorough acquaintance with this very peculiar system of law, which he himself deemed of great importance, and

which, foreseeing its constantly increasing value, he wished to make prominent in the instruction of the law school. * * * * In 1833 Mr. Greenleaf was appointed Royal Professor of Law at Harvard College, as associate to Professor Ashman. He received at Harvard, the year of his removal to Cambridge, 1833, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the same degree at Amherst the next year. He was appointed Royal Professor of Law at Harvard University, as successor to Professor Ashman, in 1833, which office he held two years, when he was appointed to the chair of the Dane Professorship, a worthy successor to that chair made vacant by the death of Judge Story. In consequence of ill-health, he resigned this chair in 1848, when he was honored with the title of Emeritus Professor of Law in the University. His connection with the law school marked a season in its history of great prosperity. He became a Mason in Cumberland Lodge, Maine, and was the second grand master of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Maine. In 1820 and 1821 he, with Asa Clapp and Nicholas Emery, represented Portland in the legislature of Maine. As these were sessions when the new government was put in operation, the duty was responsible, and, to a lawyer who was expected to pass upon the code of laws to be adopted on careful revision, arduous. Mr. Greenleaf was faithful to his trust and beneficial to the country. With this experience he retired at once and forever from political office. Mr. Greenleaf was a grave, sedate-looking man, and very quiet in his movements. He was about five feet ten inches in height, rather stout built, full face, with a small, sharp eye, nearly black. His original hair was very dark brown; his posture a little stooping, with his head projecting forward; his countenance was expressive of benignity and intelligence.

The following are some of the works which have proceeded from his pen: "A Brief Inquiry into the Origin and Principles of Free Masonry," published at Portland in 1820. An anonymous pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Exclusion of Atheists as Witnesses," octavo; published in Boston in 1839. "Catalogue of a Select Law Library," also a "Course of Legal Studies," etc. "A Letter to a Person Engaged in a Lawsuit by a Lawyer; by a Member of the Profession," published as a tract by the American Tract Society. "An Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists by the Rules of Evidence Administered in Courts of Justice; With an Account of the Trial of

Jesus," published in Boston in 1846 and reprinted in London in 1847. "A Discourse Pronounced at His Inauguration as Royal Professor of Law, in Harvard University." "A Discourse Commemorative of the Life and Character of Joseph Story," pronounced September 18, 1845. "Testamentary Counsels and Hints to Christians on the Right Distribution of Their Property by Will, by a Retired Solicitor," carefully revised by a member of the American bar; published at Troy, New York, in 1845. "A Treatise on the Law of Evidence," three volumes. An edition of "Cruise's Digest of the Law of Real Property, with Notes, 1849-50."

Professor Simon Greenleaf married, September 18, 1806, Hanah Kingman, born August 5, 1787, died January 13, 1857, daughter of Ezra and Susanna (Whitman) Kingman. Fifteen children were born of this marriage, of whom eleven died in infancy. Those who attained mature age and married were: Patrick Henry, Charlotte Kingman, James, Caroline Augusta.

(For preceding generations see Edmund Greenleaf I.)

(III) Edmund (2), son GREENLEAF and eighth child of Stephen and Elizabeth (Coffin) Greenleaf, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, May 10, 1670, and died there about 1740. He married, July 2, 1691, Abigail Somerby, born in Newbury, January 25, 1670, daughter of Abiel Somerby. Children: 1. Judith, born December 15, 1692, died February 10, 1762 or 1772; married, April 22, 1713, John Coffin, eldest son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Brocklebank) Coffin, died September 30, 1762. 2. Abigail, born March 6, 1695, died same day. 3. Mary, born September 10, 1697, married, November 15, 1723, Rowland Bradbury. He married (second) Elizabeth Oliver, of York. 4. Rebecca, born February 23, 1699, died September 29, 1702. 5. Edmund, born February 27, 1702. 6. Henry, born July 22, 1705, married in Boston, June 26, 1726, Elizabeth Burnall. 7. Rebecca, born November 5, 1707, died August 19, 1709. 8. Richard, born May 11, 1710. 9. Rooksby, born May 11, 1713, married, April 21, 1738, John Clark, of Kings Towne.

(IV) Edmund (3), fifth child and eldest son of Edmund (2) and Abigail (Somerby) Greenleaf, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 27, 1702. He married, May 4, 1725, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Moody) Hale, and granddaughter of John Hale, who married Sarah Somerby, daughter

of Henry and Judith (Greenleaf) Somerby. Edmund Greenleaf and wife had two children: 1. William, born November 28, 1725. 2. Mary, born April 30, 1729.

(V) Captain William, only son of Edmund and Mary (Hale) Greenleaf, was born November 28, 1725, died January 7, 1800. He married (first) Ruth Pearson, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who died March 22, 1779. He married (second) April 11, 1784, Mary Soley, of Haverhill, who died November 7, 1802. He lived in Haverhill and was landlord of the Sun Tavern until his death, and was then succeeded by his son William. He is said to have been a very religious man and one of the pillars of the Calvinist Baptist church. He was a member of the "fire society" of Haverhill in 1768 and was a soldier of the revolution. He had eight children, all born of his first marriage: 1. Daniel, born April 19, 1745. 2. William, born June 16, died October 9, 1747. 3. Hannah, born July 30, 1748, died July 1, 1749. 4. Edmund, born November 15, died November 25, 1749. 5. Samuel, born July 24, 1752, died March 20, 1795; married, December 9, 1779, Alice Ladd, of Haverhill. 6. William, born November 9, 1754, died March 29, 1833; married, March 16, 1788, Abigail Soley, daughter of his father's second wife. 7. Ruth, born July 17, 1758. 8. Hannah, born September 14, 1762.

(VI) Daniel, eldest son and child of Captain William and Ruth (Pearson) Greenleaf, was born April 19, 1745, died June 10, 1794, in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He married, in 1765, Ruth Dalton, of Newbury, and had ten children: 1. James, born September 1, 1766, died 1796; married Sarah Townsend. 2. Mary P., born July 1, 1768, married ——— Palmer. 3. Daniel, born August 29, 1770, died in infancy. 4. Hannah, born August 18, 1771, married Moses Kelley. 5. Abigail, born September 9, 1773, married, November 25, 1801, John ———. 6. Ruth, born July 31, 1775, married William Hook, of Salem, Massachusetts; had four children, of whom Elias and George G. were the celebrated church-organ builders of Boston. 7. Rebecca, born March 28, 1778, died August 26, 1859, at Salem; married, September 3, 1797, Ephraim Beaman, died May 6, 1822. 8. Daniel, born May 5, 1780, died April 23, 1854; married, May, 1803, Elizabeth W. Gale, of Concord, New Hampshire; died June 8, 1847. 9. William, born September 3, 1782. 10. Sally, born March 19, 1785, married Joseph Brown, of Hampton, New Hampshire.

(VII) William, ninth of the children of

Daniel and Ruth (Dalton) Greenleaf, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 2, 1782, died January 2, 1855. He married Ann Taylor, born April 11, 1785, in Halifax, England, by whom he had eight children: 1. William Taylor, born September 6, 1807, died August 20, 1843; married Agnes R. Milican. 2. James, born March 17, 1810. 3. John, born July 5, 1811, married Louisa Poland, who died December 6, 1847. 4. Charles T., born January 28, 1815, died December 26, 1886. 5. ———, born October 3, 1817, married James William Fisher. 6. Edmund D., born October 16, 1820. 7. Francis, born April 3, 1824. 8. Mary, born October 19, 1825.

(VIII) Charles T., fourth son and child of William and Ann (Taylor) Greenleaf, was born January 28, 1815, died at Bath, Maine, December 26, 1886. He married, at Newport, Kentucky, November 1, 1841, Mary J. Wheeler, of Warwick, New York, and in a few years removed east to Bath, Maine, where he established himself in the hardware business, in which he continued, at the same time conducting an ice business, until 1867, when he received appointment as postmaster of Bath, which position he filled two terms. He was also city marshal for a number of years. His wife died in June, 1893, having borne her husband seven children: 1. Charles Henry, born September 27, 1842. 2. William Franklin, born October 28, 1844, died May 7, 1845. 3. Eugene, born October 12, 1846, died November 26, 1892, at Bath; married, June 14, 1870, Emma J. Hartwell, had one child, Alice E., born July 1, 1872. 4. George Rogers, born May 10, 1849, died July 23, 1850. 5. Albert, born May 9, 1851, died November 14, 1851. 6. Fred A., born November 27, 1853, died October 23, 1885; married Lillian S. Snow, had no children. 7. Annie T., born November 6, 1855, died October 7, 1865.

(IX) Charles Henry, eldest son and child of Charles T. and Mary J. (Wheeler) Greenleaf, was born in Newport, Kentucky, September 27, 1842. When he was four years old his father removed with the family from Newport to Bath, Maine, and he was educated in the public schools of that city, graduated from the high school, and then took a course at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. At the age of eighteen years, in the summer of 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Third Maine Regiment, saw active service, and for gallantry on the field was breveted second lieutenant by General Kearney, at Malvern Hill. He was in the army for two years, then was compelled by

the state of his health to return home, but acted as recruiting officer until the close of the war. He then entered the post-office as assistant to his father, who was postmaster at the time, and later was with A. Sewall & Company, as bookkeeper, having an excellent reputation as an expert accountant. He then for a number of years filled the position of purser on a line of steamers plying along the Pacific coast, then returned to Bath to enter upon the duties of local manager and superintendent for the American Express Company. From 1885 to 1896 he was in the employ of Galen Moses, and in the latter year was appointed collector of taxes, in which office he was retained for eleven years, retiring in March, 1907, and during this period he also acted as representative of the Cunard and Allen lines of steamships. He was for several years treasurer at the Worombo Mills. In politics Mr. Greenleaf was a Republican, served several terms in both branches of the city council, also for eleven years as alderman from ward seven, and gave freely of his time and service for the interest of the city. As expert accountant he served during most of his time while alderman as chairman of the finance committee. He also served as trustee of the Bath Savings Institution and of the Patten free library, had been treasurer of the Eastern Electric Construction Company, and at the time of his death was secretary and treasurer of the Bath Real Estate Company. He was a prominent Mason, a member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, F. and A. M.; Montgomery Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Council, R. S. M.; Dunlap Commandery, K. T., of Bath; Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Lewiston; Mt. Vernon Council, of Brunswick. He was an enthusiastic member of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., having served as commander and patriotic instructor of the Bath Post, and he also held membership in the Sagadahoc Club and Dromore Grange. He was a consistent member of the Universalist church, and as a young man for several years was superintendent of the Sunday-school of his parish.

Mr. Greenleaf married, August 15, 1871, Emma C. Allen, daughter of Amos L. Allen, of Bath, a prominent ship-builder of Portsmouth, Virginia, before the war, where he built seven gunboats for the government. At the outbreak of the civil war he returned to Bath, where he built the gunboats "Katahdin" and "Iosco" for the government, also building vessels and repairing at East Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Greenleaf, his daughter, at the present time has a claim pending for payment

for the construction of the latter vessel, the government never having fulfilled this obligation. Mr. Greenleaf died at his home in Bath, Maine, November 29, 1907, after a brief illness with typhoid pneumonia, and his loss was keenly regretted by an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a man of uncommonly fine qualities, broad-minded, generous, patriotic and of sterling integrity and correct business methods, and his loss was deeply felt by those who had chosen him for positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Greenleaf is survived by his wife, but had no children.

(For ancestry see preceding Greenleaf sketches.)

(V) Samuel, third child GREENLEAF and son of Stephen (3) and Mary (Mackres)

Greenleaf, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, June 12, 1718, and married Hephzibah Preble, of York, born in 1725, died in Woolwich in 1792, her husband dying in 1792 at Westport, Maine. Samuel removed to York with his father, and, like his father, was a coastwise seaman. Children: Stephen, Samuel, Enoch, Olive, Benjamin, Hannah and Dorcas.

(VI) Stephen (4), eldest son of Samuel and Hephzibah (Preble) Greenleaf, was born in York or Westport, Maine, 1747, and married Mary Knight, November 25, 1769, of Scarborough, Maine, who was born May 2, 1749, died May 11, 1832, surviving her husband nineteen years; he died in 1813. Children: Nathaniel, Sarah, Mary, Stephen, Westbrook, Abigail, Ebenezer, Samuel, Olive, Thankful and Ebenezer.

(VII) Westbrook, fifth child and third son of Stephen (4) and Mary (Knight) Greenleaf, was born in Westport, Maine, in 1778, and married in 1800 Mary Dunton, and (second) Ruth B. Harriman. Westbrook lived to attain the age of eighty-eight, and was vigorous, hale and hearty up to his death. Children: Abigail, Mary, Westbrook, Austin, Daniel D., Eliza A., Wilmot, Mary McCarty and Silas H. He resided in Westport, Maine.

(VIII) Westbrook (2), third child and eldest son of Westbrook (1) and Mary (Dunton) Greenleaf, was born January 28, 1806, died January 18, 1883. He was educated in the schools of his native town, was a farmer and fisherman by occupation, and resided in Westport all his life. He was for a time port-collector, and was active in church work. We surmise, by the naming of his children after prominent Democratic politicians, that he was

of that party. He married (first) Emeline, daughter of William Clifford, of Edgecomb. She died in 1846. Married (second) Mrs. Diademia Cathran Gove, who died April 3, 1883. Children: Mercy, Sarah C., William Clifford, Daniel D., Silas Nelson, Levi Woodbury, James D., Richard M., Johnson, Granville C. and Westbrook. They all lived to years of maturity, with the exception of James D., who died at the age of nine, from an injury received from sliding. Of the seven brothers, all, with the exception of one, Levi W., who was lost at sea at the age of about twenty-one, were master mariners.

(IX) Granville C., ninth child and seventh son of Westbrook (2) and Emeline (Clifford) Greenleaf, was born in Westport, Maine, November 8, 1844. Educated in the schools of his native town, at the age of fourteen he became a fisherman, sailing to the fishing-banks and following the sea for seven years. February 1, 1866, he came to Bath, engaging in the grocery business, which he continued eleven years. He then took charge of the Kennebec Steamship Company as agent, and when this company became part of the Eastern Steamship Company, he was continent agent and general agent of the Boothbay division, which position he now holds. He is a Democrat; was alderman from the fourth ward from Bath in the years 1881-83-84; was Democratic nominee for mayor, 1889. He belongs to Lincoln Lodge, No. 10, Sagadahoc Encampment, No. 6, and Canton King, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is active in the Universalist church. He married, April 23, 1867, Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Fowle, of Westport. She died May 11, 1890. Children: Gertrude Clifford and Earl Granville.

Miss Mary Blanche Bixby, of Pasadena, California, formerly of Skowhegan, Maine, wrote to Governor Hill, calling his attention to the fact that the first commission ever issued to a keeper of a lighthouse on the coast of the United States was issued to a Maine man, and that this original commission is now in existence in that city. Miss Bixby thinks it would be a good idea to have the commission purchased and brought back to Maine, where it could be hung in the rooms of the Maine Historical Society, or in the State House. It is in splendid state of preservation, she says, excepting that a small piece is gone from one of the lower corners, opposite the signature. This piece is about an inch by half an inch. The commission is neatly framed and covered by glass, which protects it. Under

this commission was appointed, by President George Washington, the first keeper of the Portland head lighthouse, which was the first beacon-light to be established on the coast of the nation. This light still sends out its warning rays to mariners bound for Maine's most prominent seaport. At the time the commission was issued Maine was a district of Massachusetts. The following is a copy of the commission:

"GEORGE WASHINGTON
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE
PRESENTS
GREETING:

"KNOW YE, That I have appointed and do appoint Joseph Greenleaf Keeper of the Light House at Portland in the District of Maine in the State of Massachusetts to exercise and fulfill the Powers and Duties of Office: And to have and to hold the same, with all the Authorities, Privileges and Emoluments thereunto of Right appertaining during the Presidency of the UNITED STATES for the time being.

"GIVEN under my Hand at the City of New York, the seventh Day of January in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

"GO WASHINGTON."

The Masons of pioneer days in MASON the New England colonies were numerous, and many of them were men of more than ordinary ability. Ten or twelve men of this name are mentioned among the well-known immigrants in the colonies before 1650.

(I) Captain Hugh Mason, a tanner, one of the very first settlers of Watertown, was admitted freeman March 4, 1635; was representative 1644-45-60-61-64-71-74-75-76 and 77; selectman twenty-nine years, between 1649 and 1678, inclusive; a lieutenant as early as 1649, and made captain May 5, 1652. He was for many years one of the three commissioners appointed by the county court to determine small cases. This was before the appointment of justices of the peace. October 30, 1657, he was appointed by the court one of a committee to attend to the defects in several bridges in the county. December 18, 1660, he was appointed on a committee to take account of John Steadman, county treasurer, and make a levy, etc. It has been conjectured that he was a brother of Captain John Mason, the distinguished Pequot war-

rior. He died October 10, 1678, aged seventy-three. By his wife Esther, who died May 1, 1692, he had seven children: Hannah, Ruth, Mary, John, Joseph, Daniel and Sarah.

(II) John, eldest son of Captain Hugh and Esther Mason, born January 1, 1645, was a tanner, and settled at Cambridge Village, now Newton, where he died about 1730, aged eighty-five. He was one of the signers of the secession petition, 1678, was constable in Cambridge Village, 1679, and selectman five years. His residence was near the Falls. He married Elizabeth Hammond, born March 6, 1655, died November 13, 1715. Their children were: John, Elizabeth, Abigail, Daniel, Samuel and Hannah.

(III) Daniel, second son of John and Elizabeth (Hammond) Mason, was born between 1679 and 1689, in Newton, where he became a farmer. He married (first) 1717 Experience Newcomb, and had: Daniel, Samuel, Abigail, Hannah, John, William, Moses and others.

(IV) Moses, son of Daniel and Experience (Newcomb) Mason, born in Newton, Massachusetts, settled in New Hampshire. He married, in Boston, June 6, 1749 (records of King's Chapel), or June 20 (town records), Lydia, daughter of Jesse and Mary Knap, and settled in Newton. He removed to Sherborn about 1757. July 27, 1767, he sold his land in Sherborn and thence removed to Dublin, and settled on lot 10, range 1, and died October, 1775. His widow removed with the family, 1798, to Bethel, Maine, and died there July 2, 1802, aged seventy-three. Their children, four born in Newton, four in Sherborn and two in Dublin, were: Martha, Lucy, Lydia, Moses, Mary, Hannah, Betty, Walter, John and Thirza.

(V) Moses (2), eldest son of Moses and Lydia (Knap) Mason, born April 26, 1757, died in Bethel, Maine, October 31, 1837, aged eighty. He served as a soldier in the revolution and fought under General Stark at the battle of Bennington. His name is on the "Muster and Pay Rolls of Captain Joseph Parker's Company raised out of Col. Enoch Hale's Regiment; joined the Northern Army at Ticonderoga mustered and paid July 18, 1776 by Enoch Hale muster and pay master." On Colonel Enoch Hale's return, 1777, he is registered as enlisted from Dublin for nine months' service and described as twenty-one years of age and five feet six inches high. His name is on the pay roll of a company commanded by Captain John Mellin which marched from Fitzwilliam and towns adja-

cent to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga on the alarm in June and July, 1777; "date of entry, June 28, time of service, five days, date of discharge, July 2." Also on "Pay Roll of Captain Salmon Stone's Company in Col. Nichol's Regiment, General Stark's Brigade, raised out of the Fifteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Militia, Enoch Hale Colonel, which company marched from Rindge in said state July 1777, and joined the Northern Continental Army at Bennington and Still water." He enlisted July 21, and was discharged September 26, 1777, having served one month and ten days. There also appears the following receipt:

"Dublin May 5th 1786 Then Recd of Simeon Bullard the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence for my rations and travel money to Springfield under the command of Dane Runnels Lieut Colo in the year 1781

"Per Me Moses Mason."

After his marriage he settled in Dublin, where he removed in 1799 to Bethel, Maine, and occupied the place opposite Bethel Hill, afterwards owned and occupied by his son Aaron, and later by his grandson, Moses A. Mason. He was representative five years, 1813-1817, and justice of the peace. He married, June 20, 1780, Eunice, daughter of William Ayer, of Dublin. She died February 4, 1846, aged eighty-five. They had eleven children: Thirza, Susan, Moses (died young), Aaron, Moses, Lydia, Eunice, Hannah, Charles, Ayres and Louisa.

(VI) Ayres, tenth child and youngest son of Moses (2) and Eunice (Ayer) Mason, born in Bethel, December 31, 1800, died in Bethel, 1890, aged ninety years. He occupied the interval farm on Middle Interval road, a mile from Bethel Hill. He married, January 9, 1826, Eunice (Hale) Mason, widow of his brother Charles. She died July 19, 1865. Their children were: Charles, Maria Antoinette, Oliver Hale, William Wallace and Mary Ellen.

(VII) Charles, eldest child of Ayres and Eunice (Hale) Mason, born in Bethel, January 17, 1827, died November 16, 1904, aged seventy-seven. He was long in business in Bethel village, from which he retired about 1895. He was clerk in the store of Abernathy Grover, commenced trade for himself with Clark S. Edwards, and afterwards carried on business alone, selling a large amount of dry-goods and groceries every year. He was also interested in timber lands and in lumbering. He served the town as clerk and treasurer, and

was a leading man in the village corporation. He married, October 13, 1853, Melissa M., born September 24, 1832, daughter of Ezra Twitchell and Phebe (Kimball) Russell. She died April 2, 1907. Their children were: Adelaide, Fannie May, Susie A., Ellen, Charles Ayres, Harry Ezra and Grace G.

(VIII) Adelaide, eldest child of Charles and Melissa M. (Russell) Mason, was born August 22, 1854, and married, October 3, 1878, Levi Greenleaf, now of Portland, Maine. (See Greenleaf VIII.)

England, for five hundred years
HYDE before the first of the Hyde immigrants left their native land to make a home in the New World, had recorded among the chief actors in her history notable men bearing the name of Hyde. Coming down to times contemporaneous with the exodus of the adventurers bent upon making new homes and renewing their fortunes in Massachusetts and Virginia, we find in English history that Sir Nicholas Hyde was chief justice of the King's Bench in 1626; that Sir Robert Hyde was chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1660; and that Sir Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was lord chancellor at the Restoration, 1660. Sir Edward was grandfather of Queen Mary 2d, and of Queen Anne, and of Edward Hyde (Lord Granbury), provincial governor of New York. In the records of Massachusetts and Virginia the name appears variously as Hide, Hides and Hyde, and among the immigrant progenitors of the different American families we have: Samuel Hyde, who at the age of forty-seven embarked at London on the ship "Jonathan," in the spring of 1639, for New England, and settled at New Cambridge (Newton) about 1640, and was admitted as a freeman May 2, 1649. He was one of the first deacons of the church at Newton, and his wife Temperance survived him, as did his younger brother Jonathan, who married Mary French, and after her death married Mary Rediat. Jonathan had nineteen children, and was grandfather of Jonathan Hyde, of Pomfret, Connecticut, 1714, who had six sons and was the progenitor of most of the Hydes of Connecticut, especially of Pomfret and Canterbury. Another progenitor, Humphrey Hyde, came from England to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1655, and was an extensive landholder. Edward Hyde was born in England about 1650, and he was sent out to North Carolina in 1711 as governor of the province, and he was instrumental in restoring order between

the rival governments established in the province between the Anglican and Quaker factions, and by aid of the governor of the province of Virginia, Thomas Corey, the governor by the will of the Quakers, was expelled forcibly, and this action added to his affording protection from the Indians through the victory over the Tuscararas near Newberne in 1712, gained him much popularity. About 1750 John Hyde came from England to Richmond, Virginia, and his descendants are found in all the southern states. For the purpose of this sketch, however, we have to do with William Hyde, who appeared in Newton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1633, and in Hartford colony in the Connecticut valley in 1636, and his name is recorded on a monument erected in the ancient burial-ground of that city as one of the original settlers.

(I) William Hyde, the immigrant last designated, had lands granted him in the Hartford colony in 1636, and was probably a member of the party of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who migrated from Roxboro and Newton. As to the fact of his coming from Newton (or New Cambridge, as the place was first called), where the brothers Samuel and Jonathan Hyde afterward settled, there is no evidence that they were of the same family, although distantly related. The relationship cannot be fixed, as the ages of the three immigrants cannot be definitely fixed. Samuel was forty-seven years old before he left England, and his brother Jonathan was much younger, and William was old enough to be deacon in the church at New Cambridge in 1633; his son Thomas was born in Hartford, probably in 1637, soon after the arrival of his father in that place. William Hyde and his family removed from Hartford to Saybrook, and his daughter married there in 1652, and he became one of the original proprietors of Norwich in 1660, where he was a man of considerable importance among the first settlers, and was frequently a selectman of the town. He died in Norwich, January 6, 1681. The name of his wife is unknown. His eldest child, Hester, was probably born in England, and she was married in Saybrook as early as 1652, to John Post.

(II) Samuel, second child and only son of William Hyde, the immigrant, was born in Hartford colony, and was married in June, 1659, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Lee and his wife, who bore the surname of Brown. This Thomas Lee came from England in 1641 with his wife and three children, and died on the passage, and his widow and children set-

tled in Saybrook, one of the children being named Thomas, and his sister Sarah married John Large and settled on Long Island. Samuel and Jane (Lee) Hyde settled in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1660. He was a farmer and an original settler of Norwich, and his daughter Elizabeth was the first white child born in the town. He had land assigned to him at Norwich West Farms, and died there at the age of forty years, in 1677, leaving eleven children, and John Berchard became their guardian by order of the court. These children were all born in Norwich, Connecticut, in the following order: Elizabeth, August, 1660, married Lieutenant Richard Lord; Phoebe, January, 1663, married Matthew Griswold; Samuel, May, 1665; John, December, 1667, married Experience Abel; William, January, 1670, married Anne Bushnell; Thomas, July, 1672, married Mary Backus; Sarah, February, 1675, died the same year; and John, May, 1677, married Elizabeth Bushnell.

(III) Samuel (2), eldest son of Samuel (1) and Jane (Lee) Hyde, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in May, 1665. He married, December 10, 1690, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Calkins, and granddaughter of Hugh and Ann Calkins. Hugh Calkins, the immigrant, born in Chepstow, England, 1600, came from Monmouthshire, England, to Marshfield, Plymouth Colony, about 1640, resided in Lynn and Gloucester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, removed to New London, Connecticut, and finally settled in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1660, and represented the town in the general court of Connecticut. Samuel and Elizabeth (Calkins) Hyde lived in Windham, Connecticut, until 1700, when they removed to Lebanon, where he died November 6, 1742, leaving a widow and ten children. The first four of these children were born in Windham, and the last six in Lebanon: Samuel, September 10, 1691, married Priscilla Bradford; Daniel, August 16, 1694, married Abigail Wattles; Sarah, December 20, 1696, married Ebenezer Brown; Caleb, April 9, 1699, married Mary Blackman; Elizabeth, baptized December 12, 1703, married Rev. Timothy Collins; Elijah, born 1705 (q. v.); Ebenezer, was married twice; Lydia, born about 1710, married Jonathan Metcalf; David, baptized March 22, 1719, married Althea Bradford; Anne, who was married twice.

(IV) Elijah, fourth son of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Calkins) Hyde, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, 1705. He was married November 12, 1730, to Ruth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Leffingwell) Tracy, of Nor-

wich, settled at Norwich West Farms, now Franklin, Connecticut, and in 1742 removed to Lebanon, where his wife died October 15, 1773, aged sixty-two years, and he married (second) Mercy Coleman, a widow, on May 3, 1774, and she died August 3, 1783, without issue by him, and he died at the homestead in Lebanon, August 10, 1783. The children of Elijah and Ruth (Tracy) Hyde were: Andrew, born in Norwich, Connecticut, September 10, 1732, married Hannah Thomas; Elijah, January 17, 1735, married Mary Clark; Eliphalet, May 4, 1737, died November 4, 1743; Caleb, July 29, 1739, married Elizabeth Sacket; Zina (q. v.), April 2, 1741; Ruth, January 21, 1743, died March 29, 1743; Eliphalet (2), born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 9, 1744, married Naomi Flint and married (second) Abigail Washburn; Moses, September 11, 1751, married Sara Dana; Ebenezer, November 26, 1753, married Lucy Huntington; Ruth (2), May 5, 1746, married Captain Andrew Huntington.

(V) Zina, fifth son of Elijah nad Ruth (Tracy) Hyde, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 2, 1741. He was a farmer in Lebanon, and was married November 30, 1769, to Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Case) Goodwin, and they had six children, as follows: Erastus, born August 31, 1771, died April 20, 1774; Jonathan, July 20, 1772, married Deborah Thomas; Sarah, February 23, 1775, married the Rev. J. Belden; Erastus (2) July 30, 1777, died August 24, 1777; Wealthy, July 27, 1778, died July 28, 1783; Philomela, March 29, 1782, died May 27, 1783. The mother of these children died August 4, 1783, and her husband married (second), February 24, 1785, Lois, daughter of Oliver Bosworth, of Chatham, and he had by this marriage three children: Wealthy (2), December 1, 1785, died July 12, 1809, unmarried; Zina (q. v.), born October 14, 1787; Erastus, November 9, 1790, died at sea, unmarried, in 1812.

(VI) Zina (2), eldest son of Zina (1) and Lois (Bosworth) Hyde, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, October 14, 1787. He removed to Bath, Maine, in 1802, where his brother Jonathan was carrying on a general merchandising business, and he learned the business and soon became a partner, and finally opened business on his own account as Zina Hyde & Company, dealers in hardware and shipchandlery. He became identified with the state militia, and served in the defence of the town in the war of 1812, when the town and state of Maine were in danger of blockading British men-of-war, and he was adjutant of the regi-

ment and brigadier major. He married, June 10, 1816, Hannah, daughter of Colonel Daniel and Mary (Jewell) Buck, of Bucksport, Maine. His father-in-law was a well-known citizen of Maine, and the town of Bucksport was named in his honor. Mrs. Hyde was born in Bucksport, Maine, September 4, 1789, and died in Bath, Maine, January 2, 1817, without issue. Mr. Hyde was a founder of the Swedenborg church in Bath, Maine, but had been brought up in the Congregational church and was a member of both the Old North and the Old South Church of Bath, and like his intimate friend, the pastor of the Old South Church, Rev. Dr. W. Jenks, he became more liberal in his views and embraced the teaching of Swedenborg. He was married (second), April 13, 1840, to Eleanor Maria, daughter of Isaac and Lydia Davis, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, and widow of Israel Little, of Boston, and they traveled in Europe for two years. Their first child was born in Florence, Italy, and named Thomas Worcester (q. v.). Their second child, Mary Eleanor, was born in Bath, Maine, November 4, 1842. Major Hyde's health became much impaired, and he withdrew from active business life. About fifteen years after his death at his home in Bath, Maine, September 19, 1856, his widow removed to London, England, hoping to benefit her health, and she died there July 28, 1885, when eighty-two years old, and her daughter was her companion in exile during her last days.

(VII) Thomas Worcester, only son of Zina (2) and Eleanor Maria (Davis) (Little) Hyde, was born in Florence, Italy, January 15, 1841, and soon after his birth was brought by his parents to their home in Bath, Maine, where he was brought up. He was prepared for college in the schools of Bath, and was graduated at Bowdoin College A. B., 1861, the year of the breaking out of the civil war, and while a postgraduate student at the Old University of Chicago he enlisted in a Chicago regiment, which regiment was not accepted by the government, and was disbanded. He received his degree from the university, being one of the first graduates of 1861, and returned to Bath and set about raising a company for a regiment of Maine troops, which became the Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteers. He went into camp as captain of his company, at Augusta, was elected major of the regiment, and in the absence of his superior officers he took the regiment to the field in Virginia, and it formed part of McClellan's Army of the Potomac in the siege of York-

town and in the battles of Williamsburg and Mechanicsville, and in the seven days' battle before Richmond. He was in command of the regiment in the second battle of Bull Run under General John Pope, and under General McClellan at Crompton's Gap and Antietam. In the battle of Antietam he was directed to attack and gain possession of the position of the Confederates that defended the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson, and in a desperate charge which he led, Major Hyde was enabled to break through the Confederate lines and the Seventh Maine came out of the fight with sixty-five men, commanded by Major Hyde alone, and in the desperate struggle his horse was shot three times, but not so as to fall, and he was himself slightly wounded. The regiment was ordered back to Maine to recruit its ranks, and its first battalion was fitted up and took the field the following spring, and on being assigned to a place in the Army of the Potomac, Major Hyde was placed on staff duty as acting inspector-general of the left division, and when that organization was disbanded, he was retained upon the staff of the Sixth Corps as aide-de-camp and provost-general to General Sedgwick, commander of the corps. This position gave him an important position in the storming of Marye's Heights, and after the battle at Salem Church he was selected to present to General Hooker the flags captured from the enemy, and he was also recommended for promotion. He followed the fortunes of General Sedgwick as a staff officer through the three days at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and in all the battles in which the Sixth Corps was engaged, and he was by the side of his chief at Spottsylvania when he was killed. He was about the same time promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after the death of Sedgwick was retained on the staff of the Sixth Corps. When his three years' term of service expired he was commissioned colonel and assigned to command the First Maine Veteran Volunteers, organized from the veterans of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Maine Volunteers. He joined his volunteer regiment in the Shenandoah Valley, and although but twenty-three years of age, he was placed in command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, where Commander-General Bidwell had been killed at Cedar Creek, and he commanded the brigade to the close of the war and was with the Sixth Corps when he led his brigade in the assault, familiarly known as the "Wedge," which broke the enemy's lines and secured the possession of Petersburg.



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He was next at Sailor's Creek and at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, and was with the column under Sheridan sent to North Carolina to attack the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, the only formidable Confederate force left in the field, and on reaching Danville, Virginia, and learning of the surrender of Johnston, he was made military governor of that place and of the adjoining counties. After two months' service as military governor he returned to Washington and was mustered out in the summer of 1865, after four years' active service, and was commissioned brevet major-general. He was at once selected to command a brigade in a provisional corps that it was proposed at army headquarters to form out of the Army of the Potomac for duty in the south; but this purpose was not carried out. He returned to Bath and engaged in the iron business. He was state senator for the Bath district for three terms, 1873-75, and in 1874-1875 was president of the state senate. He was mayor of the city of Bath in 1876 and 1877, and a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, for eight years, from 1877. He also received appointment for the United States Congress as a member of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Maine, in 1883. He was a companion and commander of the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; president of the Sagadahoc Club of Bath, and a member of the Cumberland Club of Portland, Somerset Club of Boston and Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He received his master's degree from Bowdoin College in 1864. In the fall of 1865 he leased the Bath Iron Foundry, of which valuable plant he subsequently became owner, and in 1884 he caused it to be incorporated as the Bath Iron Works, and was president of the corporation 1884-99. In 1889 he also purchased the Goss Marine Iron Works, established in 1887, and he consolidated it with the Bath Iron Works and entered the field as ship-builders. At the works was built the first triple-expansion marine engine built in the United States, which was placed in the yacht "Meteor," now "Golden Rod." This was in 1889, and the same year they contracted for the construction of the "Cottage City," a wooden steamship for the Maine Steamship Company. In April, 1890, the Bath Iron Works signed the contract with the United States government for building two gunboats, the "Machias" and "Castine," at the contract price of \$310,500 each, and both boats, the

first steel vessels built by the company, exceeded by two and three knots respectively the contract speed. In 1894 the "City of Lowell," a twin-screw steamer, was built, which for four years held the pennant as the fastest vessel on the Sound. The same year the yacht "Eleanor" was under construction, at the time the largest American-built steam-yacht afloat. The United States armored ram "Katahdin" was on the stocks at the yard at the same time when the works were destroyed by fire in 1894. The wooden buildings destroyed were replaced by those built of steel, and in 1896 the "Newport" and "Vicksburg," United States gunboats, were on the stocks, and in 1897 the two first thirty-knot torpedo-boats, "Dahlgren" and "Craven," were in course of construction, and the battleship "Georgia," a fifteen-thousand-ton, nineteen-knot steel vessel, which held the record of speed of any battleship in the American navy. At the yards the steamer "Camden," the second turbine steamer built in the United States, was launched. The old Hyde Foundry, changed in 1889 to the North Division of the Bath Iron Works, became known as the Hyde Windlass Company, and now sustains a plant equal in size to the Iron Works itself, and is devoted to the manufacture of the Hyde patent steam windlass used on half the vessels used in this country. It also manufactures the Hyde manganese bronze used for propellers, and both heavy and light ship castings. General Hyde's health failed in 1898, and in September, 1899, he resigned from all connection with the concern, and his son, Edward W. Hyde, succeeded to the presidency of the corporation, and another son, John Sedgwick Hyde, was made vice-president. General Hyde was a director of the Maine Central Railroad Company for twelve years. He was married, 1866, to Annie, daughter of John and Martha Hayden, of Bath, Maine, and their children were: 1. John Sedgwick, born March 26, 1867. 2. Edward Warden, born August 9, 1868. 3. Ethel, born August 30, 1871, died in 1899. 4. Arthur Sewall, born February 21, 1875, resides in New York. 5. Eleanor Hayden, born August 6, 1880; married, January 11, 1908, John C. Phillips, M. D., of Boston. 6. Madelyn, born August 4, 1883, died in 1904.

General Hyde repaired to the Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, with his family, hoping that a milder climate would benefit his health, but on November 14, 1899, his death occurred, and proved a great blow to his family and friends, who had hoped to have him return to Bath greatly benefitted in

physical health. The Bath Iron Works is a monument to his business ability, and he will also be remembered as a soldier, financier, statesman, literateur and scholar. He was author of a military work entitled "Following the Greek Cross." The "Odes of Horace" were translated into English by Mrs. Hyde, and he put them in verse. Gladstone praised the work and sent Mr. Hyde a postcard, commending the same.

(VIII) John Sedgwick, son of General Thomas Worcester and Annie (Hayden) Hyde, was born in Bath, Maine, March 26, 1867. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Bath, and took a three years' course in mechanical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1885-88, and on graduating returned to Bath, and beginning at the bottom, learned from practical work every detail of the business of ship-building. On the retirement of his father in 1899, he was made vice-president of the corporation, but did not change his plan of mastering the business of the works in every detail, and it was not till the early part of 1905 that he was willing to accept control of the business, when he purchased the entire capital stock of and was made president of the corporation. The building and launching of the "Chester," which in her speed-trial trip of four hours' duration averaged 26.52 knots per hour, and which speed has not been exceeded by any United States vessel (except torpedo craft) built by any shipyard in the United States, stands to the credit of John Sedgwick Hyde, and is a record of which any ship-builder in the world may be proud when they beat it. He is a Republican in politics and served as a member of the common council and the board of aldermen, and representative and senator to the state legislature. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; British Institute of Naval Architects; American Society of Naval Engineers; Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; Engineers' Club of New York City; Sagadahoc Club of Bath; Cumberland Club of Portland, and Army and Navy and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D. C. He is a director of the Lincoln National Bank and trustee of the Bath Savings Institute. Mr. Hyde married, June 4, 1898, Ernestine Shannon.

(VIII) Edward Warden Hyde, second son and child of Thomas Worcester and Annie (Hayden) Hyde, was born in Bath, Maine, August 9, 1868. He was educated in the Bath

public schools and Phillips Exeter Academy, after which he spent one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. He then entered the office of F. H. Fassett, of Portland, where he spent one and a half years, receiving practical instruction. He then returned to Bath and entered the Bath Iron Works, and became successively storekeeper, purchasing agent, treasurer, vice-president and president, remaining with the Bath Iron Works until it was sold to the Ship Builders' Trust. Mr. Hyde has been prominently identified with the business interests of Bath for many years. He was president of the First National Bank and is a director; also a director of the Marine National Bank, one of the organizers and first vice-president of the Bath Trust Company; was treasurer of the Hyde Windlass Company—in fact, is connected financially with many business concerns of Bath. Mr. Hyde is president of the *Bath Anvil*, a weekly newspaper. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken a very active part in the counsels of the party. He was mayor of Bath three terms—1901-2-3; chairman of the Bath Republican committee, and has recently been nominated and elected to the state legislature. Mr. Hyde is equally prominent in fraternal and social affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Sagadahoc and Suffolk clubs of Bath, and has been commodore of the Kennebec Yacht Club four years. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and was president of the Sagadahoc Club seven years.

December 4, 1904, Mr. Hyde married Alice Morse, daughter of Alonzo A. Morse, of Bath. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde have no children.

De Boterel, of Staffordshire, England, had two sons: William (1100-1135), who had a son William (1158-1161); and Peter (q. v.).

(II) Peter de Boterel had a son born in Staffordshire, who was named Radalph or Ralph (q. v.).

(III) Ralph, son of Peter de Boterel, was born in 1152, and died in 1771. He married twice, and by his first wife had a son William, who married Avis de Whitmore (1197). By his second wife he had a son Ralph (q. v.).

(IV) Ralph (2), son of Ralph (1) by his second wife, had a son John (q. v.).

(V) John, son of Ralph (2) de Boterel, became Sir John de Whitmore. He married



John A. Lyser.

Agnes ———, (1252-1276), and among his children were three sons: John (q. v.), Lord of Whitmore, founder of the Cauntton line; William, who married Alice Fenners, and had a son Philip, founder of the Claverly line; and Ralph.

(VI) John (2), son of Sir John (1) and Agnes de Whitmore, married Margerie ——— (1270-1301). He was Lord of Whitmore, and had a son Richard (q. v.).

(VII) Richard, son of John (2), Lord of Whitmore, married Susannah Draycote, daughter of Sir Philip Draycote of Painesley, knight. The children of Richard and Susannah (Draycote) de Whitmore were: Jane, married John Blunt; Mary, married John Gifford; Beatrix, married John Chebwind; Christina, married Richard Flutwood; Philip (q. v.).

(VIII) Philip, youngest son of Richard of Whitmore and Susanna (Draycote), married Thomasine, daughter of Richard Oliver (?), and then had a son Richard (q. v.).

(IX) Richard (2), son of Philip and Thomasine (Oliver (?)) Whitmore, married (first) a daughter of Sir Ralph Bagot; (second) a daughter of Richard Devereaux and (third) a daughter of Simon Harcourt, who was probably of Ellenhall, Staffordshire, and by his third wife he had a son Nicholas (q. v.).

(X) Nicholas, son of Richard Whitmore by his third wife, married Annie, daughter of Thomas Aston, of Tixall, Staffordshire, and had two children: Mary, married William Lusone; Anthony (q. v.).

(XI) Anthony, only son of Nicholas and Annie (Ashton) Whitmore, married Christman, daughter and heir of Nicholas Vaux, and they had two children: Joan and William (q. v.).

(XII) William, only son of Anthony and Christina (Vaux) Whitmore, married, and had children, including a son John (q. v.).

(XIII) John (3), second son of William Whitmore, of Cauntton, married (first), during the reign of Henry VI, Alice, daughter and heir of Robert Blyton of Cauntton, and (second) Catherine, daughter and heir of Robert Compton of Hawton, Visitation of York, 1536, and had two sons—William, and Robert (q. v.).

(XIV) Robert, son and heir of John Whitmore, of Cauntton, married (first) Catherine, daughter of George Claye, of Finningly, Visitation of Yorkshire, and they had: William, the heir, who married a daughter of John Ridley, lived in Rotterdam, where he died in

1508, (second) Alice Atwoode, of Harlington, Bedfordshire, and by this marriage had: 1. Richard, died without issue, 1559. 2. John, living in 1545. 3. Charles (q. v.). 4. Thomas, probably died about 1603. 5. Edward, living in 1559. 6. Rowland, living in 1591. 7. James. 8. Randall. Also three daughters.

(XV) Charles, probably third son of Robert and Alice (Atwoode) Whitmore, lived in Tuxworth, where he married, and had children: 1. William, died in 1582. 2. John, was living in Staffordshire, where he died in 1571. 3. Robert, died in 1608. 4. Richard, died in 1578. 5. James, died in 1614. 6. Thomas, of Hitchin, who had a wife by the Christian name of Mary, and died in 1649. Two of his sons, Thomas and John, emigrated to New England—Thomas, who spelled his surname Whittemore, to Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and settled in Malden; and John Whitmore to Stanford, in the colony of Connecticut, where his two children, John and Elizabeth, were born. 7. Roger (q. v.). 8. Christopher, died in 1640. 9, 10, 11 and 12, daughters. 13. George. Charles Whitmore, father of these children, died in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, in 1568. Three of his sons adopted the spelling Whitmore, three Watmore, and one retained the spelling Whitmore as used by their father, and which prevails in England.

(XVI) Roger, seventh son of Charles Whitmore, lived in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, where he married and became the father of Nicholas.

(XVII) Nicholas, son of Roger Whitmore, and first cousin of Thomas Whittemore, of Malden, and of John Whitmore, of Stanford, also American immigrants and heads of American families of the name. Nicholas had by marriage, besides other children, two sons: Frances (q. v.), and Thomas, who settled in Middletown, Connecticut Colony.

(I) Francis, son of Nicholas Whitmore, was of the eighteenth generation of the family in England, and appears as of the first generation in America. He was born in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, in 1625. He married Isabel, daughter of Richard and Margery (Crane) Parke, some time after reaching America, where he first located, between 1630 and 1640, in the town of Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and removed across the Charles river to Cambridge before 1648. He was a soldier in the King Phillip war, and served as selectman and constable of the town of Cambridge in 1668. His first wife, Isabel Parker Whitmore, died after bear-

ing him six children: 1. Elizabeth, born May 2, 1649; married November 3, 1669, Daniel Markham. 2. Francis, October 12, 1650; married, February 8, 1674, Hannah Harris. 3. John (q. v.). 4. Samuel, May 1, 1658; married, March 31, 1686, Rebecca Gardner. 5. Abigail, July 30, 1660; married, May 9, 1683, Samuel Wilcox. 6. Sarah, March 7, 1662, married William Locke. After the birth of his child his wife died, and he married (second) Margaret Harty, November 10, 1666, and by her had: 7. Margaret, September 9, 1668; married Thomas Carter. 8. Frances, March 3, 1671; married Jonathan Thompson. 9. Thomas, 1673; married Mary Jennison. 10. Joseph, 1675; married Mary Kendall, February 13, 1698. Francis Whitmore, the immigrant to Boston and Cambridge, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 12, 1685.

(II) John, second son and third child of Francis and Isabel (Parke) Whitmore, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 1, 1654. He married Rachel, daughter of Frances and Mary (Saunders) Eliot and widow of ——— Poulter, who was born October 25, 1643, and died March 20, 1723. They resided in Cambridge, and removed to Medford, of which town he was a large land owner, as he was also in Billerica. He was a deacon in the First Parish Church of Medford, and served the town as treasurer. He was a soldier in the Indian wars, and served in the regiment of Major Swayne at Saco, in the district of Maine. He had by his first wife three children, and after her death he married as his second wife, June 3, 1724, Rebecca Cutter, who was childless, and became his widow on his death in Medford, February 22, 1739. Children of John and Rachel (Eliot) Poulter Whitmore: 1. Francis, born May 8, 1678, married (first), December 7, 1699, Anna Pierce, and (second) Mary, surname is not recorded. 2. Abigail, twin of Francis, married John Elder. 3. John (q. v.).

(III) John (2), second son and third child of John and Rachel (Eliot) Poulter Whitmore, was born in Medford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, April 27, 1683. He learned the trade of housewright, but did not long continue in that occupation. He became a partner with his brother Francis in the business of general merchandising in Medford and Billerica, and dealer in real estate in both these towns. He was one of the chief factors in organizing the town of Bedford, which was incorporated September 23, 1729, having been established from lands belonging to both

Billerica and Concord. He was married, in 1706, to Mary, daughter of Colonel John and Susan (Whipple) Lane, of Billerica. She was born in that town May 15, 1686, and died there March 27, 1783. John Whitmore was prominent in the First Parish Church in Medford, and is mentioned in the records of the church for his many benefactions. He was foremost and liberal in town affairs, but held no town offices. He spent his last days at the home of his son John, in Billerica, where his wife died, and that event was soon followed by his own death. Children of John and Mary (Lane) Whitmore, born in Medford: 1. Mary, July 17, 1707; married, August 19, 1725, J. Webber, and when his widow she married ——— White. 2. Susannah, November 25, 1708; married, September 16, 1727, Benjamin Webber, and when his widow, she married ——— Page. 3. John, April 5, 1711; married Martha Lane. 4. Francis (q. v.). 5. Martha, February 23, 1717-8; married John Skinner, December 22, 1743, and died March 7, 1780. 6. William, December 19, 1725; married, October, 1747, Mary Brooks.

(IV) Francis, second son and fourth child of John (2) and Mary (Lane) Whitmore, was born in Medford, October 4, 1714. He learned the business of general merchandising in the stores of his father and uncle, and succeeded to the business on his own account. He also became largely interested in property in the district of Maine about 1760, and spent much of his time there, becoming a permanent settler. He purchased large tracts of land along the Kennebec river, selling it to actual settlers and cutting from the forests timber for masts and spars for the Royal navy. He was a pioneer in the lumber business on the Kennebec river, and finally settled at Bowdoinham, named for William Bowdoin, of Boston, and located on the river, ten miles north of Bath, in Sagadahoc (then Lincoln) county, where he died April 27, 1794. He married, January 1, 1739, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Stephen and Elizabeth (Fowle) Hall, born April 17, 1719, died October 20, 1791, and their children were all born in Medford: 1. Stephen (q. v.). 2. Francis, August 16, 1741; married, December 30, 1764, Elizabeth Bowman. 3. William, September 6, 1746. 4. Mary, December 25, 1750; married Thomas Blodgett. 5. Elizabeth, November 27, 1752; married Elisha Seavins. 6. John, November 25, 1754; married, April 12, 1781, Huldah Crookes, and died November 29, 1820. 7. Susannah, September 14, 1757; married

Thomas Dinsmore. 8. Andrew, October 2, 1760; married Lucy Cowillard, and died March 31, 1839.

(V) Stephen, eldest child of Francis and Mary (Hall) Whitmore, was born in Medford, October 21, 1739. He was brought up to the mercantile business in Medford, and in 1767 removed to the Kennebec river, district of Maine, where he assisted his father in his large lumber interests. He settled in Bowdoinham, at that time in Lincoln county, and which was incorporated as a town in 1762. He was one of the leading business men of the place, and foremost in the formation of the town government, and served as selectman for many years; also as constable and collector in 1785, and as town clerk for a number of years. In 1793 he retired from active business, and changed his residence to the "Ridge," where he had a beautiful home, and where he died October 15, 1815. He married, July 14, 1763, Mary, daughter of Captain Samuel and Elizabeth (Spring) Whittemore, who was born May 6, 1741, and they had eleven children, the last ten born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Elizabeth and Stephen in Medford, Massachusetts. These children were: 1. Elizabeth, May 19, 1764, married John Springer. 2. Stephen, September 15, 1765, lost at sea, 1787. 3. Samuel, June 11, 1768, married Mary Porter, and died October 30, 1818. 4. William, June 11, 1768, married Rachel Adams, and died May 28, 1850. 5. John (q. v.). 6. Jonathan, August 22, 1773, married, November 27, 1797, Mary Rogers, and died 1820. 7. Benjamin, July 12, 1775, married Elizabeth Temple, and died August 24, 1847. 8. Mary, October 26, 1777; married William Givin, and died 1867. 9. Rhoda, February 9, 1779, named Alexander Preble. 10. Sarah, October 12, 1782, married (first) Joseph Perry, (second) ——— Deering. 11. Andrew, October 1, 1785, died October 1, 1785.

(VI) John (3), fourth son and fifth child of Stephen and Mary (Whittemore) Whitmore, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, November 25, 1771, and died August 2, 1865, aged ninety-four years, eight months. He attended school and engaged in the lumbering business with his father and as his successor, taking his place in various enterprises and ably seconding his efforts in behalf of good schools, roads, and transportation facilities. He married Sarah McLellan, born in 1778, and they lived and died in Bowdoinham, she dying April 10, 1839. Children, all born in Bowdoinham: 1. Amherst, September 18, 1805; married Mary Jane Perry, and died May 22,

1886. 2. Philena, March 2, 1807; died unmarried, September 16, 1892. 3. John, January 29, 1809; married Mary Berry, of Lisbon, Maine, and died April 15, 1896. 4. Hannah, September 16, 1810, died unmarried, September 20, 1884. 5. Nathaniel McLellan, October 1, 1812; graduated at Bowdoin College, A. B., 1833; was a lawyer in Gardiner, Maine; died February 26, 1900. 6. Stephen, May 9, 1814; graduated at Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, M. D., 1836; was a physician and surgeon in Gardiner, Maine; married Maria Haskell, and died in Gardiner, Maine, February 9, 1880. 7. Sarah, January 9, 1816; never married. 8. Chadburne Warren, October 4, 1818; graduated at Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, 1839; married, January 1, 1850, Harriet E. Sampson; he died in Washington, D. C., March 24, 1884. 9. Samuel.

(VII) Samuel, youngest child of John (3) and Sarah (McLellan) Whitmore, was born in Bowdoinham, February 15, 1820, and died in 1898. He was a leading business man in his native town, and greatly esteemed for his solid worth and unostentatious charities. He married, in September, 1849, Helen Mahr, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda Stinson; she was born October 19, 1823, and died in 1902. Children, born in Bowdoinham: 1. Stephen Chalmers, July 19, 1850; graduated at Bowdoin College, A. B., 1875; practiced law in Bowdoinham; married there, 1879, Estelle Guiboard. 2. Albion Stinson; see forward. 3. John A., February 26, 1853; married Anna Crehore; he died September 3, 1895. 4. Anna Philena, May 1, 1857. 5. Helen Maria, April 4, 1859. 6. Florence, August 6, 1861, died 1878.

(VIII) Albion Stinson, second son and child of Samuel and Helen Mahr (Stinson) Whitmore, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, December 13, 1851. He was educated in the schools of his native town, at Kent's Hill, where he prepared for college, and at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1875, and received the degree of A. M. in 1878. He studied for his profession at Columbia University Medical School, New York City, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1878. He has practiced medicine and surgery in Boston, Massachusetts, since the year of his graduation, with offices at No. 18 Union Park, and has been consulting physician and surgeon of the Peabody New England Home for Crippled Children at Hyde Park, of which institution he was a trustee. In 1881, at the opening of the Home for Aged

Couples, he became attending physician and surgeon, continuing in that capacity for ten years, since which time he has been consulting physician and surgeon. His skill as a surgeon has brought to him many important and, to the profession, interesting cases, in which he has been called in consultation, and in this way he has become widely known and highly esteemed for his professional skill and his entire willingness to give it freely in cases of dire calamity or extreme urgency. His professional affiliation includes membership in the American Medical Association; the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Boston Medical Library Association, rooms at No. 8 Fenway; the New England Electro-Therapeutical Association, the first of its kind in the country; and the New England Association of Graduates of New York Medical Colleges. He is also a member of the University Club, Bowdoin College Club, Pine Tree Club (of which he was a director for many years), the Zeta Psi college fraternity; and is affiliated with various Masonic bodies: St. John's Lodge No. 7, F. and A. M.; St. Andrew's Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Boston Council, R. S. M.; De Molay Commandery, K. T.; and Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a trustee of the Penny Savings Bank of Boston.

Dr. Whitmore married, October 14, 1885, Maude, daughter of Moses M. and Nancy G. (Norcross) Swan. Mrs. Whitmore was born in Augusta, Maine, where her father was a jeweler for many years.

"The posterity of William HASKELL Haskell is believed to be much more numerous than that of any other early settler," says the genealogist of the Haskell family of Gloucester, Massachusetts. A large number of his descendants remain in town, but a still greater number are scattered abroad over the country. From six generations of this prolific stock emigrants have gone forth, who, whether they braved the dangers and hardships of pioneer life in the forests of Maine or sought a kinder soil than their own in more settled and cultivated regions, or engaged in handicraft and trade in the marts of business, have generally sustained the character for usefulness and respectability which the family have always borne in its ancient seat.

Captain William Haskell was born about 1620, and was connected with the family of Roger Haskell, of Salem. He first appears in Gloucester in 1643; and in 1645 mention is made of his land at Planter's Neck. He prob-

ably resided here a few years following the last date; but the hiatus in the recorded births of his children affords ground for conjecture that he was not a permanent resident from that time. If he left town for a season, he had returned by 1636, and settled on the westerly side of Amisquane river, where he had several pieces of land, among which was a lot of ten acres, with a house and barn, bought of Richard Window, situated on the west side of Walker's Creek, which is still occupied by descendants. The public offices to which he was elected affords sufficient proof that he was a prominent and useful citizen. He was a selectman several years and representative six times in the course of twenty years. In 1681 he was appointed by the general court lieutenant to the train band, of which he was afterward captain. He was one of the first two of whom we have any knowledge who were deacons of the First Church. He married Mary, daughter of Walter Tybbot, November 16, 1643. She died August 16, 1693; and he four days after (on the 20th), leaving an estate of £548, 12s. His children, whose births are recorded were: William, Joseph, Mark, Sarah and Eleanor. Besides these, he had sons Benjamin and John and daughters Ruth and Mary. Various descendants of William Haskell settled in Falmouth and New Gloucester, Maine, among them being Moses, Job, of Hampton, New Hampshire, and Nathan, who settled in the latter place, but no history of the following generations of this article has been connected with that of the Gloucester parent family, though there is no doubt of their descent.

(I) Jacob Haskell is said to have come from Cape Ann, Massachusetts, and settled in New Gloucester, where he raised a family; no dates given.

(II) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) Haskell, also resided in New Gloucester, and is said to have had a first wife whose surname was Godfrey before marriage.

(III) Peter, son of Jacob (2) and ——— (Godfrey) Haskell, was born in 1769, and died in New Gloucester, July 14, 1849, where he was a prosperous farmer. He married, December 8, 1791, Salome Parsons, born in Gloucester, 1772, died March 25, 1858, in New Gloucester. She was the daughter of Colonel Isaac Parsons, who came to New Gloucester from Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1761. He was the leading man in that part of Cumberland county in the days before the revolution. It was he who discovered a method of planting corn so that it could be



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raised successfully on newly cleared land, and thereby conferred a great boon upon the straggling settlers. His farm was at what is now Gloucester Lower Corner, and descended to the Haskell family through the daughter Salome, who married Peter Haskell.

(IV) Captain Peter (2) son of Peter (1) and Salome (Parsons) Haskell, was born in New Gloucester, January 10, 1797, and died in New Gloucester, May 6, 1875. He was a prosperous farmer and an old-time militia officer. He married, April 1, 1823, Sally Pulsifer, by whom he had Mary F., Jacob W., Ezekiel, Lucy. He married (second) January 30, 1834, Betsey Hawes, born March 5, 1806, died January 21, 1881, aged seventy four, daughter of Captain Thomas and Betsey (Whitman) Hawes of Wellfleet, Massachusetts. Betsey and Chief Justice Whitman were the only children of Josiah Whitman, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Children of Peter and Betsey (Hawes) Haskell: Charles Peter and Thomas Hawes.

(V) Charles Peter, son of Captain Peter (2) and Betsey (Hawes) Haskell, was born March 8, 1835, and is a farmer, residing on the old homestead. He married (first) March 5, 1868, Helen Marr, born March 22, 1841, daughter of Hezekiah and Eunice (Harmon) Crockett. She died January 4, 1884. He married (second) March 19, 1885, Sarah, daughter of Elbridge and Amanda (Bevens) Tarbox. She was born September 30, 1859. Four children were born to the first marriage: Mary Cross, August 20, 1870; Eugene Maurice, January 16, 1873; Fannie Crockett, December 27, 1874, died young; and Fred Peter, June 7, 1877.

(V) Hon. Thomas Hawes, youngest son of Peter (2) and Betsey (Hawes) Haskell, was born in New Gloucester, May 18, 1842, and died in Portland, September 24, 1900. He grew up on his father's farm, and before he was twenty years old had attended the public schools and the academies at Auburn and Paris Hill, graduating from Norway Institute in 1862, and fitted himself for college, intending to enter Bowdoin, but instead enlisted in Company I of the Twenty-fifth Maine Regiment of Infantry commanded by Colonel Francis Fessenden, and served as a sergeant with his regiment in Virginia. It was a nine months' regiment, and after his discharge, in the summer of 1863, he entered the office of Judge Nahum Morrill, of Auburn, as a law student. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar of that county. The following account of him is taken from "The Green Bag,"

vol. vii, published 1895. For a time he remained with his instructor, but moved to Portland in 1866, where he resided ever afterward, and continued in active practice of his profession until called to the bench, March 31, 1884, succeeding Hon. Joseph Symonds, who had resigned. He held no political office outside the line of his profession, except as a member of the city council of Portland. He served as county attorney for part of a term, in 1870, being appointed by the court to fill a vacancy, and again in 1878; and was appointed to the office by the governor in 1879, serving until the expiration of the term. He was also a commissioner of the circuit court of the United States. He was for a time the law partner of the late Judge Goddard of the superior court for Cumberland county, and of Hon. W. W. Thomas Jr., late our minister to Sweden, and of Hon. Nathan Webb at the time he was appointed United States district judge in 1882. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Plaisted upon a commission to investigate abuses in the Reform School. He made a separate report that was full and exhaustive, and he drew and secured the passage of the law, approved March 15, 1883, now governing that institution, establishing regulations for the prevention of abuses, establishing a mechanical school, and providing for a woman visitor and also a letter-box for the boys where they can deposit letters without scrutiny of the officers of the school.

He early developed in the profession an aptitude for pleadings, and became proficient and successful in the branches of the law relating to admiralty, corporations, bankruptcy, criminal and commercial law. "Don't do too much for your boys," said a shrewd merchant, "if you expect them to make anything of themselves." No doubt, confidence and self-reliance come largely in that way, but the successful lawyer must have a fearless and independent spirit to build upon; and I found that was the case with Judge Haskell the first time that I saw him. It was when I was holding a bankrupt court as register in a neighboring city, he appeared in opposition to a very able lawyer, skilled in all the tactics that long practice affords, who sought to protect a preferential mortgage. The proceedings before me consisted in taking examinations of witnesses by Judge Haskell, who readily succeeded in laying the foundation for vacating the preference, notwithstanding the interruptions, bluster and threats of his antagonist. I could but admire his coolness and courage, for older lawyers and even judges

dreaded to encounter this member of the bar. As the proceedings lasted several days, the young lawyer was put upon his mettle, but he came off triumphant, for his antagonist yielded in the end and complimented him in an unusual degree. It gave him also an enviable reputation that time only generally affords. He was a good lawyer and gained the confidence of those who were associated with him as counsel and client, for ability, integrity and industry—qualities all and each of which are necessary to create and hold the esteem of the bar, upon whose recommendation he was promoted to the bench. He has fine powers of observation and is well informed in other things outside his profession. In this respect he exceeds the average professional man. He is many-sided, and would have succeeded well as a naturalist, bank president or manager and financier for a corporation. He loves a fine horse or a bit of intricate machinery. Inventive and ingenious, without mechanical training, he could both plan and build a house with enough closets and bow windows to satisfy any woman. To these powers add a methodical and critical faculty developed, strengthened and broadened, and you have the qualities of mind which are readily seen in the way he has built his library, both law and miscellaneous. While on the other hand you cannot find there a single useless volume, many of which will gather in lawyers' bookcases. On the other hand, there are rare and original editions and some valuable for their previous ownership, attested by the autographs of Simon Greenleaf and others distinguished in the profession. He has a good combined selection of American and English books for everyday use, and his private library has been brought together in the same choice and orderly method. He has good taste in all the details of bookmaking, as will be seen in "Haskell's Reports of Fox's Decisions in the United States District Court for the District of Maine," which he prepared and edited in 1887-88. His tasteful execution of a reporter's work in these two volumes gave him the credit of a connoisseur for skill and ability, and myself a good excuse, when I began my duties as reporter of decisions of this court, to call upon him for advice and information, which he always accorded in a friendly and helpful way. These two volumes of Haskell's Reports, work which he did after he went upon the bench, are not exceeded by any reports that I have seen for aptness and precision in the headnotes. Grasping the salient points of each case, they have the happy medium be-

tween over-conciseness and prolixity that commends a value of reports to a busy lawyer, and is thus a vast saving of time. In his prefatory note he modestly claims that he has only endeavored to verify the citations and quotations, to guard against all errors of the press, and says: "I only desire that my work may be charitably received and prove valuable to my professional brethren." Following this in the article quoted is a running commentary on opinions rendered by Judge Haskell, as reported in the Maine Reports, interesting only to those connected with the courts. In one place he speaks of the judge as follows: "Of his opinions, and only a few cursory glances are attempted here, it may be truly said that they disclose force, diligence, and vivacity. There is nothing feigned in them; on the contrary, they possess a genuineness of his own, hearty, and sometimes idiomatic way, based on the primary virtue of justice and the courage to be just. He has an alert mind. "He is one of the quickest," says a well-known federal judge, "to see a point upon which a case turns." His style reminds one at times of the old English judges, and almost rivalling in brevity his associate, Mr. Justice Walton. His familiarity with decided cases gives him the power of selecting the best material and cases; and he loves to give credit to attorneys who furnish full and orderly briefs. Without "an almost ignominious love of detail," as Sir Arthur Helps says, he sees all there is in a case, and counsel find it so in their practice before him. A love of order and system, combined with industry, enable him to turn off his judicial labors with ease; and when he returned at night to his home, the cares of office do not follow him. Rather indifferent to fame, he would be among the last to adopt Benvenuto Cellini's advice, "that all men after they have reached forty should write down their own lives"; nor is it difficult for the believer in heredity to see how his favorite judge has become, to use a military phrase, "a chief of staff" of the court in the midst of his varied usefulness on the bench. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College in 1894."

In an obituary notice of Judge Haskell published in the *Eastern Argus*, September 25, 1900, it is stated that he was appointed to the supreme bench in 1884, reappointed in 1891, and again in 1898, and served till the time of his death. He was the author of the "Centennial History of New Gloucester," published in 1874. He was a member of Bosworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he

was greatly interested, but belonged to no other organization. He was a constant attendant of the First Parish Church and served as moderator of the parish meeting for many years. "His special delight was the study of physics and particularly of the steam-engine. He had a workshop fitted up in his house, and was never so happy as when working with his tools of experimenting with fine pieces of mechanism. For this reason his opinions were always sought upon cases involving practical questions of mechanics or similar matters."

Thomas H. Haskell married, in Nashua, New Hampshire, November 27, 1867, Elizabeth Parsons Whitman, born in Nashua, New Hampshire, March 13, 1842, only daughter of Isaac Parsons and Sarah Elizabeth (Jordan) Whitman, who survives him, and resides in Portland. (See Whitman VIII.)

In the days of the colonization of New England, before 1680, four men named Whitman came to New England. Two of them, John, of Weymouth, and Zachariah, were brothers, but are not known to be related to either of the others. John is claimed as the ancestor of a large part of the Whitmans of New England.

(I) Deacon John Whitman came from England and became one of the earliest settlers of Weymouth, Massachusetts. When he came or how long he had been in Weymouth before he was made freeman there, December, 1638, is not known. In 1645 he was appointed ensign in the militia and also appointed to end small controversies, a position equivalent to that of justice of the peace at the present time. He was also deacon of the church in Weymouth, probably from its first establishment until his death, which occurred November 13, 1692, when he was nearly ninety years old, it is said. His family did not come to this country until 1641, four years or more after his arrival. John Whitman lived upon a farm adjoining the north side of the highway, leading by the north side of the meeting-house of the North Parish in Weymouth, and directly off against it, and extending to Weymouth river; and his dwelling-house was situated near the center of it. The same farm, entire, descended by bequest from father to son until 1806, when the title went into a female line of descendants, who still occupy the place. John Whitman was among those citizens of Weymouth who received allotments of land in 1642, as follows: Twenty-one acres in the west field, fifteen of them upland and six of

salt marsh; four acres and a half on the western neck; eleven acres in Harrisons range, first given to him; sixty acres by the goat-pond first given to Mr. Hull; and four acres of fish-marsh, first given to Mr. Hull. In the list of 1651 Ensign Whitman is given twelve lots of land, and on the list of 1663 he received eighty-one lots, comprising sixty acres. The first deed on record to John Whitman bears date 10, 28, 1649, in which Thomas Jenner, of Charlestown, grants to Elder Bates and John Whitman, of Weymouth, "one dwelling-house at Weymouth (now in possession of John King), two orchards and twenty-one acres adjoining more or less; also twelve acres of Ye Western Neck, be it more or less, also half an acre upon Grape Island, be it more or less; also forty acres, which is his own pp (proper) lot, be it more or less; and eighteen acres which was his father's; also ye round marsh, being four acres more or less, and one acre of fresh marsh adjoining, and six acres of marsh above ye fresh pond and a wood lot on Hingham side." The first deed on record made by John Whitman bears date March 19, 1648, by which he sells to William Hayward about twenty-two acres of land in "Braintry," which he had purchased of James Nash. Those entries show that he must have been one of the most extensive real estate owners in the town. His office of ensign he held till March 16, 1680. At a session of the general court, held May 15, 1664, on the occasion of John Burrell and Richard Wager being sent as messengers to the Indians, John Whitman was allowed four shillings a day "for his paynes" and use of "his horse in ye journey he was employed in for the country's service to the Narrowgansetts." From an entry in the Weymouth records, it seems that John Whitman's wife's name was Ruth, and that she died "8, 17, 1662." He had four sons and five daughters, all but one of whom survived him, and six of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. They were: Thomas, John, Zechariah, Abiah, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah and Judith.

(II) Thomas, the eldest son of John Whitman, was born in 1629, and was about twelve years old when he came with his mother and some others of the children, about 1641, to settle in this country. In 1653 he was made a freeman in Boston, being then twenty-four years of age, and a church member, of course. He settled first in Weymouth; but in 1662 sold his farm there, as did his father-in-law, Nicholas Bryan, and both removed to Bridgewater, twelve miles south of Weymouth,

where each settled himself upon a valuable tract of land in the easterly part of the town, then in a state of nature. That selected by Thomas Whitman was what has since been called Whitman's Neck, containing about two hundred acres, and lying between the rivers Satucket and Matfield, and coming to a point at their junction. A more eligible situation could not have been found. There he resided fifty years, until his decease in 1712, aged eighty years. He built three residences. The first house, built in 1663, was destroyed by the Indians in 1676; the second, erected in 1676, he occupied only a few years; the third, built in 1680, was occupied by four generations, and was the birthplace of thirty-six children. Thomas Whitman provided for each of his three sons by deeds of conveyance before his decease, and by his will dated 1711, made them, after the decease of their mother, his residuary legatees. The estate he left was valuable and attests his good habits, industry and good judgment. Thomas Whitman married, November 22, 1656, Abigail, daughter of Ensign Nicholas and Martha (Shaw) Bryan, who probably came over with his father. Abigail survived her husband many years, living to be very aged. They had seven children: John, Ebenezer, Nicholas, Susanna, Mary, Naomi and Hannah.

(III) Nicholas, third son of Thomas and Abigail (Bryan) Whitman, was born in 1675 and died August 6, 1746. He was a man of great vigor, industry and activity. He had his father's homestead and lived with him. His dwelling was near Matfield river. In religious notions he partook, in some measure, of the times and was somewhat pertinacious. It is related of him that having grown up while it was fashionable, owing probably to the open and unfinished state of the meeting houses in early times, for the men to put on their hats during sermon time, he could not readily conform to an innovation even in this particular. This practice had existed during the whole of the ministry (about fifty years) of the first settled minister, after which his successor, a fashionable young man from the metropolis, who was able to persuade all, except Mr. Whitman, to lay aside the practice, and finding him conscientious, he delivered a discourse on the subject; but before he had finished Mr. Whitman arose and with great gravity, and possibly without intending sarcasm, remarked "That rather than offend a weak brother, he would pull off his hat," and accordingly did so thereafter, as well during the sermon as prayer time. Before his death

he settled portions of his homestead upon his sons, Thomas and John, and Seth, Eleazer, and Benjamin were settled on his outlands. His other children, except David, who was provided for by his Uncle John, after his decease, had between them the residue of the homestead. Nicholas Whitman had the rare felicity of having eleven of his children all settled, and well settled, in the same town with himself, where they all spent their lives in good repute. Five of them lived to be of the ages respectively, eighty, eighty-six, eighty-seven, ninety, ninety-seven. The other six died between thirty and seventy years of age. He came to his death on August 6, 1746, at the age of seventy-one, being crushed under the wheels of a cart loaded with hay which he was hauling from the field. He married (first) 1700, Sarah Vining, of Weymouth, by whom he had six children; she died in 1713, and he married (second) Mary, daughter of Francis and Hannah (Brett) Cary, by whom he had two children; she died in 1716, and he married (third) the same year, Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Trow) Conant, the great-granddaughter of Roger Conant; and by this last marriage he had eight children, four of whom died in infancy. Children of Nicholas were: Thomas, John, Josiah (died young), David, Jonathan, Seth, Eleazer, Benjamin, Mary, William, Josiah, Sarah, Abigail, Nicholas, Susanna and Ebenezer.

(IV) John (2), second son of Nicholas and Sarah (Vining) Whitman, was born in 1704, and died in 1792. He had a share of his father's estate, including that part on which his grandfather, Thomas, had his dwelling. Judge Whitman says of him: "He was regular in his habits, but not very laborious, sufficiently so, however, to maintain his family, and keep his patrimony together, until, in his old age, his son John took charge of it, and of the maintenance of himself and wife." He married (first) 1726, Elizabeth Richard of Plympton, who died in 1727. He married (second) 1729, Elizabeth Cary, born 1700, died 1742, daughter of James Cary. He married (third) 1743, Hannah, widow of Deacon Isaac Snow and daughter of Joseph Shaw. He married (fourth) September 30, 1765, Hannah, widow of Joseph Mitchell, of Hingham, and daughter of ——— Hearsey, of Abington. She was born 1703, and died 1788. Six children were born to him: Samuel, Elizabeth, John, James, Daniel and Ezra.

(V) Deacon John (3), second son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Cary) Whitman, was born in Bridgewater, March 17, O. S. or 28 N. S.,

1735, and died July 26, 1842, aged one hundred and seven. On the maternal side he was the fourth in descent from Captain Miles Standish of the "Mayflower," the line of descent being as follows: Josiah, son of Miles Standish, of Bridgewater; Mary, daughter of Josiah and wife of James Cary; their daughter, Elizabeth Cary, wife of John (2) Whitman and mother of John (3). At the age of seventeen John Whitman was apprenticed to Deacon Cary, of North Bridgewater, to learn the trade of "shop joiner," as it was then called; after leaving Deacon Cary he worked for Captain Daniel Noyes, of Abington. During the time he was at the latter place he was drafted for service in the French war. His brother Samuel furnished him with means to procure a substitute, and soon afterward he went to New Jersey, where he stayed two years. He then returned home to take charge of his father and sister, settling on his father's homestead. In the first year after his marriage he and his wife joined the church in East Bridgewater, and endeavored, to quote his own words—"to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blamelessly." About 1775 he was chosen deacon of the church, an office which he held till his advanced age rendered it fitting that he should retire. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he was chosen lieutenant of a company of militia under Captain Alden, which office he held till the close of the war. He was, however, called into service but twice, and only once went into camp, when he was stationed for three months in Rhode Island guarding the coast. After the war he walked from Rhode Island to East Bridgewater. When almost home he was quite discouraged with thinking what a hard time was in store for him, as it was quite late in the season and his crops not planted. When he came to a small "grog shop" he bought a drink of grog to revive his spirits, for which he paid eleven dollars in Continental money. This was the last liquor he ever took, and he lived to be one hundred and seven years old. He was a strong temperance man in a time when temperance was not fashionable. For several years he was selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor of taxes, but his retiring disposition prevented him from being put forward for offices of distinction. After the death of his wife, he made arrangements with his son Alfred to take charge of the farm, and he boarded with him the remainder of his life. He married (first) October 11, 1764, Lydia

Snow, born in 1740, died April 25, 1771, daughter of David and Joanna (Hayward) Snow. He married (second) August 5, 1775, Abigail Whitman, born August 5, 1751, died September 16, 1813, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitman. His children were: Lydia, Elizabeth, James, Catherine, Bathsheba, Josiah, Alfred, Obadiah, Nathaniel, Hosea, John, Abigail, Bernard and Jason.

(VI) Obadiah, fourth son of Deacon John (3) and Abigail (Whitman) Whitman, was born in 1783, and died January 8, 1862. He removed to New Gloucester, Maine, where he was a farmer and a prominent and exemplary citizen. He held various town offices and represented the town in the legislature two terms. He shared the deep religious feelings that had been instilled into all his children by Deacon John. He married, May 1, 1805, Susannah Parsons, daughter of Colonel Isaac Parsons, of New Gloucester. She died November 7, 1859. They had six children, all born in New Gloucester: Edwin, Isaac Parsons, George Washington, Susannah, Rufus Anderson and John.

(VII) Isaac Parsons, second son of Obadiah and Susannah (Parsons) Whitman, was born in New Gloucester, October 12, 1809, and died in Portland, February 24, 1888. He was a practical machinist. He resided in Nashua, New Hampshire, many years, and while there he held many local offices and represented the city in the legislature two years. In 1872 he removed to Portland, Maine, where he spent his last years. He married, May 12, 1841, Sarah Elizabeth Jordan, of Biddeford, born in 1814, died in Portland, June 7, 1904, daughter of Ichabod and Betsy (Nason) Jordan, of Biddeford. (See Jordan, VI.) They had two children—Elizabeth Parsons, and Isaac Henry, who died in infancy.

(VIII) Elizabeth Parsons, only daughter of Isaac Parsons and Sarah Elizabeth (Jordan) Whitman, was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, March 13, 1842. She was married November 27, 1867, to Thomas Hawes Haskell, of New Gloucester. (See Haskell, V.)

(For preceding generations see Rev. Robert Jordan I.)

(IV) Judge Rishworth, eldest child of Captain Samuel and Olive (Plaisted) Jordan, was born in Winter Harbor, now Biddeford, York county, Maine, in 1719, and died April 18, 1808, aged eighty-nine years. He lived in the lower part of the town, in a house since occupied by his son, Ralph Tristram Jordan, and

by his grandson, Robert Elliot Jordan. Early in the revolution he was raised to the bench of the court of common pleas, of which he subsequently became chief justice, and was universally esteemed for his able and upright discharge of the duties of his office. For more than fifty years he took an active and prominent part in the affairs of town and church, enjoying the confidence and respect of the inhabitants. From early manhood he was a member of the Congregational church. He was a man of impressive personality, of a type which has passed away. He was six feet in height, broad shouldered, of light complexion, and possessed of a very loud, strong voice. His figure was very erect till bowed by age. He wore small clothes, a three-cornered hat and a wig. Judge Jordan married, in Kittery, 1742, Abigail Gerrish, born 1720, died October 25, 1794, daughter of Colonel Timothy Gerrish. (See Gerrish, III.) Their children were: Olive, Abigail, Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Rishworth, Jane, Joseph, Elizabeth and Ralph Tristram.

(V) Major Rishworth (2), second son of Judge Rishworth (1) and Abigail (Gerrish) Jordan, was born in Biddeford in 1754, and died there October 23, 1843, aged eighty-nine. His entire life was spent in that town, his homestead being located a mile and a half from Saco Falls. He married (first) Sarah Forsyth, who died in 1786, aged thirty-five years; (second) Sarah (Goodman), widow of Temple Hight, of Berwick. She died February 26, 1825. His children were: Rishworth, Ichabod, Temple and Sarah Goodwin.

(VI) Ichabod, second son of Major Rishworth (2) and Sarah (Forsyth) Jordan, was born in Biddeford, February 2, 1782, and died August 7, 1874, in the ninety-third year of his age. In early business life he was engaged in a country store for some years; was early identified in town affairs; held various offices of trust; was representative to the general court in Boston; was for many years deputy sheriff of York county; was universally known and respected not only in his own town, but throughout the county. He married Betsy Nason, and they were the parents of George F. H., Noah Nason, Sarah Elizabeth, Abigail Hight, Rishworth, Ichabod Goodwin, Andrew S., Daniel S., William G., Ethelbert G. and Annie.

(VII) Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Ichabod and Betsy (Nason) Jordan, was born in 1814, and died 1904. She married Isaac P. Whitman, of New Gloucester. (See Whitman, VII.)

In England the family name PEASE Pease has been known for at least four centuries, and as early as 1472 the name John Pease, LL.D., appears in a published book. It is claimed by some antiquarians that the name is of German origin and that families of that name emigrated from Germany to England about the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. On the other hand it is claimed by reliable authorities that the English Pease family comes of an ancient Latin race, and this belief seems to have found support in this country, where we have an account of one of them who dropped his name Pease and in its place adopted that of Pise, which is said to be the Italian equivalent of Pease, and has the same pronunciation, or perhaps more like "Pees." This particular member of the Pease family was a descendant of the Enfield branch of the American family and therefore of kin to the family of whom this narrative is intended to treat. In respect to the origin of the name it may be said that it is supposed to have been in some manner associated with the esculent plant pea. The Pease coat-of-arms granted by Otho II had for its crest an eagle's head, holding in its beak a stalk of Pea-haulm, from which it appears reasonable that the family name was in fact associated with the pea-plant. The branch of the family here considered comes of the English family of the same name and on this side of the Atlantic dates its history from the year 1634, and has for its principal ancestor in the second generation one John Pease, son of the immigrant. In this connection it may be well to mention that between the years 1635 and 1672 there were no less than six persons in New England who bore the name of John Pease, and on that account some confusion has arisen among their numerous descendants; and in the family here treated the baptismal name John has been transmitted from sire to son in every generation and in nearly all the families from the time of the immigrant to the present day.

(I) Robert Pease, immigrant, is supposed to have been born in Great Baddow, Essex, England, son of Robert and Margaret Pease, of Great Baddow. He came to America in 1634 in the ship "Francis" from Ipswich, England, to Boston, New England, with his son John, then four years old, and his brother John. He settled in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and died there in 1644, aged about thirty-seven years. No mention is made of his wife, or of other children than the boy John, and it is presumed that he was a

widower when he came over with his brother and son.

(II) John, son of Robert Pease, the immigrant, and the only child of whom the records give us any account, was born in England, probably about 1630, for he is mentioned as having been four years old when his father came to this country. He was John Pease, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Enfield, Connecticut, progenitor of most of the New England families of that name, as well as many of those of New York and New Jersey. He married (first) Mary Goodell, who died in 1669, soon after the birth of her fifth child. Married (second) Ann, daughter of Isaac Cummings, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and soon afterward removed to Enfield, where he died. He had five children by his first and three by his second wife: John, Robert, Mary, Abraham, Jonathan, James, Isaac and Abigail.

(III) Jonathan, son of John and Mary (Goodell) Pease, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 2, 1669, and died in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1721. Although a minor in 1689, at the time of his father's death, he seems to have presented the inventory of his estate and gave bond in the sum of three hundred pounds for the faithful discharge of the duties of administrator. He married, October 11, 1692, Elizabeth Booth, who is said to have been a daughter of Simeon Booth, who came to America from Wales and settled in Enfield in 1680. The children of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Booth) Pease were Rebecca, Jonathan, David, Samuel, John (a soldier of the French and Indian war and killed at Fort Dummer in 1725), Josiah, Peletiah and Elizabeth. Of these children Jonathan and David were progenitors of the Pease families of New Jersey, concerning whom one writer of the family history says "there seems to have been two branches of them, but they were related. One branch is traced back to three brothers, Cornelius, Adam and Jonathan." This Jonathan was captain of a company of New Jersey troops during the revolution and took part in the battle of Monmouth. He died without issue. On the same subject another writer says: "We have for some time been inclined to the opinion that the New Jersey Peases came originally from Enfield, Connecticut. John R. Pease, of Hartford, Connecticut, has recently informed us that he remembers of hearing Mr. John Pease, the confectioner, inform his father, the late Dr. John C. Pease, that his ancestor came from Enfield. It seems probable that they belong to

the descendants of Jonathan, the fourth son of John Pease, senior, of Enfield."

(IV) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Elizabeth (Booth) Pease, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1696, and is believed to have been progenitor of one branch of the Pease family of New Jersey. Concerning him a contemporary writer says "we have no history of him after 1726. His name is mentioned in the settlement of his father's estate, and on January 7, 1726, he had letters of administration granted him on the estate of his brother John." As this Jonathan is believed to have founded one branch of the New Jersey Pease family this record is made of him, but it is not understood that he was the immediate ancestor of the family treated in this narrative.

(IV) David, son of Jonathan (1) and Elizabeth (Booth) Pease, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1698. He "emigrated to the southern states and settled there and had a family," says the history of Enfield. Referring to him another account says "it seems probable that he left Enfield not long after the death of his father," and "if he only removed to New Jersey it might have been said in those times that he went to the southern states."

(V) Cornelius, who is believed to have been a son of David Pease, was born April 1, 1735, and with his brothers Adam and Jonathan settled in Freetown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where they were farmers and extensive landowners. Jonathan, as has been mentioned, was the revolutionary officer, and died without issue. Adam married and had sons David and John, and three daughters. Cornelius married, July 11, 1758, Elizabeth Clark, and had five sons and three daughters. The sons were David, John C., William, Adam and Josiah.

(VI) Josiah, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Clark) Pease, was born and spent his life in Monmouth county, New Jersey. He is remembered as a man of excellent principles and was highly respected for his character and worth. He married (first) Elizabeth Anderson, and after her death married Elizabeth —. He had six children: John A., Elizabeth, William, Martha Ann, Charlotte and Cornelius.

(VII) William, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Anderson) Pease, was born near Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, November 17, 1806, and died in Verona, New Jersey, February 19, 1895. He was engaged in the shipping business in New York City,

was a capable and straightforward business man and held the confidence of all with whom he became acquainted. In religious preference he was a Baptist, conscientious and consistent in his daily walk, and in politics was a firm Democrat. Mr. Pease married, in Kingston, Ulster county, New York, January 10, 1833, Caroline A. Silkworth, born New York City, October 10, 1815, died Verona, New Jersey, October 26, 1887. Her ancestors were of English stock and on coming to America settled first in Canada, removing thence to Ulster county, New York. Her great-grandfather, William Silkworth, was a soldier in the American army during the revolution. William and Caroline A. (Silkworth) Pease had nine children: 1. John A., born New York City, December 23, 1833, married (first) September 6, 1852, Harriet L. DuBois, died Brooklyn, New York, June 2, 1900; married (second) October 16, 1901, Harriet Heyman. 2. Maria Elizabeth, born Brooklyn, October 31, 1835, died there April 9, 1836. 3. Caroline Augusta, born Brooklyn, March 17, 1837, married, in Verona, New Jersey, January 14, 1863, Sidney S. Armstrong. 4. Julia Maria, born New York City, February 8, 1839, married, in Verona, May 5, 1864, Alfred D. Willifer, who died in August, 1907. 5. William H., born New York City, March 29, 1841. 6. Emma Jane, born Brooklyn, June 1, 1844, married, in Verona, June 19, 1873, Albion H. Barter, of St. George, Maine. 7. Cassie Elizabeth, born Verona, August 18, 1846, died there June 27, 1873. 8. Gilbert Browne, born Verona, February 5, 1850, married, in Mont Clair, New Jersey, April 18, 1892, Mary E. Unger, of Mont Clair. 9. Sarah Frances, born Verona, May 1, 1852, married, in Verona, November 23, 1871, Austin G. Jacobs, who died in January, 1905.

(VIII) Rev. William Henry, son of William and Caroline A. (Silkworth) Pease, was born in New York City, March 29, 1841, died in Portland, Maine, January 23, 1904. He was educated at Colgate University, graduating from there with the class of 1868. He entered the ministry and during the civil war was chaplain of a New York regiment. After leaving the army he devoted himself earnestly to the work of the ministry and filled pastorates successively about as follows: Jay, Cold Spring, Groton, Jordan and Johnson Creek, New York; Somerset, Massachusetts; and Block Island, Rhode Island. On August 11, 1868, at Hancock, New York, Mr. Pease married Frances Lodema Hyatt, born in Law-

rence, New York, August 15, 1846, daughter of Nelson G. and Mary M. (Wilsey) Hyatt, of Hancock. Her father, Nelson G. Hyatt, was born in Otego, Otsego county, New York, and her mother, Mary (Wilsey) Hyatt, was a native of Rensselaerville, Rensselaer county, New York. They had only one child, Harry Hyatt Pease, see forward.

(IX) Harry Hyatt, only son and child of Rev. William Henry and Frances Lodema (Hyatt) Pease, was born in Hancock, Delaware county, New York, May 22, 1871, and received his education in public schools, Dean Academy at Franklin, Massachusetts, Peddie Institute at Hightstown, New York, where he was a student one year, and at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a thorough commercial course. His business career was begun as travelling salesman for the Vacuum Oil Company, of Boston, and in the latter part of May, 1893, he went to Portland, Maine, and established the branch house of the company in that city, of which he has since had the management. Mr. Pease is a Mason, member of Atlantic Lodge, and a Knight of Pythias, member of Columbus Lodge, No. 33, of Block Island, Rhode Island. In politics he is a Republican, but takes little active part in public affairs. He married, at Block Island, October 6, 1891, Charity Littlefield, born April 22, 1871, daughter of Ray S. and Sophronia (Rose) Littlefield. For many years Mr. Littlefield was engaged in mercantile pursuits, also was postmaster, and one time a member of the state senate. He had two children, Harold R., who married Ada Littlefield, and Charity, who became Mrs. Pease. Mr. and Mrs. Pease have one child, William Ray Pease, born March 7, 1893.

(By John T. Hyatt.)

HYATT This name is quite common in England, both in modern times and on the old records. It occurs frequently in the records of wills in Doctors Commons, London, as Hyat and Hyett. The earliest representative of the family in America is Thomas Hyatt (the first), called "Brother" in the will of John Russell, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who died August 26, 1633. The name of this ancestor, Thomas Hyatt, appears of record at a town meeting of the early settlers held at Stamford, Connecticut. A town meeting held at that place, December 7, 1641, granted him and others "besides house lots as other men * * * every one of them two acres, and 3 acres

wood land in the feiled now to be enclosed." He held a Squire's Commission from the Crown.

"Thomas Hiout" was a witness in Stamford, February 26, 1647. His name appears on the Stamford records in boundaries of land several times in 1649, and 1650. Sometimes it was spelled "Tjomas Hyout" and "Tjomas Hyat." He bought seven and one-half acres of upland in "Rocky Necke," April 3, 1650. The Stamford records state that "Thos. Hyat died 9 Sept. 1656," and an inventory of his estate amounting to 132 pounds 2 shillings 3 pence was filed in the court at Stamford on June 16, 1662. After deducting the widow's third there remained "in ye hands of Cornelius Jones ye sume of 88 pounds, 1 shilling and 6 pence," as portions to be divided amongst the six children according to law. The published records of New Haven Colony also mention this inventory of the estate of "Thomas Hyatt," late of Stamford. Cornelius Jones, administrator of his estate, married the widow "Elizabeth Hyat," October 6, 1657, and in 1669 and 1674 three of the children signed receipts to their stepfather Cornelius Jones for their respective shares in the estate of their father "Thomas Hyatt." These receipts are copied on the same page with those of the children of Simon Hoyt; but they were evidently written in later with different ink, in the vacant spaces left at the bottom of the pages. The name of Thomas Hyatt is printed Hoyt in the "List of Pioneers," history of Stamford, but it is not so written on records, and we find no descendants of Thomas who bear any other name than Hyatt, and the various modifications, to wit: Hyat, Hyet, Hiet, Hiout, etc., except in one or two entries where Hoit is plainly an error for Hyatt.

The names of the children of Thomas Hyatt, as given in the history of Stamford, are as follows: 1. Caleb Hyatt, receipt to his stepfather, dated December 23, 1661. 2. Ruth Hyatt; she married John Wescott before February 9, 1667. 3. Debora Hyatt; she received her portion of her father's estate, November 30, 1669, with the consent of her guardian, Mr. Richard Lays. 4. John Hyatt, of Stamford, sold land in Stamford to John Weed in 1668, recorded in 1669. The name of John Hyatt occurs as a witness to deeds in Stamford in 1678 and 1680. He had removed from Stamford, Connecticut, to Yonkers, New York, some time before July 6, 1689, at which time he discharged his step-

father, Cornelius Jones, of Stamford, from all claims of inheritance, according to Stamford records. 5. Rebecca Hyatt. She received her share of her father's estate October 13, 1674, as appears on the records at Stamford. 6. Thomas Hyatt (2). He received his share of his father's estate, October 21, 1674, as appears by the Stamford records. He was a witness in Stamford, January, 1681.

(II) Thomas (2) Hyatt moved to Norwalk, Connecticut. He was there as early as February, 1671, when his name appears on the town table of estates. He married Mary Sention, daughter of Mathias Sention, of Norwalk, "about the 10th of Nov. 1677," and his home lot is mentioned in that year. Seven acres of land were granted to him by a vote of the town in January, 1676, on account of his valiant services as "a souldier in the Indian Warres," and he was known as Captain Thomas Hyatt. This land was exchanged in 1682. He bought land in 1679; drew lot No. 22 "over Norwalk River," December, 1687, and his name is on the table of the estates dated January, 1687, and on the list of voters at town meetings in Norwalk, December, 1694. Captain Thomas Hyatt died intestate sometime before March 28, 1698, at which time the inventory of his estate was filed at Fairfield. The estate was distributed in 1718. His widow, Mary Hyatt, survived him. Several tracts of his land were recorded after his death, and following the custom of ancient spelling; his name is variously spelled on the records, Hyatt, Hyat, Hyett, Hyet, Hiett, Hiet, Hiot, Hyot, and in a single instance on the probate records Hoit. Thomas and Mary Hyatt, of Norwalk, had children: Rebecca, Thomas (3), Maria, Ruth, Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Ebenezer and Millison. The names of all these children appear on the probate records in 1698.

(III) Thomas (3) Hyatt was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, about 1680. He received a royal patent for land at Rye in 1710. After his marriage he moved to Ridgefield as early as 1715, when land was entered on the Norwalk records. A deed from Thomas Hyatt of Ridgefield dated 1718 was recorded at Norwalk, December, 1721. His will dated June 10, 1759, proved February 5, 1760, is recorded at Danbury. In it he mentions his wife, Experience, and the following children: Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Zibiah, Rebecca and his only son, Thomas Hyatt (4). One of the daughters of Thomas Hyatt (the third) married a man by the name of St. John, some of

the descendants of whom are farmers living in Otego, New York, and one of them is a banker and lives in New York City.

(IV) Thomas (4) Hyatt was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1729. In his will probated at Norwalk in 1800, he mentions his children as follows: Elvin, Samuel, my great-grandfather; Jessie, Stephen, Gilbert, Betty, Susanna and Hannah. Thomas Hyatt married Elsie Smith, daughter of a prominent family, and we find the names of Smith Hyatt and Hyatt Smith were common in the family during this generation.

(V) Samuel, son of Thomas (4) Hyatt, was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, March 20, 1759, and died at Otego, New York, October 14, 1831. He married Julia Pope in the year 1783, when she was twenty-three years old. Although but a lad when the revolution broke out, he joined the Continental army and was subsequently made chief of an observation corps whose duty it was to keep track of and report the movements of the enemy. He served throughout the war, and his daring and numerous hairbreadth escapes are a family legendary. About the year 1807 Samuel Hyatt, with a portion of the Pope and St. John families, pushed from Connecticut to Otego, Otsego county, New York, which was then a wilderness, he being among the first settlers of that region. Some of these travelers located in the East Otsego Valley, on land later owned by John Wilsey.

From the old family Bible in my possession which belonged to my grandfather, and from memoranda among my father's effects, I have gathered much of the following information about Samuel Hyatt and his children. To Samuel Hyatt and Juda, his wife, were born the following children: 1. Samuel (2) was born August 15, 1785; he had a large family, and died in Otego when about sixty-three years of age. 2. Elsy was born December 23, 1767. She married a man by the name of Faucher, and died at Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, leaving to survive her a family of some size. 3. Thomas (5), my grandfather, of whom I will speak later. 4. Amerilius was born August 15, 1792. She married Cephus Hathaway, who lived near Goatsville, in the town of Otego. To them were born two sons and four daughters. 5. Susan was born October 16, 1794. 6. Lewis was born September 23, 1796. He was a Universalist minister, and died in Otsego county, New York, leaving to survive him two sons: Charles, who lived at Unadilla; Frank, a dentist, who lives at Cortland, New York. 7. Betsy, born Octo-

ber 21, 1798. 8. Polly, born December 10, 1800. Susan, Polly and Betsy all married men by the name of Bunnell. Susan and Betsy lived for many years in Maine, Broome county, New York, and died there, Betsy leaving three married daughters living there, and one son, Fitch Bunnell, who lived at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, he having married a Miss Doeblor of that place. Polly died at Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, leaving sons: 9. Charles Smith Hyatt, born August 30, 1802. He died in Delaware county, New York, where his wife, Roxanna, was still living in 1887 with her only daughter. 10. Fitch Hyatt was born March 3, 1805. He lived for many years in Chautauqua county, New York, but died in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1880, leaving three sons: Smith, Williard, Willis, and two daughters. Smith settled in Texas, Willis in Colorado, and Williard in Cambridge, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

(VI) My grandfather, Thomas (5) Hyatt, second son of Samuel Hyatt, was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, February 28, 1790, and when about seventeen years old moved with his parents to Otego, Otsego county, New York. He served his country as a drummer boy in the war of 1812. He married Sabrina Griffith, of Lawrence, Otsego county, October 30, 1813. My grandmother was a daughter of Nijah and Hannah Griffith, and was seventeen years old when married to my grandfather. My grandfather settled upon a farm near his father's home. He erected a saw mill thereon and divided his time between lumbering and farming. After making several payments on his land, and having lumber enough cut, which when sold would pay the balance of his indebtedness, a heavy flood swept away his lumber which caused him to lose his farm, and he had to start life anew. He purchased a farm on the East Osdawa creek, where most of his twelve children were born. He donated the ground whereon is now erected the Christian church of that valley. Among the excellent neighbors of my grandfather, my father mentions Freeman W. Edison, William Brown, Thurston Brown, Samuel Emerson, Lovett Jenks, James Brown and Anson Judson. In 1849 my grandfather sold this farm and moved to Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he bought a farm whereon the railroad depot of that place is now erected, the railroad company having purchased the farm from him. My grandfather then bought from a Mr. Hackett another farm, located about one mile north of

Smithfield Centre, in the same county, and moved upon this farm in the year 1852, where he remained until his death, June 4, 1862, aged seventy-two years three months and seven days. "He died as he had lived, an honest, Christian gentleman," and is buried in the cemetery just east of the village of Smithfield Centre, being at the time of his death a member of the Disciple Church. To my grandparents were born the following children:

1. Emeline, born August 3, 1814, died September 10, 1814.

2. Nelson G. Hyatt, born October 19, 1815. He married Mary M. Wilsey, of Otego, New York, January 4, 1838. They subsequently moved to Hancock, New York, where my uncle bought a farm upon which he lived until his death in 1896. He took a prominent part in the affairs of that place, was a fine Christian gentleman, and respected by all who knew him. Four daughters and one son were born to this marriage: (a) Lemira was drowned when a child. (b) Edgar joined the Northern army during the civil war, and was killed at Chancellorsville by a shot in the forehead. (c) Euphemia married a Mr. Fleming. (d) Frances Lodema, who was always one of my father's favorites and married a Baptist minister, William H. Pease, by name, by whom she had one child, Harry H. Pease, a prominent business man, now connected with the Vacuum Oil Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Standard Oil Company, at present living at Portland, Maine. (e) Emma, married Charles Nichols, of Hancock, New York.

3. Lewis Burdick Hyatt. He was first married to Maria K. Smith, of Lawrence, Otsego county, New York, in 1840. She died at Troy, Pennsylvania, as a result of being thrown from a carriage in Springfield, Pennsylvania. Their only daughter, Imogene, is married to Dr. Samuel Reynolds, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. This uncle married for his second wife Emma P., daughter of Judge Bullock, of Smithfield, Pennsylvania, by whom he had two sons: Charles Hyatt and Dr. Stanford Hyatt, and two daughters, Ella and Mary, now residing at Connellsville, Pennsylvania. L. B. Hyatt was a minister of the Disciple church, and during his ministry baptized over 2,500 converts.

4. Ezra D. Hyatt was born September 8, 1819, and died at Otego, New York, August 16, 1821.

5. Samuel Hyatt (2), born July 25, 1821, and died at Smithfield Centre, April 4, 1878.

He was a stock dealer by occupation, and on September 29, 1850, he married Elizabeth Austin, of Lewisville, Otsego county, New York, by whom he had three boys and four girls. His widow, the last I knew of her, lived near her daughter, Hattie Phelps, of Phelps, Phelps county, Nebraska.

6. Salina Hyatt was born October 16, 1823, and died at Smithfield Centre, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1875. She married Richard Cope, of Butternuts, New York, by whom she had two sons.

7. Delos Hyatt, born March 28, 1826, and died at Otego, November 10, 1829.

8. Ophelia A. Hyatt was born February 16, 1828, and died at Smithfield, Pennsylvania, April, 1874. She married Adam Schill, of Smithfield, by whom she had three children.

9. Euphemia G. Hyatt, born January 3, 1830, and died at Otego, Otsego county, New York, February 8, 1842.

10. Ely E. Hyatt was born at Otego, Otsego county, New York, June 22, 1832. He was married, November 11, 1856, to Emma F. Herr, of Salona, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had six children: (a) Hattie, intermarried with Elmer Jakeway, now deceased. (b) Charlotte (Lottie), intermarried with John T. Thompson, by whom she has the following children: Clinton, Randolph, Helen and Emma. Mr. Thompson and family are located at Salona, Pennsylvania. He has been very successful as a lumberman, cattle dealer and farmer, and served a term as Treasurer for Clinton county. (c) George, intermarried with Effie McKibben, operates a flour mill at Salona, and has the following children: Ely McKibben, Sarah J., Charlotte M., Georgianna and Fernando P. (d) H. Clinton, intermarried with Marion Brown, is a director of the Lewisburg Trust and Safe Deposit Company; resides at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and has the following children: Ernestine, Eleanore and Brown. (e) Annie, intermarried with Thomas Harris, now living at Tremont, Illinois, and has the following children, Marion and Benjamin. (f) Jennie, intermarried with Charles Krape, a merchant, lives at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and has one child, Charles, by name.

I spent a good deal of my boyhood days with my Uncle Ely, at East Smithfield, Pennsylvania, where he owned a large farm and dairy; at Lamar, where he was an ax manufacturer, and at Salona, when he was retired from business. He also spent considerable spare time with my father at our home, and I learned to love him next only to my father.

As a young man he went into an enterprise, in which he lost all that he had, and \$1,500 besides. Although this venture left him penniless, he did not stop until he had earned and paid back to his creditors every cent that he owed them. He was a man whose word could never be questioned, and whose unselfishness, charity, and broad sympathy endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He was a philosopher, and a mathematician that probably knew more of astronomy and higher mathematics than most college professors. He would get up at two or three o'clock in the morning to study certain stars and constellations which did not appear until that time. Often as a boy, when driving with him at night, he would map out the heavens, and explain to me the lore of the celestial bodies. He died at Salona, Pennsylvania, where he is buried, in 1894. At the time of his death my father was the American consul, and I vice consul, at Santiago, Cuba. I shall never forget the time when the news of his death reached us. My father closed the doors of the consulate, and his grief was unconsolable. My Uncle Ely's death was an irreparable loss to me.

11. Pulaski F. Hyatt, my father, an account of whose life I will give later.

12. Dilwin L. Hyatt, born at Otego, Otsego county, New York, October 30, 1838, and died at the same place February 9, 1842.

Griffith Family.—Sabrina Griffith, my grandmother, was the daughter of Nijah and Hannah Griffith, of Lawrence, Otsego county, New York. She was born May 10, 1796, and married my grandfather, Thomas Hyatt, October 30, 1813, when seventeen years of age. The Griffiths are of Welch descent, but when they came to this country is beyond my knowledge. My great-great-grandfather, Daniel Griffith, was born July 8, 1726, I think, at Oxford, Massachusetts. He was twice married; by the first wife he had six children, and by the second wife nine children, fifteen all told. Their names and dates of birth appear in our family Bible. Six of the sons were revolutionary soldiers. My great-grandfather, Nijah Griffith, the third son by the second marriage, was born in Lawrence, Otsego county, New York, May 18, 1768, and was married to Hannah Rolland, who was born March 2, 1768, by whom he had thirteen children, eight boys and five girls. He was a tanner by trade, and kept a general store. Three of his children at an early date settled near Vandalia, Illinois, where many of their descendants still live. The two girls who

went there married brothers by the name of Washburn, one being the mother of seventeen children, and the other of eighteen. My great-grandfather Griffith died February 27, 1831. His wife died February 5, 1840, and they are both buried in a country graveyard at Lawrence, Otsego county, New York.

"The writer of this sketch, Pulaski Fernando Hyatt, the seventh son and eleventh child of Thomas and Sabrina S. Hyatt, was born in Otego, Otsego county, New York, June 4, 1836, near the Christian church on the West Otsdawa creek.

"My early days were spent on the farm and attending school. At the age of thirteen I went to Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to live with my brother, L. Burdick Hyatt, and to attend the Troy Academy. Soon afterward my father sold his farm in New York, and moved to Troy also. He sold the farm in Troy and moved to Smithfield, I going with him. For a time I divided my time between farming and attending school at the Troy Academy. At the age of eighteen I commenced teaching school during the winter months, first teaching the Harkness school in Springfield. For three successive winters I taught what is known as the Bitner School in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pennsylvania. When twenty-one years of age I commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. E. P. Allen, of Smithfield, but before concluding my studies was induced to turn my attention to dentistry, and graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in March, 1860, after which I settled in Lock Haven to practice my profession. While living there I became acquainted with Miss Maggie E. Allen, of Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was married to her by my brother, Rev. L. B. Hyatt, January 1, 1861, at 2:30 p. m., and commenced housekeeping in Lock Haven, April 1, 1861. And I will here add that my wife has at all times been a most faithful and devoted wife and helpmate.

"We had not much more than got to housekeeping when the civil war between the North and South broke out, and in October, 1861, I joined Company D of the old Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and donned my first military suit at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. My parents were greatly grieved because of this step on my part, fearing that between the dangers of war and their advanced age, we would never meet again, but before leaving Camp Curtin I got a leave of absence and went to

see them at Smithfield. They were not expecting me, and the emotions which came over us will have to be left to the imaginations of the reader. I remained with them but a day, and parted from them with my mother's blessing, and a father's admonition to do my duty bravely, and never be found with a bullet hole in my back, unless the ball had passed through me.

"I never saw my father again, as he died on the fourth of the following June. Soon after rejoining my regiment we took up the line of march and finally brought up at Annapolis, Maryland. Our regiment remained at Annapolis doing patrol duty until April, 1862, when we joined the Army of the Potomac under the command of General McClellan, opposing General Robert E. Lee. Our regiment was kept well to the front, and did much hard fighting during the spring, summer and autumn of 1862. Besides numerous hard skirmishes not known as battles during this time, we were in the thickest of the following battles, viz.: South Mountain, Culpeper Courthouse, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

"After the battle of Fredericksburg, which occurred December 12, 1862, I was detailed to accompany the sick and wounded to Washington, and while in Washington was by order of the Secretary of War transferred to the regular army, after which I was by order of the Surgeon General assigned to duty at Carver United States General Hospital, Washington, D. C., under command of Surgeon O. A. Judson, where I remained until September, 1865, the war having closed on the April previous.

"My duties at Carver Hospital were responsible but satisfactory. Owing to favorable and near proximity to the Georgetown Medical College, I took advantage of the situation to renew my medical studies, and graduated in medicine from that institution. Immediately after graduation I was ordered before the United States Medical Examining Board at Washington, and after passing the required examination was appointed A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., and at the request of Surgeon O. A. Judson was returned to Carver United States General Hospital for duty, and closing, in 1865, after which I resigned and was surgeon in charge of the same at its final closing, in 1865; after which I resigned and returned to civil life, although offered by the Surgeon General a place as surgeon in the regular army.

"Having during the war invested some

money in a farm at Smithfield, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, I decided to go there for a time to rest and deliberate upon my future course."

(My father, Dr. Pulaski F. Hyatt, started to write an account of his own life in 1887. He got as far as the paragraphs quoted, which I found between the leaves of the family Bible, but he never finished the work.)

Dr. Hyatt formed a strong friendship during the war for Czar Dunning. He sold his farm at Smithfield and moved to the city of Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1866, where he and Mr. Dunning bought a drug store together, and Dr. Hyatt practiced medicine. The doctor subsequently bought out Mr. Dunning's interest in the drug store.

Dr. Hyatt was one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Admiral Charles Steward, commonly called "Old Ironsides," who was commander of the "Constellation" and "Constitution," during the war of 1812, and who died at Bordentown, July 28, 1869. During the bitter presidential fight of 1876 Dr. Hyatt was sent to Florida as Samuel J. Tilden's confidential representative, to superintend and investigate the count of the election boards of that state. He served for fifteen years as president of the board of trustees of the public schools of Bordentown, and for years was trustee and secretary of the Bordentown Female College. He declined the nomination as mayor of the city, and also a nomination on the Democratic ticket for member of the legislature at a time when Burlington county was strongly Democratic and a nomination equivalent to an election.

He took a post-graduate course in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, 1883-84, and moved with the family to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1885. In Lewisburg he served for several years on the Board of Ministerial Education of Bucknell University, and as deacon of the Baptist church nearly all the years he lived in that place. He was a man who never divorced politics and religion, and saw no reason why a man should abandon the latter, if active in the former. In politics he was a Democrat, and for two successive terms he was Democratic Chairman of his county (Union). Following this for three successive terms he was elected Democratic chairman of the sixth Division of Pennsylvania, including Potter, Tioga, Clinton, Lycoming, Union and Snyder counties, and in 1891 was prominently mentioned throughout the commonwealth for Democratic state chairmanship. While division chairman, Dr. Hyatt early felt the public

bearing favorably for the nomination of Robert E. Pattison as governor of the commonwealth, and he consulted with the late Hon. Charles S. Wolf concerning the advisability of bringing Mr. Pattison out as a candidate. Mr. Wolf replied that in a political sense he owed the ex-governor nothing, but as he believed Mr. Pattison an upright, fearless and able man, peculiarly suited to the times, he would support the ex-governor if a candidate. Joel Herr Esq., of Clinton county, a prominent Republican and Granger, and many others of like kind, informed the chairman to the same effect. Armed with this knowledge he wrote Mr. Pattison of the situation in central Pennsylvania, and Mr. Pattison consulted with Hon. William F. Harry, then postmaster at Philadelphia. Mr. Harry then informed Chairman Hyatt that if the sentiment elsewhere in the state should crystalize in favor of Mr. Pattison, the ex-governor would enter the field as a candidate. Circumstances favorable to the accomplishment of this end came thick and fast. It was thought if the Republicans put forth Delamater there would be enough deflection from the Republican ranks to elect Mr. Pattison. The division chairmen, nine in all, controlled the place and date of the Convention. Excluding the vote of Chairman Hyatt, there was a deadlock as to the arrangements. His vote decided that the nomination convention of 1890 should be held after the Republican state convention, and at Scranton, a Pattison stronghold, instead of Harrisburg, where the Wallace men wanted it. After Mr. Pattison's nomination and election, to secure which Chairman Hyatt worked with tireless energy, no recognition was asked of the Governor for himself, but he did ask the Governor that the services of his division secretary, T. Kittera Van Dyke Esq., and of the Hon. Charles F. Wolfe, be properly recognized. Mr. Van Dyke was made chief clerk in the corporation department in the state administration, and Mr. Wolfe was appointed director-general of the Pennsylvania exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, although he did not live to assume the duties of his appointment.

Governor Pattison having declined to stand in the way of ex-President Cleveland's nomination at Chicago, and Mr. Harry becoming Democratic national chairman in the meanwhile, both gentlemen were in a position to be heard by Mr. Cleveland after his election, and they made it a personal matter to urge my father for a foreign appointment. Letters of endorsement were addressed to Mr. Cleveland

by ex-Governors Curtin and Beaver; Congressman Wolverton, McAleer, Hutchler, Kribbs, Beltshoover, Reilly and Hines; Democratic State Chairman James Kerr, President Judges Orvis, McClure, Savage, Peek, Metzger and others. The result was his appointment on June 8, 1893, as United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, with sub-offices at Daiguiri, Guantanamo, Santa Cruz del Sur and Manzanillo—a jurisdiction in which over \$17,000,000 of American capital were invested, and which shipped over 1,000,000,000 pounds of freight monthly to the United States. The commercial side of this appointment, however, was soon dwarfed in importance by the diplomatic duties which arose because of the outbreak in Cuba of a desolating insurrection, the first official information of which was given our government by my father in dispatch No. 95, of February 23, 1895, two days before the formal birth of the war. This dispatch, together with others relating to subsequent "Affairs in Cuba," were published in a message from President Cleveland in 1895, making a document of 206 pages, about one-half of which were written by my father, and concerning which ex-Minister Moret, the greatest Spanish authority on international law, said in a speech in the Spanish national cortes: "When the work was published for the first time somebody well versed in diplomatic affairs told me that it was an admirable paper, in which were reflected the history of the insurrection and the character it bore at its beginning. After I read it I found that the aforesaid opinion was well grounded, and I am constrained to believe that when you shall hear what I am going to tell you, you will agree with me, at least as far as regards the importance of the revelations it contains."

The energetic protection given the American interests by Consul Hyatt prior to our war with Spain so aroused the animosity of the Spanish residents at Santiago that they made several attacks upon the consulate. Among others, he secured the release of Thomas Bolton, Manuel Fuentes, correspondent of the *New York World*; and Dr. Agremonte, Julian Sains and Augustus Richelieu, American citizens, whose unjustifiable arrests and confinement in the foul prisons of Eastern Cuba created no little excitement in this country. During the days of Weyler's reconcentration he distributed about twenty shiploads of medicine, clothing and provision contributed by the American people for the suffering Cubans. When diplomatic relations with Spain were broken off, immediately before the outbreak

of the Spanish-American war, the American government sent instruction through Consul Dent, of Jamaica, recalling Consul Hyatt, and the steamship Brookline was dispatched to Santiago to relieve him. But Consul Hyatt refused to abandon his post at such a time until he got orders direct from Washington, and held the ship twenty-four hours pending their receipt. When he left Santiago, soon to become the principle theatre of war, he was, upon order of General Toral, Spanish military governor, escorted by fifty policemen from the consulate to the ship in waiting as a protection against the assaults of the gathering mob.

January 1, 1861, Dr. Hyatt married Margaret E. Allen, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, by whom he had the following children: 1. Maggie Hyatt, born October 14, 1864, died at birth. 2. Paul Allen Hyatt, born March 16, 1866, died February 6, 1870. 3. John T. Hyatt Esq., born September 12, 1868, now practicing law at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. 4. Fred P. Hyatt, born October 19, 1871, died April 23, 1878.

From an editorial in the *Williamsport Sun* of January 18, 1904:

"Pulaski F. Hyatt, whose death occurred at Jersey Shore last evening, was a man of more than ordinary ability, a fact that was recognized by both President Cleveland and President McKinley. By the former he was appointed consul at Santiago de Cuba, and his services were so ably and satisfactorily performed that he was retained in the position by Mr. McKinley. His work in behalf of the Cuban people prior to the Spanish war won for him the praise of the American nation. Mr. Hyatt was a man of rare good judgment and intrepid courage. His death removes one of the most highly respected residents of the West Branch valley."

Taken from the eulogy of Dr. Enoch Perine, Professor of Literature at Bucknell University, and delivered at the funeral of Dr. Pulaski F. Hyatt, at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, January 20, 1904:

"Because we live so close to the mountains we take little note of them and rarely, if ever, bid them a cool 'Good morning.' When we are far away on some wide extended plain or when only the level and boundless ocean surrounds us, then we are sure to appreciate them as we recall how they silently but constantly lift their lofty heads to the skies, bidding us follow. So with our friends. It requires that Death shall bear them from us on the long voyage—and then they loom up large, becom-

ing eloquent through the unbroken silence into which they have passed.

"There is little of noble ambition in the world compared with what there might be, and this small amount is so often done to death by the disappointments of the years, that his early and ceaseless desire to push onward strikes us most forcibly in the life of Dr. Hyatt. That little farm in New York in the early fifties of the last century was in his opinion too narrow a field and the wide world with a conspicuous place in it became his goal while yet a boy. Hence there was the graduation from a medical college, the unselfish devotion of physician and surgeon in both war and peace, the political leadership in National as well as in State and local politics, the splendid work as representative of his country on foreign shores, and crowning all his prominence in the church of his choice—an ambition to play well a man's part on as wide a stage as he could command. Disappointments? Yes, a plenty of them; but these slackened his steps not for a moment, and nothing but a deadly malady called even a halt to his stout heart always aspiring to better things.

"But ambition, even though its quality be noble, is not always displayed in a winsome personality. Some, like the younger Adams, confer a favor in such a way as to make of its recipient an enemy; and others, like Goldsmith, love to do good by stealth, not caring whether it be found out even by accident. Of these latter was Dr. Hyatt. It was the writer's fortune to be by his side in secret consultation with the President of the United States in the White House; by his side when a new life raised its first cry to the world, when applauding citizens welcomed him home from positions of difficulty and peril, often in the privacy of his own home,—and in every case it was the calm, quiet, unassuming, genial, masterful spirit thinking, speaking, acting as though Eternity itself were looking at him, Eternity in whose presence the mean and the base cannot live, Eternity that pours around all who stand in awe of it a light far more attractive to the beholder than that which paints the sunset cloud with unspeakable beauty at the close of an October day.

"No wonder that the same spirit so dominant in his life, should persist to the last, and that those who stood by when the final moment came, as they looked and listened, could truly exclaim as Mr. Blaine did of the dying Garfield: 'Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe

that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.' It is one of the compensations of life to know intimately those who illustrate, in these ways, the better side of human nature; to discover them ere yet Death has put them beyond the grasp of our hands is a benediction; and to bid them 'Farewell' is but to look longingly after them as they go into a world whither we shall follow and in which no word is ever spoken."

Jonathan Fairbanks (Faire-banks, Fairbank) was born before 1600 in England. But little is known of his immediate English ancestors. He came from Sowerby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1633, to Boston, Massachusetts, and settled in Dedham, where he built the noted Fairbanks House. This house is an object of great interest to visitors to Dedham. The house as it stands to-day was probably complete as early as 1654. It is claimed that the oldest part was built in 1636. In his will, dated June 4, 1668, he bequeathed the house to his eldest son John, and it has since been occupied successively by John, Joseph, Joseph, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Prudence, Sarah, Nancy and Rebecca. In July, 1892, the house was struck by lightning and damaged, and Rebecca Fairbanks removed for a time to Boston, but later returned and occupied it until 1904, when the Fairbanks Association took possession of it and will preserve it indefinitely.

Jonathan Fairbanks signed the famous Dedham covenant which regulated the future conduct of the town. Among the one hundred and twenty-five signers were his sons John, George and Jonathan Jr. Jonathan Fairbanks was admitted a freeman March 23, 1637-38, and received numerous grants of land. He joined the church August 14, 1646. He died in Dedham, December 5, 1668. He married Grace Smith, who died December 28, 1673, or May 19, 1676. Children, born in England: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Captain George, married Mary Adams. 3. Mary, born April 18, 1622, died May 10, 1676, or June 4, 1684; married Michael Metcalf April 2, 1644; married (second) August 2, 1654, Christopher Smith. 4. Susan, died July 8, 1659; married Ralph Day. 5. Jonas, killed by the Indians during a raid in King Philip's war February 10, 1676; married, May 28, 1658, Lydia Prescott. 6. Jonathan, died January 28, 1711-12; married Deborah Shepard.

(II) John, son of Jonathan Fairbanks, was born in England and died November 13, 1684. He was the eldest son, and inherited the homestead, where he lived. In 1638 he was appointed with John Rogers to survey the Charles river. He was one of the signers of the Dedham Covenant. He was admitted a townsman as early as 1642. He married Sarah Fiske, March 16, 1641, and she died November 26, 1683. He received two grants of land, one in 1640, the other a year later, and in 1656 a third. In 1663 he was sent in company with Daniel Fisher to examine the land at Deerfield. He held some local offices and was admitted to the church May 4, 1651. His will was dated November 10, 1684, and proved February 19, 1685. Children: 1. Joshua, born May 26, 1642, died February 5, 1661. 2. Lieut. John, February 7, 1643, died September 14, 1706; married, March 1, 1671-72, Hannah Whiting. 3. Sarah, December 9, 1645, married ——— Sawyer. 4. Jonathan, November 10, 1648, died March 1, 1661-62. 5. Mary, December 25, 1650, died December 31, 1650. 6. Martha (twin), December 25, 1650, died January 6, 1651. 7. Joseph, May 10, 1656, mentioned below. 8. Hannah, February 10, 1657, married, June 26, 1688, Samuel Deerin, of Milton, Massachusetts. 9. Benjamin, February 17, 1661, died December 5, 1694.

(III) Deacon Joseph, son of John Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, May 10, 1656, died June 14, 1734. He made an agreement with his brother Benjamin, the original of which is still preserved in the old house, whereby he retained a part of the homestead, where he resided. He was admitted a freeman in May, 1678. He married, in 1683, Dorcas ———, who died January 9, 1738. Children: 1. Dorcas, born March 14, 1686, married (first) May 20, 1714, Rev. James Humphrey; married (second) July 9, 1735, William Woodward; married (third) August 7, 1751, Andrew Blake. 2. Joseph, mentioned below.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of Deacon Joseph (1) Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, April 26, 1687. He inherited a part of the homestead, and resided there. On March 9, 1752, he sold the homestead and eight other tracts of land to his son Joseph Jr. He married, May 3, 1716, Abigail Deane, born in Dedham, June 12, 1694, died December 31, 1750, daughter of John and Sarah Deane. They were both admitted to the church October 31, 1725. Children: 1. Joseph, born May 21, 1717, mentioned below. 2. John, December

9, 1718, died October 25, 1794; married Mrs. Mary Lewis (intentions dated November 30, 1753). 3. Abigail, March 9, 1721, died September 20, 1798, unmarried, "of a palsie." 4. Israel, May 28, 1723, died February 25, 1809; married, May 30, 1751, Elizabeth Whiting. 5. Sarah, June 4, 1726, died September 11, 1749, unmarried. 6. Samuel, September 14, 1728, died March 28, 1812; was in the revolution; married, May 15, 1752, Mary Draper. 7. Ebenezer, September 26, 1732, died February 11, 1812; in the revolution; married, December 16, 1756, Prudence Farrington. 8. Benjamin, August 17, 1739, in the revolution; married, September 9, 1762, Sarah Kingsbury.

(V) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, May 21, 1717. He lived on the homestead and in Wrentham, where some of his children were born. He removed to Maine, and his name appears on the records of Winthrop, Maine, in March, 1775. He settled on lot 82, at present known as the Haskell farm, where he lived until the last few years of his life, which were spent at the home of his son Joseph, a mile distant. He died November 27, 1794. He was remarkably gifted in a mechanical way, a trait which was inherited by many of his descendants. In all things which demanded a knowledge of mechanics, a Fairbanks seemed to be the one who could best supply the demand, and they became noted as the best workmen in the country. Joseph Fairbanks married in April, 1744 (intentions dated March 24, 1743-44), Frances Estey, of Stoughton, who died in Winthrop, Maine, November 10, 1806, in her ninety-second year. Children, the first five born in Dedham, the others in Wrentham: 1. Experience (Temperance), February 21, 1744-45, died April 29, 1769. 2. Benjamin, November 20, 1746, died in Winthrop, May 28, 1828; married (first) October 29, 1772, Keturah Luce; (second) May 17, 1808, Lydia White; (third) February 8, 1821, Sally Blue. 3. Sarah, September 4, 1749, died March 4, 1835; married Captain William Pullen. 4. Joseph, August 4, 1751, died July 4, 1807; married, October 16, 1776, Sybil Grover. 5. Nathaniel, July 15, 1754, mentioned below. 6. Elijah, September 16, 1756, died May 1, 1836; in the revolution; married, 1781, Elizabeth Hopkins. 7. Abigail, January 20, 1760, married, May 30, 1781, Rial Stanley; died July 23, 1843.

(VI) Colonel Nathaniel, son of Joseph (3) Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, July 15, 1754. He was a resident of Winthrop, Maine, and closely identified with everything which

promoted the growth and welfare of the town from the beginning. He settled in what has since been known as the Metcalf neighborhood, then and for many years the center of the town. In 1778 he built a house, which is now or was lately standing in good preservation. Here he entertained many men of note, among them Tallyrand, the French diplomat, and the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis Phillippe, as they made a journey through the country in 1794. That year he built a tannery which he conducted until 1800, when he removed to the village. He enlisted in 1775 in Captain Samuel McCobb's company, Colonel John Nixon's regiment, and was afterwards a member of Benedict Arnold's expedition up the Kennebec to Quebec. He took part in the siege of Boston, and served six weeks after his term had expired. He received a captain's commission from Governor Hancock in 1788 and was the first man in Winthrop to be commissioned colonel of a regiment. He held many positions of trust, and served in almost every office within the gift of the town. He was nine years representative to the general court and was delegate to the Portland convention in 1794. He was well educated and gifted with a charming presence. He could entertain both in private conversation and in public speaking. He was fond of reading and well versed in the topics of the day. His gift of story-telling was remembered with delight by his grandchildren, to whom he often told tales of his pioneer days. In 1814 he removed to Wayne, where he was also active in public affairs, and where he died, March 27, 1838.

He married (first) October 21, 1778, Susanna Metcalf, born May 27, 1759, died in Franklin, Massachusetts, September 24, 1791, daughter of Dr. Joseph and Hannah (Haven) Metcalf, of Wrentham. He married (second) January 1, 1793, Lydia Chipman, born in Halifax, Massachusetts, January 11, 1767, died in Wayne, Maine, August 23, 1855, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Waterman) Chipman. She was a lineal descendant of the Pilgrim, John Howland. Children of the first wife, born in Winthrop: 1. Hannah, December 20, 1781, married, November 29, 1798, Liberty Stanley; died July 5, 1813. 2. Philo, February 21, 1784, died December 24, 1868; married (first) Susanna Besse; (second) July 30, 1862, Mary Witham. 3. Calvin, August 5, 1789, died February 28, 1856; married, June 7, 1819, Hannah Thompson. Children of second wife: 4. Columbus, November 7, 1793, mentioned below. 5. Franklin, June 18, 1795, killed while driving a coach between Frederic

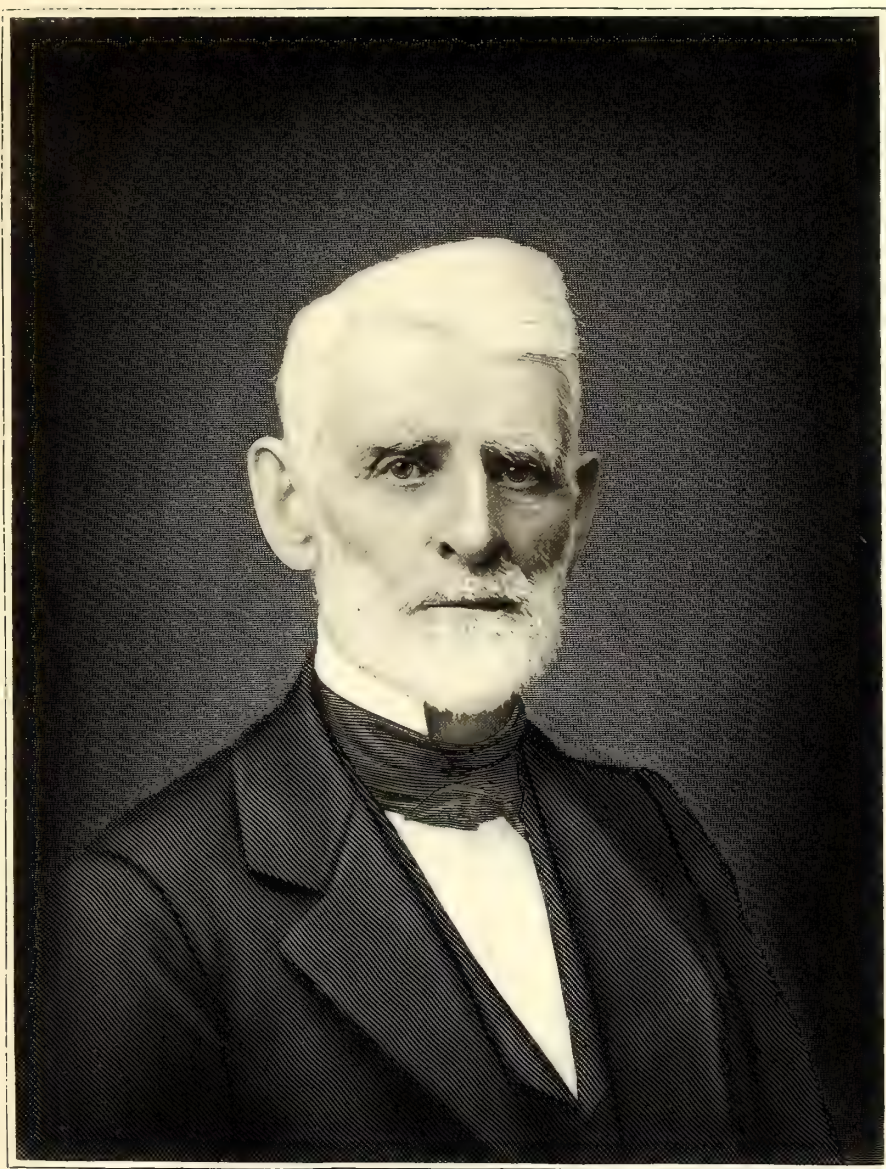
and Hagerstown, Maryland, July 26, 1832; married, September 26, 1810, Hannah Sewall. 6. Susan, December 15, 1796, married, September 29, 1823, Rev. David Starrett; died August 16, 1891. 7. George W., August 5, 1803, died October 13, 1888; married, April 1, 1828, Lucy Lovejoy.

(VII) Columbus, son of Colonel Nathaniel Fairbanks, was born in Winthrop, Maine, November 7, 1793, died September 7, 1882. At the time of his death he was the oldest native-born citizen of Winthrop. He was a farmer and it is said that he earned his first money, when nine years old, by driving oxen for one cent a day and his dinner. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He and his wife joined the church in 1820. He was industrious and a respected citizen of the town. He was well versed in the traditions of his family and was proud of his ancestry. He married (first) September 17, 1816, Lydia Wood Tinkham, born May 22, 1797, died May 10, 1859, daughter of Seth and Catherine (Woodman) Tinkham, of Wiscasset, Maine. He married (second) November 8, 1860, Mrs. Lydia T. Wing, born December 1, 1803, died June 8, 1895, widow of Isaac D. Wing, and daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Lambert) Trufant, of Winthrop. Children, all by first wife, born in Winthrop: 1. Horatio Wood, June 27, 1817, died August 4, 1856; married, June 12, 1839, Mary Caroline Ladd. 2. Franklin Tinkham, October 21, 1818, married (first) June 2, 1842, Susan Johnson Cony Stewart; (second) August 17, 1878, Mrs. Henrietta Elizabeth (Benteen) Doyle. 3. Joseph Woodman, November 16, 1821, mentioned below. 4. Phebe Wood, December 31, 1824, died June 19, 1856. 5. Charles Henry, November 20, 1827, died September 30, 1828. 6. Charles Nelson, September 27, 1829, married (first) February 27, 1859, Phebe Jane Crandall; (second) December 25, 1864, Julia Stubbs Hunter; died January 9, 1868; no issue. 7. Edwin Bartlett, December 18, 1831, died August 25, 1833. 8. Emily, February 22, 1834, married, October 29, 1856, Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot. 9. Samuel, April 2, 1839, died May 30, 1839.

(VIII) Hon. Joseph W. Fairbanks, son of Columbus Fairbanks, was born in Winthrop, Maine, November 16, 1821, died December 8, 1905. He was educated in the district school of his native town. In September, 1844, he went to Farmington and entered the store of his brother, Franklin T., as clerk, in his shoe-store. Two years later he bought the business of his brother, and continued in the business with great success until 1878, when he re-

tired from active work. After that time he was identified with the banking interests of the town. He was a trustee of the Franklin County Savings Bank, and vice-president of the First National Bank, the successor of the Sandy River National Bank, of which he was president. He was active in town affairs, and lent his aid and influence to all public enterprises. He was representative and senator during 1864 and 1868 and valuation commissioner in 1880-81. He was a trustee of State Normal school. He served the town as assessor for several years and as selectman and was instrumental in greatly reducing the indebtedness of the town. In politics he was a Republican. He married (first) October 14, 1852, Susan Evelina Belcher, born March 29, 1825, died November 8, 1875, daughter of Hon. Hiram and Evelina (Cony) Belcher, of Farmington, Maine. He married (second) October 25, 1876, Henrietta F. S. Wood, of Winthrop, daughter of General Samuel and Florena (Sweet) Wood. (See Wood VII.) Children, all by first wife: 1. A daughter, born July 4, 1854, died same day. 2. Mittie Belcher, August 24, 1855. 3. Emily Talbot, July 6, 1857, died June 7, 1861. 4. Charlotte Belcher, June 5, 1859, married, October 2, 1890, Clifford Wood, son of Colonel Henry Clay and Mary Frances (Lord) Wood; he was born in Standish, Maine, and educated at Thayer Academy, Braintree, Massachusetts; Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard Law School. Children: i. Clifford Wood, born March 9, 1892; ii. Frances Wood, September 3, 1893; iii. Eveline Wood, September 6, 1896; iv. Phebe Wood, August 4, 1898; v. Lois Wood, February 26, 1901. 5. Wallace Joseph, January 19, 1868, died May 3, 1874.

The origin of the name is the same as that of Bywood, Atwood, etc., all being originally designations of persons from the location of their homes in or near woods, similar in derivation to the names Hill, Pond, Rivers, Lake, Bridges, etc. The medieval spelling of this surname was Ate Wode, afterwards modified to Atwood and in a majority of cases to Wood, as the prefixes Ap, Mc, De, Le were dropped in other surnames. Almost every conceivable wood in England surnamed some family in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. In Domesday Book the name is found in its Latin form de Silva in county Suffolk. Some branches of the family have retained the ancient form of spelling to the present time, and the name Atwood is com-



Jos. W. Fairbanks

mon in the United Kingdom as well as America. The American families are descended from Philip Atwood, who settled at Malden, Massachusetts, married Rachel Bacheller and Elizabeth Grover and Elizabeth ———; from Herman Atwood, cordwainer, who came from Sanderstead, county Surrey, fifteen miles from London, to Boston before 1643; deacon of the Second Church; died 1651, and from the several immigrants at Plymouth, many of whose descendants settled upon the spelling Wood. In fact, the Plymouth Atwoods, even the immigrants themselves, used the two spellings interchangeably, to judge from the records.

(I) Henry Wood, immigrant ancestor, was in Plymouth as early as September 16, 1641, when he bought of John Dunham, the younger, his house and land at Plymouth, for seven pounds. He was among the Plymouth men reported in 1643 as able to bear arms. He removed to Yarmouth, where his children, Samuel and Sarah, were born, but in 1649 returned to Plymouth. In 1655 he settled at Middleborough. He was not among the twenty-six original purchasers, but received the share set out to John Shaw, and part of his original homestead is still in the possession of his descendants. He was an original proprietor of the Little Lotmen's Purchase. His home was near the General Abiel Washburn place. He was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1648; was grand juror 1648-56-59-68, and often on other juries. He was one of the complainants against the rates at Plymouth. In 1665 he had one share of thirty acres on the west side of the Nemasket River. His name is sometimes spelled "Wood, alias Atwood," in the records. His son Samuel and son-in-law John Nelson were appointed administrators of his estate October 29, 1670. He married, April 25, 1644, Abigail Jenney, daughter of John, who owned land in Lakenham, now Carver, April 28, 1644. Their sons Abiel and Samuel were among the original members of the church at Middleborough. Their son John made a nuncupative will dated April 13, 1673, bequeathing to his two youngest brothers, sister Mary and mother Abigail, and later the court ordered the eldest brother Samuel to give over his land to the youngest brothers, Abiel and James. Children: 1. Samuel, born May 25, 1647; mentioned below. 2. Jonathan, born January 1, 1649-50. 3. David, born October 17, 1651; married Mary (Cuthbertson) Coombs, daughter of Cuthbert Cuthbertson, widow of Francis Coombs. 4. John. 5. Joseph. 6. Benjamin. 7. Abiel, married Abiah Bowers. 8. James. 9. Sarah, born at Yar-

mouth; married, November 28, 1667, John Nelson. 10. Abigail, married November 2, 1664-65, Jonathan Pratt. 11. Susanna, married December 11, 1661, John Holmes. 12. Isaac, born 1654.

(II) Samuel, son of Henry Wood, was born at Yarmouth, May 25, 1647. He came to Middleborough with his father, among the first settlers of the town, and became a leading citizen. He was highway surveyor in 1673; constable in 1682; selectman in 1684-89 and other years, fifteen in all. He was one of the original members of the First Church, organized December 26, 1694. After the death of his father, by agreement among the heirs, he received thirteen acres of upland, containing the homestead, also a portion of the Tispequin purchase known as Wood's purchase. He was an original owner of what was known as the Sixteen Shilling purchase. He died February 3, 1718. He married Rebecca ———, who died February 10, 1718. She joined the First Church, March 27, 1716. Children, born at Middleborough: 1. Henry, mentioned below. 2. Ephraim, born January, 1679; deacon of the church; died 1744; married Susanna ———. 3. Deacon Samuel, born September 19, 1684; married Elizabeth ———. 4. Jabez, born 1690; married, 1716, Mercy Fuller. 5. Joanna. 6. Anne, born January 20, 1687. 7. Rebecca, April 9, 1682, married ——— Smith. 8. Susannah.

(III) Henry (2), son of Samuel Wood, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts. He married, December 24, 1717, Mary Tinkham. Children, born at Middleborough: 1. Samuel, September 27, 1718. 2. Esther, July 31, 1720-21; died May 9, 1721. 3. Joanna, March 30, 1722; died unmarried, April 7, 1797. 4. Susanna, April 24, 1724; married, December 24, 1767, Samuel Smith. 5. Henry Jr., February 27, 1726-27; died December 26, 1806 (gravestone); married, August 1, 1754, Lydia Benson. 6. Moses, February 3, 1730-31; married, January 12, 1762, Lydia Waterman.

(IV) Henry (3), son of Henry (2) Wood, was born at Middleborough, February 27, 1726-27; died December 26, 1806. He married, August 1, 1754, Lydia Benson, born 1737, died February 2, 1814. Most of this family settled in Maine. Children, born at Middleborough: 1. Deliverance, March 25, 1755; died August 19, 1769. 2. Mary, May 16, 1756; died August 6, 1808; married March 25, 1778, John Tinkham. 3. Hope, October 15, 1757; married Leonard Briggs. 4. Samuel, September 10, 1759; died September 10,

1848; married November 14, 1782, Phebe Morton. 5. Martha, April 9, 1761; died August 4, 1782; married (intention dated January 27, 1781) Ebenezer Morton. 6. Deborah, May 12, 1763; died November 18, 1833; married January 15, 1799, Isaac Shaw. 7. Keziah, January 6, 1765; died September, 1854; married, October 1, 1793, Dudley Dearborn. 8. Enoch (twin), June 24, 1769; died February 14, 1836; married, October 30, 1791, Priscilla Camp. 9. Elijah (twin), mentioned below. 10. Susanna, March 12, 1771; died September 29, 1776. 11. Joanna, April 9, 1773; married John Harlow. 12. Henry, January 14, 1779; died February 14, 1836; married, October 1, 1800, Eunice Howe.

(V) Elijah, son of Henry (3) Wood, was born in Middleborough, June 24, 1769; died July 28, 1848. He removed to Winthrop, Maine, with other of the family. He was a general merchant there for many years and manufactured wrought iron nails, employing twenty or more journeymen blacksmiths in this industry. An interesting anecdote of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Phebe, wife of Samuel Wood, is told in the history of Winthrop. Colonel Nathaniel Fairbanks called upon her one morning to ask her to spend the day at his house. "I cannot go to-day," she said, "for I am just kneading a batch of rye and Indian bread which I must bake." But the colonel was not to be put off. He persuaded the good lady to mount his horse, and taking the bread trough before him they travelled safely to their destination. She baked the bread at his house and carried it home at night. He married Sarah Clifford. Children, born at Winthrop: 1. Samuel, December 1, 1798; mentioned below. 2. Truxton, December 28, 1799; died November 28, 1868; married May 1, 1823, Submit T. Blaisdell. 3. George Washington, born April 7, 1801; died unmarried, June 15, 1836, at Bartholomew, Chicot county, Arkansas. 4. Joanna, January 9, 1803; died unmarried, July 4, 1874, at Winthrop. 5. Sarah Clifford, November 14, 1805 (twin); married, October 18, 1837, Philander Morton. 6. Elijah (twin), November 14, 1805; died January 4, 1851; married January 27, 1829, Esther Stafford. 7. Mary, February 2, 1808; died November, 1879; married, May 25, 1828, Sewall Prescott Jr. 8. Abigail, March 30, 1810; married, November 21, 1839, Charles B. Stinchfield. 9. Lewis, February 29, 1812; married, November 21, 1839, Ann A. Snell; died December 5, 1892.

(VI) Samuel (2), son of Elijah Wood, was born in Winthrop, Maine, December 1, 1798,

died May 26, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, became clerk in his father's general store and was associated with him in business. He was a prominent Whig and chairman of the town committee of that party; representative from Winthrop to the state legislature for two terms and served as engrossing clerk of the legislature. He was town clerk of Winthrop for many years, also county commissioner. He was charter member of the Lodge of Free Masons at Winthrop. He was a member of the Congregational church, and an active, upright and useful citizen, having the esteem of all his townsmen. He married, January 18, 1824, Florena Sweet, born at Winthrop, Maine, February 10, 1798, died July 25, 1862, daughter of Arnold and Mary (Bonney) Sweet. Children: 1. Henrietta Florena Sweet, mentioned below. 2. General Henry Clay, born May 26, 1832, resides at 350 West End avenue, near One hundred and Second street, New York City, a retired officer of the United States army; his son, Winthrop S. Wood, also a United States army officer, lives in Seattle, Washington.

(VII) Henrietta Florena Sweet, daughter of Samuel Wood, was born at Winthrop, September 16, 1825. She received a good education in the public schools and taught school for some years before the civil war in the state of Kentucky. She married, October 25, 1876, in Winthrop, Joseph Woodman Fairbanks, born in Winthrop, November 16, 1821, died December 8, 1905. (See Fairbanks VIII.)

The surname Goodwin is of ancient origin. Several pioneers of that name settled in New England before 1650. William and Ozias Goodwin, brothers, settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1632; Christopher Goodwin in Charlestown, Massachusetts, his descendants removing to Boston, Reading and Marblehead, Massachusetts, and York, Maine. Richard Goodwin resided in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1660, and many of his descendants of that section spell the name Godding. Edward Goodwin was in Boston in 1640, and another Edward in Gloucester in 1660.

(I) Daniel Goodwin, immigrant ancestor, believed to be a brother of Richard Goodwin, of Gloucester, and son of Bridget Goodwin, who married (second) Henry Travers, and (third) Richard Window. She died in Gloucester, where her inventory was dated August 9, 1673. There is good reason for believing that the home of Daniel Goodwin in

England was Torrington, near Plymouth. Daniel Goodwin was in Kittery, York county, Maine, as early as 1652. He married, first, in Kittery, Margaret Spencer, daughter of Thomas and Patience (Chadbourne) Spencer. Patience Chadbourne was daughter of William. Goodwin married, second, after March, 1670, Sarah (Sanders) Turbet, widow of Peter Turbet. Daniel Goodwin died about 1712. He was a prominent citizen of Kittery, a surveyor, innkeeper and large landed proprietor. Children of first wife: 1. Daniel, born 1656, mentioned below. 2. James, married Sarah Thompson. 3. Thomas, mentioned elsewhere. 4. William, married Deliverance Taylor. 5. Moses, married Abigail Taylor. 6. Patience, married Daniel Stone. 7. Elizabeth, married, first, Zachery Emery; second, Philip Hubbard. 8. Sarah, married Isaac Barnes. 9. Adams, presented at court December 19, 1675, for non-attendance at meeting. 10. David, mentioned in court records of New Hampshire in 1670, aged twenty-two.

(II) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) Goodwin, was born in 1656; married, December 17, 1682, Amy, daughter of Miles and Ann Thompson. He died at Berwick, April, 1726. Children: 1. Margaret, born August 23, 1683; married Joseph Hodsdon. 2. Daniel, born June 13, 1685, married Abigail Roberts. 3. Miles, born July 31, 1687. 4. Nathaniel, born October 29, 1689, married about 1712, Mary Gyles. 5. Amy, born April 19, 1693, married, November 6, 1712, Moses Goodwin. 6. Samuel, born May 24, 1695, married Sarah Davis and Mrs. Judith (Prebel) Smith. 7. James, born July 15, 1697, married Elizabeth—and lived at Falmouth. 8. Thomas, born August 15, 1699, mentioned below. 9. Sarah, born September 23, 1701, married Josiah Paul. 10. Anne, born October 19, 1703, died November 24, 1703. 11. Ann, born February 16, 1704, married, January 16, 1723.

(III) Thomas, son of Daniel (2) Goodwin, was born August 15, 1699, died April 3, 1769. Married, December 20, 1722, Abigail Seward. Children: 1. Henry, baptized November 21, 1723, married, February 28, 1747, Elizabeth Weymouth. 2. Susannah, baptized May 23, 1725; married March 13, 1784; died in Biddeford March 9, 1813. 3. Daniel, baptized December 25, 1726; married September 14, 1747, Martha Pierce. 4. Gideon, baptized October 5, 1732; married Elizabeth Jenkins. 5. Thomas, baptized October 5, 1732; mentioned below. 6. Reuben, baptized October 29, 1736. 7. Charity, baptized October 29,

1736; married, December 18, 1760, Thomas Abbot.

(IV) Thomas (2) Goodwin, son of Thomas (1) Goodwin, was baptized in Berwick, October 5, 1732; married, October 25, 1753, Susannah Downing, born 1732 in Kennebunkport, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Fabians) Downing (4), Captain John (3), John (2), Dennis Downing (1), of Kittery. They resided in Wells, where the wife died December 26, 1791. Thomas died in May, 1799, aged sixty-six. (It is possible, as suggested in the genealogy that this Thomas Goodwin may have been confused with one of his cousins of the same name and some have thought his mother Hannah (Wells) Goodwin instead of Elizabeth, as here given. There is also some doubt as to the correctness of the family historian in making this Thomas Goodwin (3), son of James Goodwin (2), but the writer believes the lineage here given established after considering all the records found.)

Children of Thomas and Susannah Goodwin: 1. Hannah, born October 18, 1754, married Theophilus Waterhouse. 2. Elizabeth, born January 2, 1756, married Thomas Clark. 3. Thomas Wells, born March 16, 1757, died young. 4. Alice, born May 14, 1759, married Stephen Ricker. 5. John Fabians, born September 10, 1760, married Lucy Storer and died without issue. 6. William, born June 28, 1762, died in infancy. 7. Richard, born July 20, 1763, married Mrs. Salome Cousins. 8. Susannah, born March 5, 1765, married Zebulon Larabee. 9. Downing, born August 15, 1766, died in infancy. 10. Sarah, born December 3, 1767, married John Goodwin. 11. Lydia, born March 3, 1769, married Thomas Clark. 12. Downing, born November 18, 1770, mentioned below. 13. Thomas Wells, born September 28, 1771, died in Wells. 14. Benjamin, born September 10, 1773, married Susan Day; daughter Lucy S. married Calvin Dunton, of East Charlestown, Vermont. 15. Mehitable, born March 10, 1777, married Pike Gordon and Dr. Marshall.

(V) Downing, son of Thomas (2) Goodwin, was born November 18, 1770, in Wells; married in Topsham, Maine, Mary (or Polly) Haley, born 1772, daughter of Joseph Haley, born in Kittery in 1738, and Mary Goodwin, his wife, sister of Samuel Goodwin, of Wells, and perhaps a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Wells) Goodwin, granddaughter of Daniel Goodwin (2), and great-granddaughter of Daniel Goodwin (1). Downing Goodwin re-

sided in Freeport, Maine, removing to Brunswick and thence to Topsham, Maine. In February, 1807, he settled in Burton (then Albany), New Hampshire, where his wife Mary died March 21, 1836, aged sixty-four years and three months. He died March 1, 1841, in Baldwin. Children: 1. Susan, died young. 2. John, born August 31, 1794, mentioned below. 3. Downing, married Hannah Yeaton. 4. Sarah, married twice. 5. Mary, married Levi Whitten. 6. Susan Downing, married John Clark. 7. Hannah, married David Harri-man. 8. Lydia, died young. 9. Aaron, married Martha Hamblin. 10. Moses, born January 2, 1808, married Jane Rounds. 11. Joseph Haley, married Sarah Atkinson and Lydia Pratt. 12. Joshua, born September 1, 1812, married Sophia Marden.

(VI) John, son of Downing Goodwin, born in Topsham, Maine, August 31, 1794, died at Baldwin, Maine, August 19, 1873. Married (first) Abigail Brown, born November 21, 1792, daughter of Ephraim and Huldah (Richardson) Brown. She died December 14, 1833, and he married (second) Sarah Cole, born August 25, 1798, died July 11, 1840. Mr. Goodwin married (third) Eliza Richardson, born August 11, 1808, daughter of Elisha Richardson. She died April 6, 1867. He married (fourth) Clarinda Buzzell. He resided in Baldwin, Maine, from 1817 for over forty years, a general merchant in partnership with Lot Davis at the "Corner." He kept a tavern from 1830 to 1853, removing afterward to Limington. Children of first wife: 1. Emeline, born April 30, 1820, died September 19, 1862, unmarried. 2. John Munroe, born September 3, 1822, mentioned below. 3. George Peabody, born April 21, 1825, married Lucia (Williams) Atherton; died at Evanston, Illinois, June 12, 1878. 4. Hannah Brown, born March 15, 1827, died June 26, 1829. 5. Ephraim Henry, born March 31, 1829, died at Stowell, Victoria, Australia, August 20, 1901; married Matilda Ashton. 6. Abigail Brown, born July 25, 1831, died August 19, 1903; married L. W. Small. Child of second wife: 7. Olive Maria, born August 16, 1836; married James K. Emery. Children of third wife: 8. Eugene, born August 21, 1848, married Clara Eastman. 9. Mary Eliza, born September 30, 1849, married George B. Schermerhorn. 10. Newton, born September 30, 1852, married Nellie Burling.

(VII) John Munroe, son of John Goodwin, was born September 3, 1822, in Baldwin, Maine. He attended the public schools

of his native town, Yarmouth Academy and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1845. He taught school in the old Alfred Academy at Alfred, Maine, and the academy at Demysville. He then turned to the study of law in the office of Judge Wells, of Portland, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He came to Biddeford, Maine, in 1850, and began to practice his profession in that city. He achieved a prominent place in his profession and also in public life. He was a Democrat in a Republican state and continued steadfast in his allegiance to the party through all its vicissitudes. He was elected from time to time to various offices of trust and honor; was in the common council and board of aldermen of Biddeford; was city solicitor for a number of years; superintendent of schools, city treasurer and collector. He was representative to the state legislature in 1863-64 and was a state senator in 1855. In 1876 he was a candidate for congress against Hon. Thomas B. Reed. He was once nominated for attorney general of Maine by the Democrats in the legislature and once for United States senator. He was the first president of the Citizens' Municipal Association of Biddeford, and was at the head of that organization many years. He was a member of Dunlap Lodge of Free Masons. He attended the Congregational church. He died March 8, 1905, aged eighty-two years and six months. He married, July 16, 1850, Harriet Proctor Herrick, born January 17, 1829, in Alfred, daughter of Benjamin Jones and Mary (Conant) Herrick. Children: 1. Francis Jones, born January 12, 1852, married Emily R. Milliken. 2. George Brown, born March 4, 1855, mentioned below. 3. Mary Isabel, born February 22, 1857, married Frederick Gold Lyman, of Montreal, where she died in 1888. 4. Henry Herrick, born November 29, 1859; married Jennie Murray. 5. William Burton, born January 11, 1864, married Mary Hills.

(VIII) George Brown, son of John Munroe Goodwin, was born March 4, 1855. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Biddeford and at Kent's Hill Academy. He spent two years and a half in foreign travel in Germany and Switzerland. When he returned home he took up the study of law in the office of his father and later of William L. Putnam, of Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. Instead of practicing his profession, however, he turned to journalism. He went on the staff of the *Boston Post* and for seven years was an associate editor. In 1885 he was appointed by Presi-

dent Cleveland consul to Annaberg, Germany, and served during the Cleveland administration. From 1889 to 1892 he was editor and proprietor of the Denison (Texas) *Herald* and from 1892 to 1905 was connected in an editorial capacity with the New York *World* and *Herald*. In 1903 he resumed the practice of law, being admitted to the New York bar in that year. Upon the death of his father in 1905 he returned to Biddeford and has practiced law there to the present time. In national politics he is a Democrat. He married, September 29, 1881, Grace L. Webster, born February 8, 1860, daughter of James Webster, of Orono, Maine. They have one daughter, their only child, Marian Herrick, born July 29, 1882, at Orono, Maine.

(VIII) Francis Jones, son of John Munroe Goodwin, was born in Biddeford, January 12, 1852; married Emily R. Milliken. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1873. Children: 1. Austin M., editor of the *Portland Express*. 2. Emily R.

(VIII) Henry Herrick, son of John Munroe Goodwin, was born November 29, 1859, at Biddeford. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Maine State College. He married, at Berlin, Germany, Jennie S. Murray, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Children: 1. Isabel Smead, born in Biddeford, educated at Bradford Academy. 2. Henry Murray, born in Biddeford.

(VIII) William Burton, son of John Munroe Goodwin, was born in Biddeford, January 11, 1864. He was educated in Hallowell Classical Institute and Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating from Yale in 1887. He studied law in the New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar in New York city, where he has since practiced, being at present a member of the firm of Gould & Wilkie, 2 Wall street. He married Mary Hobart Hills, of Chicago. Their only child, Helen Merrill, was born in New York city.

(For first generation see preceding sketch.)

(II) Thomas, son of Daniel GOODWIN Goodwin, was born in Kittery, about 1660-65; married, about 1685, Mehitable Plaisted, daughter of Lieutenant Roger and granddaughter of Ichabod Plaisted. In 1689-90 his wife was taken captive by the Indians, together with her infant son, whom they killed. She was kept in captivity five years before she was restored to her family in Berwick. He married (second) Sarah ———. He and his sec-

ond wife deeded land to his son Thomas, December, 1711. He was an ensign in his military company. He lived in South Berwick, Maine. Children: 1. Son, killed by the Indians 1689-90. 2. Thomas, born July 12, 1697, mentioned below. 3. Ichabod, born June 17, 1700, married Elizabeth Scammon. 4. Olive, born 1708, baptized March 14, 1717-18; married Timothy Davis. 5. Mary, baptized June 18, 1710, married ——— Abbot and (second) John Cooper. 6. James, married Margaret Wallingford. 7. Daughter, married ——— Shapleigh. 8. Bial (daughter), baptized May 6, 1716.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Goodwin, was born July 12, 1697, at South Berwick; married, December 2, 1722, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Butler. Children: 1. Elisha, baptized October 9, 1726. 2. Thomas, also baptized October 9, 1726, mentioned below. 3. Olive, baptized July 28, 1728, married Nathan Lord Jr. 4. Moses, baptized October 27, 1728, died 1766, unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, baptized August 9, 1730, married Alexander Shapleigh. 6. Mary, baptized April 15, 1733, died July 18, 1736. 7. James, born March 17, 1735, died July 21, 1736. 8. Reuben, baptized October 29, 1736. 9. Charity, baptized October 29, 1736, married Thomas Abbot. 10. James, baptized May 15, 1737, married Sarah Griffith. 11. Daniel, baptized August 19, 1739. 12. Mollie, baptized January 25, 1740, unmarried in 1766.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Goodwin, born in South Berwick, baptized October 9, 1726. From the names of children in the two families, the age of Thomas compared with others, and various other evidences establishes the accuracy of the lineage as traced. He may have married (second) July 29, 1754, Mary Hicks. His first wife was Eunice ———. He was closely connected with Thomas Goodwin, of Maine, if not the same man. Thomas and Eunice had son Jonathan, mentioned below. Perhaps other children.

(V) Jonathan, son of Thomas (3) Goodwin, born in Berwick, baptized there January 22, 1752. He married (intentions dated in Berwick, April 7, 1770) Elizabeth Clark. He resided in Lyman, Maine. After his death his widow married (second) ——— Welch, and resided in Waterborough, where she died. Children: 1. George Clark, born February, 1772, married Ruth Page. 2. Andrew. 3. Jonathan Jr., married ——— Earle. 4. Uriah, died at New Orleans. 5. Reuben, mentioned below.

(VI) Reuben, son of Jonathan Goodwin, was born in Lyman, Maine, about 1790. He married (first) Elizabeth Pray and (second) Polly ———. Children born in Lyman, Maine: 1. Reuben Jr. 2. Joseph Pray, born January, 1821, mentioned below. 3. Sarah. 4. Elizabeth.

(VII) Joseph Pray, son of Reuben Goodwin, born in Lyman, Maine, January, 1821, was educated there in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade and removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and became a contractor and builder on his own account. After some years he removed to Saco and finally to Biddeford, Maine, continuing his business as a carpenter and builder as long as he lived. In politics he was a Democrat and served on the board of aldermen of Biddeford. He was a Methodist in religion. He married Mary A. Hayford, born in Tamworth, New Hampshire, 1822, died in Biddeford, November 6, 1899. He died December 24, 1883. Children: 1. Sarah, born 1848. 2. Charles E., born April 2, 1850, mentioned below. 3. Forrest J., born April 8, 1860. 4. Abbie (twin). 5. Emma (twin). 6. Albert R., born February 29, 1864, an assistant in the Biddeford National Bank.

(VIII) Charles Edwin, son of Joseph Pray Goodwin, was born in Biddeford, April 2, 1850. He attended the public schools of his native city and Gray's Business College, Portland, in which he was a student in the year 1867. In the same year he took a position as clerk in the Biddeford National Bank, in 1872 was made assistant cashier, a position that he efficiently and capably filled until 1875, when he was made cashier, which position he still retains. He has been connected with this bank for a period of forty years, and is one of the best known and most prominent men in business and financial circles in Biddeford. Mr. Goodwin is a Democrat in politics, and has served the city as member of the common council and board of aldermen. He was mayor of the city in 1888-89 and his administration was eminently successful. He was treasurer of the city from 1887 to 1894. He is a member of the Orthodox Congregational church. He married, January 24, 1872, Lucy J., born October, 1851, daughter of Joshua Dyer, of Dayton, Maine. Children: 1. Fred C., born February 3, 1873, graduate of Yale College in 1895; director of the Biddeford National Bank and director and treasurer of the Biddeford & Saco Coal Company; he married, September, 1897, Jane Steinhelper, of Newbern, North Carolina. Children: i. Rob-

ert S., born June, 1899; ii. Katherine, born August, 1900. 2. Rena M., born October 30, 1876; educated in the common and high schools of Biddeford, at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts, and at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; is now a clerk in the bank of which her father is cashier.

—————
This occupation surname which is HUNT of ancient Anglo-Saxon origin and signifies hunter is found in the annals of New England before the expiration of a score of years after the landing of the "Mayflower" at Plymouth. Edmund Hunt was of Duxbury as early as 1637; Robert, Charlestown, 1638, an original proprietor of Sudbury; and Bartholomew was of Dover, 1640. The number of immigrant ancestors was large and the number of their progeny very great. The Hunts have been and still are an energetic, industrious and reliable race, and their record is excellent. There are over three hundred entries of enlistments in the revolutionary records of Massachusetts under this name, and in local affairs, wherever settled, the Hunts have been people whose influence was appreciably and properly exerted.

(I) Deacon Jonathan Hunt, born 1637, a maltster by occupation, moved from Connecticut to Northampton, Massachusetts, about 1660, and was made a freeman of the colony 1662; was deacon from 1680 to 1690, and was representative to the general court, 1690. He died September 29, 1691, aged fifty-four. His father was John Hunt (as near as can be ascertained) and his mother was Mary, the daughter of John Webster, chosen, 1856, the fifth governor of Connecticut; whose will, made June 25, 1659, named grandchildren Jonathan and Mary Hunt. Governor Webster was previously of Salem, where his daughter was a member of the church; and he moved from Connecticut to Hadley with his wife Agnes, and died April 5, 1661. Jonathan Hunt married, September 3, 1662, Clemence Hosmer, of Hatfield. In 1694 she became the second wife of John Smith, of Milford, Connecticut, who died 1704. The children of Jonathan and Clemence were: Thomas, Jonathan (died young), Jonathan, John, Hannah, Clemence, Ebenezer (died young), Ebenezer, Mary, Sarah and Samuel.

(II) Jonathan (2), third child of Jonathan (1) and Clemence (Hosmer) Hunt, was born January 20, 1665, at Northampton, and died July 1, 1738. He made his will January 4, 1735, which was probated in August, 1738. He



Geo. S. Hunt

married Martha Williams, sixth daughter of Samuel and Theoda (Park) Williams, of Pomfret. She was born May 19, 1671, and died March 21, 1751. Their children were: Theoda, Jonathan, Martha Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary, Joseph and John.

(III) Captain Samuel, second son of Jonathan (2) and Martha (Williams) Hunt, was born in 1703, and died February 28, 1770. He was a substantial man and possessed fine business ability. Twenty-five conveyances of land to him are cited by the genealogist. He was the father of Governor Jonathan Hunt. He resided and died in Northfield. A horizontal monument bears this inscription: "In memory of Capt. Samuel Hunt, who died ve(r)y suddenly of an apoplectick fit, Feb. 28th, A.D. 1770, in the 67th year of his age." He married Ann Ellsworth, who was born April 27, 1705, daughter of John and Esther Ellsworth, of Windsor, Connecticut. Near her husband's monument stands an upright marble slab on which is inscribed: "Madam Anna Hunt Relict of the late Capt. Samuel Hunt Ob May 6, 1794 Aetat 90." Their children were: Samuel, Anne, Jonathan, Elisha, Arad, Sarah and Martha.

(IV) Elisha, third son of Captain Samuel and Ann (Ellsworth) Hunt, was born December 22, 1740, and died November 27, 1810. He lived in Northfield. He married, October 24, 1771, Mary Lyman, daughter of Aaron and Unice (Dwight) Allen, who was born November 12, 1745. Their children were: Samuel, Mary, Ellsworth, Martha, Frederick, Elisha, Sally and Jonathan.

(V) Ellsworth, second son of Elisha and Mary (Lyman) Hunt, was born in Northfield, November 5, 1775, and died 1823. He married, December 21, 1797, Electa Allen, daughter of Zebulon and Freedom (Cooley) Allen, a sister of Hon. S. C. Allen, who was a member of congress sixteen years in succession. She was born February, 1775, and died March 16, 1825. They had two children: Frederick Ellsworth and Mary.

(VI) Frederick Ellsworth, only son of Ellsworth and Electa (Allen) Hunt, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, April 20, 1803, and died in Louisiana, 1840. He resided in Derry, New Hampshire, and was a merchant. He married, October 1, 1825, Eliza Kilburn Smith, a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, born September 3, 1802, who died November 22, 1840. She was daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Anna (Kinsman) Smith, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. (See Smith, VII.) They had five children: 1. Anna

Electa, born October 23, 1826, died March 5, 1855. 2. George Smith, born February 8, 1829. 3. Enoch Ordway, born November 12, 1831, died December 24, 1831. 4. Abigail Smith, born February 19, 1833, died December 4, 1841. 5. Susan Eliza, born January 11, 1839, married Albert H. Breed, of Lynn, September 2, 1879.

(VII) George Smith, eldest son of Frederick E. and Eliza K. (Smith) Hunt, was born February 8, 1829, and died in Portland, Maine, March 9, 1897. After the death of his father and mother in the fall of 1839, he went to Portland on account of the loss of his parents, became a member of the family of his relative, William Allen, and so remained for twenty-one years. Until at the age of eighteen he attended the grammar and high schools of Portland, at which time, without pecuniary aid from others, he started out for himself. For five years he was a clerk in a jobbing fruit store. In 1853 he became a clerk for P. F. Varnum, a jobber of flour and grain, and remained four years in that employ. In 1857 he spent two months on the Island of Cuba, where he formed an extensive business acquaintance and entered into arrangement with several Cuban merchants to export various American products. In May he returned with a large importation of cigars, and made his trip a profitable one and of future interest. He at once opened an office on Commercial street and commenced a trade with Cuba, exporting lumber and general merchandise, and receiving sugar and molasses. In that year a heavy financial crisis came upon the business men in this country; yet so well were his plans laid, and so judicious was his judgment, that his first year's extensive business was carried through safely, but with little profit. A second and a third visit to Cuba in 1859-60, gave him increased opportunities for an extensive business, which ranked him among the most enterprising, active, and successful business men of Portland. In 1859 he first interested himself in shipping, and he subsequently had interests in a large number of vessels belonging to the district of Portland. In 1874 he associated with himself in business two former clerks, Joseph P. Thompson and Frederick E. Allen, and the new firm took the style of George S. Hunt & Company. Mr. Hunt was interested in many local enterprises, and was ever prompt to render aid and counsel in their management. He was actively identified with the sugar business for many years, being agent of the Eagle sugar refinery from 1871 until it ceased doing business. He was one

of the original stockholders of the Forest City Sugar Refining Company, of which he was for twelve years treasurer and business manager. He was also one of the pioneers in the beet sugar enterprise, being president of the company. He was president of the Central Wharf Corporation, a director in the Portland Trust Company, and in other local corporations. In January, 1865, he was elected director in the Merchants' National Bank, and in 1875 he became its vice-president. He succeeded to the office of president in May, 1888, and filled that office until his death. He was well and favorably known as a financier, and none of his associates were more fortunate than he in commercial and financial enterprises. He married, September 22, 1863, Augusta Merrill Barstow, of Portland, Maine, who was born June 6, 1842. She is the daughter of George Simonton and Ellen (Merrill) Barstow, of Portland. (See Barstow, VI.) The children born of this union are: Arthur Kinsman and Philip Barstow.

(VIII) Arthur Kinsman, son of George S. and Augusta M. (Barstow) Hunt, was born in Portland, Maine, June 19, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of Portland and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. In 1883 he took a short trip abroad, and in the following January entered the employ of George S. Hunt & Company. He became a partner in this firm January 1, 1888, remaining there until the firm was dissolved by the death of his father. He then became a partner of George O. K. Cram in the firm of George S. Hunt & Cram, sugar brokers, which firm is still in active business. In January, 1897, he became a partner in the firm of Swan & Barrett, bankers, and remained there until that firm was merged with the Portland Trust Company, of which Mr. Hunt was made vice-president. Mr. Hunt removed to Boston in 1905, and is now the senior partner of Hunt, Saltonstall & Company, bankers and bond dealers. While in Portland Mr. Hunt was interested in the welfare of his native city, and for three years represented his ward in the city government. He is a member of the Masonic order. Arthur K. Hunt married, October 4, 1888, Fannie Louise Piper, born in Boston, July 17, 1864, daughter of Frederick K. and Frances Ellen (Page) Piper. They have four children, all born in Portland, Maine: Katharine, April 29, 1892; Madeleine, December 6, 1894; Eleanor, October 17, 1898; Frederick Kinsman, April 11, 1901.

(VIII) Philip Barstow, second son of George S. and Augusta M. (Barstow) Hunt,

was born in Portland, June 13, 1869, and attended the public schools of Portland and one year at Tufts College. He then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is now general manager of a large insurance company. He is a Republican and a Universalist. He married, November 7, 1894, in St. Paul, Fannie Ella Perry Kibbee, born in Jefferson, Wisconsin, daughter of Chandler Waldo and Hattie (Stebbins) Kibbee, who then (1894) resided in St. Paul. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are: George Smith, born November 1, 1895; Marjorie Frances, April 17, 1899; and Philip Barstow, April 24, 1905.

This family, whose name BARSTOW sometimes appears in early records as Bairsto, and Bere-sto, is of English origin, and from the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the name still occurs. The Barstow arms are: Ermine, on a fesse sable, three crescents, or. Crest: A horse's head couped argent. Four brothers of this name came early to New England, and settled at Cambridge, Watertown and Dedham, Massachusetts. These were George, Michael, John and William. Of but two, George and William, is there any account of the time or manner of their coming. The place from which they came is not given, but they were probably of Yorkshire. The descendants of William Barstow are widely scattered over the northern and western states, and wherever known are men of respectable standing, and several have risen to eminence and honor, in the councils of states, and the congress of the nation.

(I) William Barstow, aged twenty-three, and George Barstow, aged twenty-one, embarked at London, September 20, 1635, for New England in the "Freelove," John Gibbs, master. William Barstow was of Dedham, 1636, and signed the petition for the incorporation of that town under the name of Contentment. "The 16 day of the 12 month, 1642, grants of upland ground fir for improvement with the plough" were made to him and to his brother George. He was a freeman in Scituate, 1649, and the first settler of whom there is any record of the present territory of Hanover. The outlines of the cellar of the house of William Barstow, carpenter or shipwright, were yet visible some years ago. That he had an orchard is attested by the record of a suit in which he was plaintiff against John Palmer, claiming £10 damages "for pulling down fence, and damifying his apel trees,

and for stroying his corn, English and Indian, with his hoggs." Across the North river, in October, 1656, William Barstow Sr. was authorized to build a bridge, "above the third herring brook at Stoney reach, being the place where now passengers goe frequently over; the said bridge to bee made sufficient for horse and foot; and to cleare and marke a way to Hughes cross, and to open and clear and mae a way along beyand Hughes Crosse toward the bay, soe as to avoid a certain Rocky Hill and swamp;—he to have £12 current countrey pay for so doing." July 27, 1662, Mr. Barstow agreed with Mr. Constant Southworth and Major Josias Winslow, in behalf of the Colony of New Plymouth, "to keep in repair and maintaine the bridge called Barstow's bridge, upon the North River, in consideration of £20 in hand paid, to serve for transportation of passengers, horses, cattle, and all such use as they shall ordinarily put it to," and pledge for the fulfilment of this contract, the house and land in and on which he dwelt, a small tract already disposed of to his son (in-law) Moses Simmons, only excepted." This was the first bridge built on this stream and its old piers are still visible. In 1657 Mr. Barstow was "allowed by the Court to draw and sell wine, beer and strong waters for passengers that come and goe over the bridge he hath lately made, or others that shall have occasion, unless any just exception shall come in against him." He had been previously licensed to keep an ordinary; so that it appears probable that near the bridge he had a small building as a kind of toll house, and here his refreshments were kept. About 1662 a grant of land was made to William Barstow, "lying westward of Cornett Studsons graunt, in reference to satisfaction for his pains etc. in the countreys business;" and the commissioners were instructed to lay out not less than forty nor more than fifty acres of arable land. William Barstow died in Scituate in 1668, aged fifty-six. He left no will, and his widow administered on his estate. Mr. Barstow was a noted man in his day, as appears from what has just been said of him. He was an extensive landholder, a man of high respected ability, and a worthy and enterprising citizen. He probably married his wife Anne after he came to New England, but there is no record of his marriage, and nothing is known of his wife's parentage or surname before her marriage. She became a member of the church in April, 1641, the same month in which her son Joseph was baptized. They had: Joseph, Mary, Patience,

Sarah, Deborah, William, Martha, and one other child. Widow Ann married (second) John Prince, of Hull.

(II) Joseph, eldest child of William and Anne Barstow, was born in Dedham, June 4, 1639, and died April 17, 1712. In March, 1672, liberty was "granted and allowed to Joseph Barstow to keep an ordinary at the place where he now lives, and that he be provided always with neassaries for the entertainment of travellers, and keep good order in his house, that there be no just cause of complaint against him in that behalfe." He was an extensive landholder, as appears from the record of grants made to him by the colonial court, the amount thus received running into the hundreds of acres, now lying chiefly in Abington. These grants were in the vicinity of the grants made to Cornet Stetson, with whom Mr. Barstow seems to have been on terms of intimate friendship, and whose will he witnessed. He married, May 16, 1666, Susanna Lincoln, of Hingham, who died January 31, 1730. Their children were: Susanna, Joseph, Benjamin, Deborah and Samuel.

(III) Captain Joseph (2), eldest son of Joseph (1) and Susanna (Lincoln) Barstow, was born in Hanover, January 22, 1675, and died there July 25, 1728. Captain Barstow, in connection with Benjamin Stetson, received in 1720 a grant of two acres of land on the Indian Head river, between Pine Hill and Rocky Run, for the accommodation of a forge and finery, and erected the forge subsequently known as Barstow's forge, and later as Sylvester's, and which was improved by his descendants for nearly a century, or until about the year 1800. He lived on Broadway, and it is said built the house known one hundred and fifty years later as the Salmond House. He was a man of much wealth for those times, and owned a great amount of land. The inventory of his estate mentions: one-fourth of a sloop; his farm of seventy acres; the farm of forty acres on which William Stetson lived in Scituate; the farm of the Widow Amy Dwelly, of Scituate, twenty-four acres; three hundred and twenty-eight acres called the Court Grant, between lands of Deacon Stockbridge and Samuel Barstow; thirty-two acres of cedar swamp, partly in said grant; seventy acres joining the north side of Elijah Cushing's farm; forty-five acres on the south side of said Cushing's farm; six acres fresh meadow; one-fourth of the new forge; five and one-third acres by Gershom Stetson's; six acres adjoining Charles Stockbridge's; one and a fourth acres on the north side of the

road to Benjamin Perry's; one-ninth of a saw mill; one hundred and eighty-four acres of land in Pembroke, adjoining the new forge; fourteen acres in Pembroke, near Major's Purchase; one-fourth of a grist mill at the new forge; one-half acre by North river bridge; and a negro woman named Rose. The whole was appraised at £6,926. His wife's forename was Mary. She married, May 14, 1735, after his death, Thomas Bryant, of Scituate. The children of Joseph and Mary Barstow were: Elizabeth, Joseph (died young), Joseph, Joshua (died young), Mary (died young), James, Mary, Joshua and Abigail.

(IV) Joshua, fifth son of Captain Joseph (2) and Mary Barstow, was born in Scituate, September 8, 1720, and died October 3, 1763. He was the proprietor of the forge built by his father, 1720, which he operated until his decease; it is also probable that he occupied his father's house. An inscription on a stone in the Hanover graveyard states that he "was drowned at the Eastward, Oct. 3, 1763, æt. 44." He married, April 21, 1741, Elizabeth Foster, of Scituate. Their children were: Joseph, Mary, James, Barshaway, Abigail (died young), Joshua, Calvin, Ezekiel, Timothy, Foster, Elizabeth and Joseph.

(V) Timothy, seventh son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Foster) Barstow, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, probably, February 22, 1762, and died in Portland, Maine, August 9, 1837. He settled in Portland, and there married Susanna Simonton, of Cape Elizabeth, their intentions of marriage being filed November 18, 1797. She was born September 30, 1766, and died in Portland, March 5, 1848.

(VI) George Simonton, son of Timothy and Susanna (Simonton) Barstow, was born in Portland, December 21, 1807, and died March 7, 1874. He married Ellen Merrill, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 7, 1830. (See Merrill, VII.) She was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 17, 1807, and died in Portland, August 17, 1873. Their children were: 1. Susan Ellen, married Captain Daniel Bragdon, died March 12, 1894. 2. Abbie M., married Dudley Blanchard, died October, 1887. 3. Mary Elizabeth, married Gaius B. McGregor. 4. Julia B., married J. Wayland Kimball. 5. Margaret Ann, married Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, died September 15, 1907. 6. Augusta Merrill, born June 6, 1842, married George S. Hunt (see Hunt, VII). 7. George Alvin, married Alice G. Beach, died July, 1905.

(For first generation see Nathaniel I.)

(II) Sergeant Daniel, fourth MERRILL son of Nathaniel and Susanna (Jordan) Merrill, was born in Newbury, August 20, 1642, and was admitted freeman, May 7, 1684. March 22, 1677, Moses Pilsbury and Daniel Merrill were chosen fence viewers "at the farther end" of the town of Newbury. In 1665, Daniel Merrill was one of those who were called upon and did take the oath of allegiance to the King, in a modified form. His name again appears among those who took the oath "as it is by law established within the Kingdom of England," in 1678. In the "Invoyes" of August, 1688, Daniel Merrill's list enumerates two heads (persons); two houses; twelve acres plow lands; two horses; two oxen; five cows; eight younger cattle; thirty sheep and six hogs; showing him to have been in very comfortable circumstances. In 1689 he was chosen "Way Warden." He was admitted to Newbury church in 1681, and to the Salisbury church later. He died June 27, 1717, in Salisbury. His will, made May 10, was probated July 12, 1717. In it his wife Sarah is mentioned, and "cousin" Thomas Merrill, to whom he gave land in Haverhill. Daniel Merrill married (first) May 14, 1667, in Newbury, Sarah Clough, who was born June 28, 1646, and died March 18, 1706, at Salisbury, Massachusetts. He married (second) May 29, 1708, Sarah —, who was born October 14, 1650, in Salisbury, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Clement) Morrill, and widow of Philip Rowell and of one Siphorus Page. They had Daniel, John, Sarah, Ruth, Moses, Martha and Stephen.

(III) Daniel (2), eldest son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Clough) Merrill, was born in Newbury, March 8, 1672, and received his father's homestead by will in 1717. His estate was administered upon September 29, 1725. In 1706 his name is on the list of those who are appointed to keep snow-shoes and moccasins for use in service against Indians. In the same year Daniel Merrill is a member of the North Regiment in Essex in "My Particular Company,"—probably commanded by Captain Thomas Noyes, in whose company other records show him to have been. He married Esther, eldest child of Aquila and Esther (Bond) Chase, who was born November 18, 1674, in Newbury, who survived him and died 1751. Their children were: Joseph, Daniel, Abigail, Judith, Peter, Sarah, Benjamin, Thomas, Enoch, Edmund, and Moses, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Moses, youngest child of Daniel (2) and Esther (Chase) Merrill, was born in Newbury, April 5, 1719, and died about 1788. He married, April 5, 1743, Mary Plummer, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Plummer, of Newbury, who was born November 26, 1723, and died in 1795.

(V) Thomas, son of Moses and Mary (Plummer) Merrill, was born in Newbury, October 24, 1745, and died at Newburyport, February 12, 1882. In 1788 Thomas Merrill had a tavern on State street. Among the advertisers mentioned in the history of Newburyport, as of ancient times, is Thomas Merrill, who kept a tavern near Rev. Mr. Cary's meeting house, in what is now Market Square, which announced to customers that he made "Apple and Mince Pies in the neatest and best manner," and sold them at a reasonable price. April 13, 1812, Thomas Merrill conveyed to Henry Merrill, treasurer and agent for the Baptist church and society, in Newburyport, a lot of land forty feet wide, on Silk (now Congress) street, on which a small brick meeting house was erected. A lane which was afterwards a street was named in honor of the Merrill family in 1774. Thomas Merrill married, about August 25, 1770, Hannah Butler, born about 1747, and died August 22, 1833.

(VI) Colonel Paul, son of Thomas and Hannah (Butler) Merrill, was born in Newburyport, November 23, 1783, and died March 10, 1818. He married, October 30, 1806, Eleanor Stevens, of Westbrook (formerly called Falmouth), Maine, who was a daughter of Tristram and Margaret (Patrick) Stevens, born November 20, 1785, and died June 14, 1867, at Portland, Maine. Their children were: 1. Ellen, born May 17, 1807. 2. Paul Stevens, born December 27, 1809, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, married, November, 1835, Caroline Blanchard, of Cumberland, Maine, died June, 1891, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. 3. Samuel Thompson, born December 9, 1813, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, died very young. 4. Elizabeth Titcomb, born May 2, 1816, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, married, 1836, William Edward Short, died February 9, 1898, at Portland, Maine. 5. Margaret Ann, born July 30, 1818, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, died before reaching twenty years of age.

(VII) Ellen, daughter of Colonel Paul and Eleanor (Stevens) Merrill, was born in Newburyport, May 17, 1807, and died August 17, 1873, at Portland, Maine. She married, January 7, 1830, George Simonton Barstow. (See Barstow, VI.)

There is no surname which suggests to the student of history more of interest than Smith. To the Smith the world is indebted chiefly for its progress and accomplishments, for without the smith and his ingenuity in invention and skill in making there could have been little if any civilization. The many families of Smiths descending from smiths of ability have been among the leaders in progress and culture. Not a few of such are found in New England.

(I) Richard Smith, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, may have been a son of Richard, of Shropham, county Norfolk, England, a short distance from East Harling. Dates of his birth, death, marriage, the name of his wife and the dates of her birth and death are wanting. In the summary of names of early settlers of Ipswich occurs the name Richard Smith, opposite which is the date of settlement 1645. His name is found in "The list of those that by law are allowed to have there votes in Town affairs. Voted to be recorded at the Towne meeting, December th 2nd 1679." In 1678 he was one of those who had the right of commonage. Richard Smith had a difficulty with the officers of the town in 1645 and was so indiscreet as to say, "Though Father, Son & Holy Ghost were against him, yet he had the victory," or to this purpose. For this he was sentenced to "make acknowledgement of his blasphemy" or pay a fine in addition to the forty shillings already levied. The house lot, owned by Andrew Hodges in 1646, was sold by Andrew Burley to Richard Smith, "the house and land formerly Hodges," one and a half acres, March 24, 1680.

(II) Richard (2), son of Richard Smith, was born in Ipswich, about 1642. He married, November, 1660, Hannah Cheney, of Newbury.

(III) John, son of Richard (2) and Hannah (Cheney) Smith, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1677, and died May 20, 1713. He married, December 4, 1702, Mercy Adams.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) and Mercy (Adams) Smith, was born in Ipswich, January 22, 1707, and died July 11, 1768. He married, in 1728, Hannah Treadwell, and died before 1762.

(V) Major Charles, son of John (2) and Hannah (Treadwell) Smith, was born February 24, 1737, and died March 16, 1815. He married, February 11, 1760, Martha Rogers, of Ipswich, who was born May 12, 1738, and died March 6, 1821.

(VI) Nathaniel, son of Major Charles and Martha (Rogers) Smith, was born September 5, 1774, in Derry, New Hampshire, and died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, November 29, 1829. He married, January 7, 1799, Anna Kinsman, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who was born in 1775.

(VII) Eliza Kilburn, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna (Kinsman) Smith, was born September 3, 1802, and died November 22, 1840. She married, in 1825, Frederick Ellsworth Hunt, who was born April 20, 1803, and died about 1840. (See Hunt VI.)

The Wheeler family is of WHEELER English origin. Between 1620 and 1650 many immigrants of the name came to America, settling in Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts. These were distinguished, at least as far as connection with this country is concerned, and all were of very good stock. The name has figured creditably in both military and civic annals through many generations, and has now living in Maine some very worthy representatives.

(I) Among the earliest in this country was John Wheeler, who came from Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, where he was born about 1580. He sailed March 24, 1634, in the "Mary and John," and settled in the town in Massachusetts which took its name from his English birthplace. He was a farmer and a barber, the profession in that day partaking somewhat of that of the surgeon and embodied among other duties those of cupping and leeching. He was a member of Salisbury in 1652 and removed to the adjacent town of Newbury, where his wife Ann died August 15, 1662. He survived her about eight years, dying in 1670. His will dated March 28, 1668, and proved October 11, 1670, bequeathed to son David; to sons John and Adam, of Salisbury, England; to son William, if he come over to this country; to Mercy, Elizabeth Butten and Ann Chase; to Susanna, wife of his son George, and to his children, Mary and Elizabeth; to daughter-in-law Susanna, the land formerly given to her husband George, on which he built. He appointed his son Henry executor. His son David came in the ship "Confidence" in April, 1638, aged eleven.

(II) George, son of John and Ann Wheeler, was born about 1615, in Salisbury, England, and was one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts, where he settled as early as 1638, and perhaps in 1635. His name appears in various petitions to the general court,

and upon the town records to the time of his death, between 1685 and 1687. He was selectman in 1660 and held many other positions of trust and honor, serving on many committees. He owned land in every part of the town: Brook Meadow, Fairhavens Meadow, the Crane-field, Bywalden, Goose and Flint's Ponds, on White Pond Plain and on the Sudbury line. He was twice married, but no record of his first wife is obtainable. His second wife, Katherine, died January 2, 1685. He had five children born in England and three in Concord, namely: 1. Thomas, married, October 12, 1657, Hannah Harrod. 2. Elizabeth, married, October 1, 1656, Francis Fletcher. 3. William, married, October 30, 1659, Hannah Buss. 4. Ruth, married, October 26, 1665, Samuel Hartwell. 5. Hannah, named in will as daughter Hannah Fletcher. 6. Sarah, born at Concord, March 30, 1640, married, October 26, 1665, Francis Dudley. 7. John, born March 19, 1642-43, see forward. 8. Mary, born September 6, 1645, married, October 26, 1665, Eliphalet Fox.

(III) John (2), third son of George Wheeler, was born March 19, 1642-43, in Concord, and died there September 27, 1713. He was admitted a freeman in 1690, and was constable in 1684, when Robert Blood Sr. was fined ten pounds for assaulting him. He was prominent in town affairs and was a deacon of the church and also a sergeant of militia. His house lot was south of the mill pond between the corner of Maine street and the present site of the almshouse adjoining the present site of the Trinitarian meeting house. He was married, March 25, 1663, to Sarah Larkin, who was born in Concord in 1647, died August 12, 1725, a daughter of Deacon Edward and Joanna Larkin. Their children were as follows: 1. John, born February 6, 1664. 2. Samuel, July 6, 1665. 3. Sarah, December 12, 1667. 4. Edward, July 17, 1669. 5. Joanna, December 21, 1671. 6. Mary, September 15, 1673. 7. Lydia, October 27, 1675. 8. Esther, December 1, 1678. 9. Joseph, January 27, 1680. 10. Ebenezer, June 3, 1682. 11. Thankful, twin of Ebenezer. 12. Sarah, November 11, 1686. 13. Abigail, December 29, 1689.

(IV) Deacon Samuel, second son of Sergeant John (2) and Sarah (Larkin) Wheeler, was born July 6, 1665, in Concord, where he removed and was an excellent citizen, and died December 20, 1717, during the prevalence of unusual sickness in the community. He was married January 27, 1690, to Mary Hosmer, born May 2, 1668, in Concord, daughter of Steven and Abigail (Wood) Hosmer. She

was married December 5, 1721, to John Bellows, who was born May 13, 1666, a son of John and Mary (Wood) Bellows, of Marlboro. She did not long survive this marriage, as John Bellows was married (third) August 30, 1723, to Sarah Johnson. The children of Samuel and Mary Wheeler were: 1. Mary, born November 12, 1690. 2. Dorothy, June 2, 1693. 3. Joanna, May 12, 1696. 4. Steven, April 12, 1698, married Ruth Hall, of Charles-town. 5. Jacob, mentioned at length below.

(V) Jacob, youngest child of Samuel and Mary (Hosmer) Wheeler, was born June 26, 1702, in Concord, and lived in Southboro for at least twenty years. His subsequent history has not been ascertained. He was married in Marlboro, January 12, 1727, to Amity Amsden, who was born October 9, 1704, in that town, a daughter of John and Hannah Howe Amsden. Four of their children are recorded in Southboro, namely: 1. John, born February 5, 1732. 2. Jonas, May 10, 1734, married, January 22, 1756, Margaret Whitney and settled in Petersham. 3. Joel, mentioned hereinafter. 4. Silas, February 24, 1744, married Sarah Miller and probably removed to New Hampshire.

(VI) Joel, third son of Jacob and Amity (Amsden) Wheeler, was born January 27, 1743, in Southboro, died in Petersham, December 10, 1814. He settled as a young man at Petersham, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the revolution, serving in Captain John King's company in the siege of Boston, 1775, and in Colonel Dike's regiment, 1776-77. He was living in Petersham in 1790, and died there. The records of that town are very meagre. He was married December 19, 1765, to Mary Dudley, who was born December 6, 1740, in Sutton, Massachusetts, died March 11, 1810, a daughter of Francis and Sibillah Leland Dole. Their children recorded in Petersham were: 1. David, born May 29, 1767. 2. Joel, October 29, 1768. 3. Jacob, mentioned hereinafter. 4. Zeriah, July 2, 1773. 5. Joel, May 9, 1775, died before fifteen years of age. 6. Dolly, January 27, 1782.

(VII) Jacob (2), second son of Joel and Mary Dudley (Dole) Wheeler, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, September 29, 1771, and died in Corinth, Maine, April 21, 1842. In the fall of 1795 he moved from Petersham to Bangor, Maine, where he remained that winter, and in the spring of 1796 moved to Corinth, where he purchased, July 4, 1797, from Robert Campbell, one hundred acres of land, in third range, and the dwellings thereon. In 1803 he built the first frame house

in the town, it being built with nails forged by hand, also shaved shingles and shaved clapboards. It was in this house, by his invitation, that the early religious services were held, for the town had no church until 1832. He was an industrious and enterprising citizen and was prominent in the affairs of the town and surrounding country. Jacob Wheeler married (first) Azubah Skinner, daughter of Daniel Skinner, one of the early settlers of Corinth. She was born February 29, 1777, and died December 19, 1819. Their children were: 1. Polly, born November 14, 1799. 2. Eunice G., February 23, 1802, married ——— Sweet. 3. Harriett, November, 1804. 4. Nelson, November 28, 1807, died in Exeter, May 21, 1890; he married Abigail B. Hill (see Hill), of Exeter. 5. Carolin, September 19, 1811, died February 25, 1820. On July 25, 1821, Jacob Wheeler married (second) Abigail (Hunting) Bragdon, born May 7, 1784, at New London, New Hampshire, a daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Ordway) Hunting. She died at Corinth in 1850. To Jacob and Abigail (Bragdon) Wheeler was born February 25, 1823, one child, Joseph Bragdon Wheeler, whose sketch follows. She first married Joseph Bragdon, October 21, 1816, who was born May 8, 1784, and died November 24, 1819. Three children were born to Joseph and Abigail (Hunting) Bragdon, namely: 1. Elbridge H., born January 7, 1812, died April, 1900, at Cambridge, Massachusetts; married Sarah Marshall. 2. Enoch H., born January 2, 1814, died 1868 in Corinth; married Sarah Skinner. 3. Hannah Ordway, born March 4, 1817, died 1864; married (first) ——— Ricker, and (second) Reuben Hammonds.

(VIII) Joseph Bragdon, only child of Jacob (2) and Abigail (Hunting) (Bragdon) Wheeler, was born in Corinth, Maine, February 25, 1823, and died there February 13, 1897. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the Charles-town Academy, and later taught more than twenty-five terms of school during the winter months in Corinth and adjacent towns. He was one of the leading men in his town, serving in various town offices, being on the board of selectmen for fifteen years or more. He was enrolling officer at the time of the civil war, and in 1872 he represented his class in the Maine legislature. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party. He was a man who took great interest, not only in the affairs of his own town and state, but of the nation. In 1851 he pur-

chased of General Isaac Hodsden the farm adjoining his father's on which he spent the remainder of his days. On July 8, 1851, Joseph Bragdon Wheeler married Cordelia A. Hill, fourth daughter of Colonel Francis and Elizabeth (Wason) Hill, of Exeter, Maine (see Hill), who was born at Exeter, Maine, August 19, 1827, died at Corinth, Maine, April 20, 1887. Their children were: 1. Leslie Hill, mentioned hereinafter. 2. Mary Ella, born May 19, 1859, died February 27, 1863. 3. Myra E., born April 27, 1865, married Fred E. McCard, of Exeter, Maine, February 6, 1888. They had six children, namely: i. Gladys M., born July 27, 1890; ii. Geneva C., February 2, 1893; iii. Fred L., October 10, 1894; iv. Mildred E., October 4, 1898; v. Gertrude P., December 10, 1900, died February 18, 1904; vi. Joseph L., March 4, 1904, died October 10, 1904.

(IX) Leslie Hill, only son of Joseph Bragdon and Cordelia (Hill) Wheeler, was born in Corinth, Maine, August 16, 1854. In politics he is a Republican. He was educated in the common and private schools in his native town, Corrinna Union Academy and Eastern State Normal school at Castine, Maine. During the early part of his life he taught some ten terms of school in Penobscot county, and for two years was connected with his uncle, George S. Hill, of Exeter, in mercantile business. In 1878 he entered the office of his cousin, Dr. Francis N. Wheeler, of Exeter, where he commenced the study of medicine and entered the medical department of Bowdoin College in the class of 1880, graduating in the class of 1882. In October, 1882 he moved to South Brewer, Maine, where he has had an active and successful practice of his profession since that time. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association and the Penobscot County Medical Association. Also examiner in several of the leading old line life insurance companies. He has been interested in the wholesale ice business on the Penobscot for the last twenty years. He married, June 12, 1901, Harriett Chambers Nickerson, of Brewer, Maine, born March 16, 1872, died September 22, 1905, daughter of Charles F. and Annett (Chambers) Nickerson, of Brewer, Maine. Her father, Charles F., was a descendant of one of the pioneers of Brewer. He was sergeant of Company C, Second Maine Regiment, United States Volunteers, in the late civil war, and for many years served as postmaster at South Brewer, Maine. Harriett Chambers Nickerson was educated in the schools of Brewer and graduated from Brewer

high school at the age of sixteen years. She was for several years prior to her marriage the successful and popular principal of the South Brewer grammar school. Leslie Hill and Harriett C. (Nickerson) Wheeler have one child, Cordelia Hill Wheeler, born June 6, 1904.

This occupative name, now WHEELER obsolete and succeeded by the term wheelwright, is as ancient as the art of making wheels in Britain, and has been used as a cognomen from the "time whereunto the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The Wheelers were among the pioneer settlers of Massachusetts, and among these pioneers were: John, 1634; Isaac, 1639; Obadiah, 1638; Thomas, 1636; Thomas, 1639; and others. The history of the town of Concord, where the present line of Wheelers started, states: "This name was originally and has ever been borne by more persons than any other in the town. George, Joseph, and Obadiah were among the first settlers, and Ephraim, Thomas and Timothy came in 1639 and were all heads of families. Tradition says they came from Wales, but it is uncertain. Their descendants have been so numerous, and so many have borne the same christian name, that their genealogy is traced with great difficulty. Among the births recorded by the town clerk between 1650 and 1670, six bore the name of John Wheeler."

(I) George Wheeler, as well as Joseph and Obadiah Wheeler, settled in Concord, Massachusetts, by 1635 or 1636. In 1654 Concord was divided into three parts called quarters, and George Wheeler is mentioned as living in the "South Quarter," which contained the land south and southwest of Mill brook. George Wheeler had eleven acres of land, near which was Joshua Wheeler's lot of fourteen acres. In 1654 George Wheeler had an enlarge of twenty acres, it having been agreed in town meeting "That some particular persons shall have some enlargement who are short in lands, paying 12d per acre, as others have don, and 6d per acre, if the towne consent thereto." In the list of land-owners in the South Quarter is the name of "George Wheeler, 24 lots, 434 acres." George Wheeler seems to have been a man of consequence, and presumably a man of education and judgment, as he was often interested in important matters and put on many committees for the transaction of public business. He was a man of wealth and owned land in every part of the township, Brook Meadow, Fairhaven Meadow, the Cranfield, by

Walden, Goose and Flint Ponds, on White Pond Plain, on the Sudbury line, etc. His will was dated January, 1685, and probated June 2, 1687. His wife's name was Katherine, but nothing more is known concerning her except that she died in Concord, January 2, 1684. They had eight children, five of whom were probably born in England, as their births are not recorded here. Their names are: Thomas, Elizabeth, William, Ruth, Hannah, Sarah, John and Mary.

(II) William, third child and second son of George and Katherine Wheeler, was born probably in England, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, December 31, 1683. He married, October 30, 1659, Hannah Buss, by whom he had Hannah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, William, George, John, Richard and probably others.

(III) George (2), second son of William and Hannah (Buss) Wheeler, was born in Concord, in 1674, and died July, 1737. He married (first) August 16, 1695, Abigail Hosmer; (second) December 3, 1719, Abigail Smith.

(IV) Peter, son of George (2) and Abigail (Hosmer) Wheeler, was born in Concord, October 23, 1704, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, March 28, 1772. He married, 1731, Hannah, family name unknown, by whom he had: Lucy, Alice, Ebenezer, Lebens, Jemima, in Hollis, and others born earlier in Concord.

(V) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) and Hannah Wheeler, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, December 22, 1732, and died in Temple, New Hampshire, where he resided for many years. He married Mehitable Jewett, of Bradford, Massachusetts, March 19, 1751, and had: Mehitable, Peter, Samuel, Esther, Hannah, Benjamin, Joseph, Jonathan and Nathan.

(VI) Joseph, seventh child and fourth son of Peter (2) and Mehitable (Jewett) Wheeler, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, November 15, 1766, and died in Bethel, Maine, April 29, 1829. He removed to Bethel in the fall of 1793. He had previously been there and made a small clearing upon lot 29 in the fifth range. He had a barn thirty-six by forty feet in dimensions built upon it, for which he paid one hundred silver dollars. He was an industrious man and cleared up a large farm which is still in possession of the family. He married, November 9, 1788, Naomi, daughter of Deacon James and Sarah (Wellman) Grover, pioneer settlers of Bethel, who was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, September 28, 1770, and died September 2, 1829. The chil-

dren of Joseph and Naomi were: Joseph, James, Naomi (died young), Daniel, Benjamin, Jedediah, Peter, Sarah, Joel, Alvah, Elijah and Naomi.

(VII) Peter (3), seventh child and sixth son of Joseph and Naomi (Grover) Wheeler, was born in Bethel, Maine, August 27, 1797. He was a life occupant of the old homestead on Grover Hill. "He was an honest and painstaking farmer and a kind and accommodating neighbor." He married Phebe Haskell, of Sweden. Their children were: Caroline, William M., Peter, Galen and Rowena.

(VIII) Galen, fourth child and third son of Peter (3) and Phebe (Haskell) Wheeler, was born in Bethel, October 12, 1833. At the age of thirty-six years he removed to Milan, where he now resides. He has always been a farmer, and by industry and economy has laid by a competence which he has lived to enjoy after passing his three score and ten. He is a man of broad views, believes in the "square deal," is a Universalist and a Republican. He married Frances Ann Harden, who was born in Bethel, December 25, 1837, daughter of Elijah and Betsey S. (Bell) Harden, or Harding, of Bethel, and is the second of ten children, named as follows: Hannah Eliza, Frances Ann, Mary Ellen, George W., Orlando Evander, Cuvier Grover, Abbie M., Lizzie D., Victoria B. and Ella A. The children of Galen and Frances A. (Harden) Wheeler are: 1. Elwin E., born January 20, 1857, married Donnie Phipps, and has four children: Ella, Harold, Florence and Herman. 2. Nellie E., November 4, 1860, married A. L. Austin, of Rumford, and has two children: Floyd and Lawrence. 3. Frank E., October 26, 1862, married Minnie ———, and has two children, Pearl and Ruby. 4. Ernest A., mentioned below.

(IX) Ernest Alberto, youngest child of Galen and Frances Ann (Harden) Wheeler, was born in Bethel, Maine, April 6, 1866. At three years of age he was removed by his parents to Milan, New Hampshire, where he grew up. He was educated in the public schools of Milan, and graduated from the high school of that place in 1883, and later took a course in Shaw's Business College, Portland. He was a clerk in a general store in Milan for four years, and then removed to Portland, Maine, in 1886, and became assistant bookkeeper for Emery, Waterhouse & Company, and filled that place three years. In 1890 he went into the employ of F. and C. B. Nash as a bookkeeper, and in 1894 was made president of the corporation, a place in

which he has displayed all the qualifications of a successful business man for fourteen consecutive years. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a consistent member of the Free Street Baptist Church. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons of Portland; Bramhall Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias; the Portland Athletic and the Century clubs. Ernest A. Wheeler married, in Portland, June 25, 1890, Lizzie Maria Nash, who was born in Portland, August 6, 1864, daughter of Charles B. and Julia Maria (Stuart) Nash. Charles B. Nash, born in Raymond, May 24, 1835, is a son of John Nash, whose six children were: Oliver M., Daniel Webster, Freedom, Charles B., Samuel and Mary. Charles B. learned the tinsmith and plumbing business, and in 1856 started in trade for himself at Exchange and Fore streets, Portland, where he carried on business until 1889. Charles B. succeeded his uncle in trade, and the store now occupied by Mr. Wheeler has been occupied by members of the Nash family for seventy-five years. Charles B. Nash was a member of the Free Street Baptist Church, the Veteran Firemen, the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. The children of Charles B. and Julia M. (Stuart) Nash are: Lizzie M., Maria J., Edward H.; the latter married Katherine Bradford. The children of Ernest A. and Lizzie M. (Nash) Wheeler are: Philip West, born January 28, 1894; Paul Stuart, December 12, 1900; Ruth Frances, July 14, 1902.

Stubbs is an ancient English surname and the family has been prominent in Durham, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire and London. The coat-of-arms: Sable on a bend or between three pheons argent as many round buckles gules. Crest: A demi-eagle displayed argent holding in the beak an acorn slipped vert fructed or. The name is also spelled Stubs and Stubbes, even at the present time, in England. There were two early immigrants of the name, Richard, mentioned below, and Joshua, who settled in Watertown, was admitted a freeman May 2, 1649; married Abigail; Benjamin died at Charlestown about 1655.

(I) Richard Stubbs, immigrant ancestor, was born in England and was one of the first planters at Hull, Massachusetts. He was mentioned in the records of the general court, May 20, 1642. He married, March 3, 1659,

Margaret Reed. He married (second) Elizabeth ———, who survived him. His will was dated May 22, 1677, and proved June 21, 1677, bequeathing to his wife during her life or until she should marry again, his four children, who were not mentioned by name, to have portions when they came of age. Children: Richard, mentioned below, and three other children, probably daughters.

(II) Richard (2), son of Richard (1) Stubbs, was born in Hull about 1660. He succeeded to the homestead at Hull and appears to have lived there all his life. He married Rebecca ———. Children, born at Hull: 1. Richard, January 10, 1692, mentioned below. 2. William, March 30, 1694. 3. Luke, July 5, 1696. 4. Experience, April 6, 1698. 5. Margaret, January 22, 1700. 6. Benjamin, March 2, 1701-02. 7. James, March 2, 1701-02 (twin). 8. Samuel, November 22, 1704. 9. Rebecca, November 18, 1707. 10. John, May 12, 1710.

(III) Richard (3), son of Richard (2) Stubbs, was born at Hull, Massachusetts, January 10, 1692, died there before 1751. He married, about 1716, Jael ———. He married (second) 1748, Rhoda (Chandler) Russell, widow of James Russell. He resided at Hull, but late in life removed to North Yarmouth, Maine. Children, born at Hull: 1. Richard, July 19, 1717, died July 5, 1785. 2. Mary, July 13, 1718, married Nathaniel Locke. 3. Jonathan, baptized July 16, 1732. 4. Hannah, born October 21, 1722, died November 30, 1797; married, 1744, Philip Greeley; married (second) June 22, 1749, Jonathan Underwood. 5. Jael, December 26, 1724, died October 9, 1809; married John Farrow. 6. Rebecca, married (intention dated September 14) 1751, Peter Dunbar. 7. Sarah, married (intention dated December 26, 1742) Joseph Brown, who died November 7, 1746.

(IV) Richard (4), son of Richard (3) Stubbs, was born in Hull, July 19, 1717, died July 5, 1785. He settled in North Yarmouth, Maine. He married (intention dated October 13, 1739) Mercy Brown, who died 1795. Children, born and baptized at Yarmouth, Maine: 1. William, baptized October 11, 1741. 2. Susannah, baptized January 23, 1743. 3. Richard, born October 21, 1744, soldier in the revolution. 4. Abner, born about 1748 or 1752, mentioned below. 5. Samuel, baptized April 15, 1750, soldier in the revolution. 6. John, baptized July 18, 1756. 7. Moses, baptized May 28, 1758, dismissed from the North Yarmouth to the Cumberland church, October 1, 1795. 8. Mercy, baptized August 3, 1760.



Philip H. Sturges

9. Anna, baptized November 7, 1762. Perhaps others.

(V) Abner, son of Richard (4) Stubbs, was born about 1748 or 1752 in North Yarmouth, Maine. He was a soldier in the revolution, a corporal in Captain George Rogers' company, transferred from the second Cumberland county company to work on the fort at Fal-mouth, November, 1775. He removed to Cumberland (formerly part of Yarmouth) after the revolution. Children, born at North Yarmouth and baptized there September 15, 1782: William, mentioned below; Reuben, Ann.

(VI) William, son of Abner Stubbs, was born in Cumberland, then or formerly North Yarmouth, Maine, October 25, 1776, died in Fayette, Maine, September, 1813. He married Sarah Morse, September 19, 1802. Children, born at Cumberland or Fayette, Maine: Abner, Emily, Philip Morse, mentioned below; Martha.

(VII) Philip Morse, son of William Stubbs, was born in Fayette, Maine, 1804, died August 26, 1876. His father died when he was seven years old, and he went to school winters and helped on the farm summers. He attended the Livermore and Farmington Academy and then taught school. He studied law with Judge Washburn, of Livermore, and Judge Preston, of Norridgewock, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1832 he settled in Strong, Maine, and began the practice of his profession in the same building in which he retained his office the remainder of his life. He was a Whig in politics, later a Republican, and was judge of probate for Franklin county for fourteen years. He was one of the builders of the Leeds & Farmington railroad, and was also connected with the Androscoggin Railroad Company. He also was largely interested in real estate. He was a charter member of the Blue Mountain Lodge of Free Masons at Phillips, Maine, and was its second master. He married, 1835, Julia A. Eastman, born in Strong, April 2, 1815, died November 3, 1887; (see Eastman family herewith). Children: 1. Emma J., born December 7, 1836, died 1860. 2. Philip Henry, April 7, 1838, mentioned below. 3. Dr. George E., December 30, 1839, married Annie Bell and resides in Philadelphia. 4. John Francis, May 30, 1845, died at the age of three, August 20, 1848.

(VIII) Hon. Philip Henry, son of Judge Philip M. Stubbs, was born in Strong, April 7, 1838. He received his early education in the public schools and prepared for college at the Farmington Academy. He graduated

from Bowdoin College in 1860. He began the study of law in his father's office, and attended the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1863. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and began the practice of law soon after in the office with his father, and has continued in the same place ever since. He is justice of the peace and notary public, and has served as school superintendent of Strong. He is an active Republican, and has served two terms as county attorney, from 1870 to 1876, and two terms as state senator, 1883 to 1886, when he was chairman of the committee of legal affairs. Since 1884 he has held the office of treasurer of the Franklin & Megantic railroad, and is one of the directors. He was also a director of the Sandy River railroad, built in 1878. He was instrumental in having the narrow guage railroad built from Farmington. He also has large real estate interests. He is a member of the Congregational church, and of the Blue Mountain Lodge of Free Masons at Phillips, Maine. He married, June 2, 1868, Julia Augusta Goff, born March 10, 1844, daughter of Dana and Abby (Baker) Goff, of Auburn, Maine. Her father was a railroad man. Her mother was a native of Yarmouth, and died January 6, 1846. Children of Philip H. and Julia A. Stubbs: 1. Emma A., married Rev. Roscoe W. Peterson, of Cornish, Maine. 2. Philip D., graduated at Bowdoin in 1895; read law with his father; admitted to bar in 1898; now practicing at Strong with his father. 3. Annie B., married Dr. C. W. Bell, of Strong. 4. Richard H., a physician in Augusta, Maine; married Ethelyn Hope Burleigh, youngest daughter of Hon. Edwin Chick Burleigh of Augusta (see Burleigh sketch). 5. Robert Goff, now attending Bowdoin College.

The surname Eastman is
EASTMAN synonymous with Easterling.

A native of the Hanse towns or of the east of Germany was known as an "easterling." In mediæval times merchants trading with the English in that quarter were known as *mercatores esternes*. The surname Eastman is also synonymous with Eastmond, Estmond, Easemond, Easman and Esmond. A branch of this Eastman family came early to the Barbadoes. The only coat-of-arms of the Eastman family is: Gules the dexter chief point an escutcheon argent charged with a lion rampant. The Eastman genealogy gives the abstract of will of John Eastman, of Romsey, Southampton, England, dated September 24, 1602, and proved October 22, 1602, pro-

viding for his burial there and bequeathing to sons Roger and John and daughters Elizabeth and Margaret, all minors.

(I) Roger Eastman, immigrant ancestor, was born in Wales in 1611, and died in Simsbury, Massachusetts, December 16, 1694. He came from Langford, Wiltshire, England, sailing from Southampton in April, 1638, in the ship "Confidence," John Jobson, master, registered as servant of John Saunders. He was the ancestor of all the old families of New England bearing this surname. The name was often spelled Easman and Easmen. He settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he received land in the first division, 1640-43. He contributed to the minister's tax in 1650 eight shillings, three pence. The family became numerous in the second generation in southern New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts, and later extended to all parts of the country. Mr. Eastman was a house carpenter by trade. He was a proprietor of Salisbury in 1639. He deposed, April 11, 1671, that he was aged sixty years, and his wife Sarah on the same day deposed that she was aged about fifty. He died December 16, 1694. His will was dated June 26, 1691, and proved March 27, 1695. His widow Sarah died March 11, 1697-98. He married Sarah Smith, born 1621. Children, born at Salisbury: 1. John, January 9, 1640. 2. Nathaniel, March 18, 1643. 3. Philip, October 20, 1644. 4. Thomas, September 11, 1646. 5. Timothy, September 29, 1648. 6. Joseph, November 8, 1650. 7. Benjamin, December 12, 1652. 8. Sarah, July 25, 1655. 9. Samuel, September 20, 1657, mentioned below. 10. Ruth, January 21, 1661.

(II) Samuel, son of Roger Eastman, was born at Salisbury, September 20, 1657, died February 27, 1725. He was admitted a freeman in 1690 and took the oath of allegiance in 1677. He removed from Salisbury to Kingston about 1720, and was dismissed from the Salisbury church to the church in Kingston, September 26, 1725. He received a grant of land from the town. He married (first) November 4, 1686, Elizabeth Scriven, who was baptized and admitted to the church at Salisbury, October 8, 1690. He married (second) September 17, 1719, Sarah Fifield, who died at Kingston, August 3, 1726. Children, all by first wife: 1. Ruth, born January 5, 1688. 2. Elizabeth, December 1, 1689, married, December 10, 1713, Thomas Fellows. 3. Mary, January 4, 1691, married, November 4, 1714, John Burley. 4. Sarah, April 3, 1694. 5. Samuel, January 5, 1695-96. 6. Joseph,

January 6, 1697, married Patience Smith. 7. Ann, May 22, 1700. 8. Ebenezer, January 11, 1701. 9. Thomas, January 21, 1703. 10. Timothy, March 29, 1706. 11. Edward, March 30, 1708, married, January 21, 1730, Deborah Graves. 12. Benjamin, July 13, 1710.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Samuel Eastman, was born at Salisbury, January 11, 1701, died at Kingston, February 16, 1746. He resided at Kingston. He married, May 5, 1726, Mary Sleeper, widow. Children, baptized at Kingston: 1. Samuel, May 7, 1727, mentioned below. 2. Edward, February 25, 1732, married, May 12, 1758, Anna Judkins. 3. Mary, August 25, 1734. 4. Hannah, May 3, 1741.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Ebenezer Eastman, was baptized at Kingston, May 7, 1727, died in 1799. He was a town officer at Kingston, where he resided until 1761, when he removed to Pittston, Maine. He was the builder of the bridge at Togus, Maine. He married, September 8, 1748, Abigail Hubbard. Children: 1. Dolly, married Christopher Jackson. 2. Elizabeth, died August 13, 1790; married David Lawrence. 3. Mary, born 1758, unmarried. 4. Benjamin, born October 27, 1761, mentioned below. 5. Hattie, born 1764, married Stephen Rowe, a Quaker. 6. Samuel, born 1767, married Sally Stevens and resided in Gardiner, Maine. 7. Hubbard, born 1770, died August, 1843.

(V) Benjamin, son of Samuel (2) Eastman, was born at Kingston, New Hampshire, October 27, 1761, and died at Strong, Maine, July 14, 1831. He married, February 6, 1783, Ann Carr Barker, born at Fort Weston, Augusta, Maine, September 8, 1766, died at Strong, March 29, 1852, daughter of John and Grance (Wright) Barker, formerly of Hanover, Massachusetts. Her father and grandfather owned and worked a foundry for casting bells, at Hanover, and during the revolution cast cannon for the army. The works were destroyed by fire and the family removed to Maine. Mrs. Eastman was granddaughter of Ann Carr, daughter of Sir John Carr, who was son of Sir Robert Carr, appointed one of the four commissioners to settle the controversy between Connecticut and Massachusetts as to the ownership of Rhode Island. The decision was rendered by Charles II at Warwick, April 4, 1665. Caleb Carr, probably son of Sir Robert Carr, was elected governor of Massachusetts in May, 1695, and died in office. Benjamin Eastman resided in Dresden, Mount Vernon and Avon, Maine. A Benjamin Eastman, given as of Hawkes, a nearby village, was in the revolution in 1775.

Children, all born in Mount Vernon except the last, who was born at Avon: 1. Samuel, October 27, 1784, mentioned below. 2. Susannah, January 18, 1786, died in Charleston, August 21, 1863; married David Stimson. 3. Nancy, February 6, 1788, died July 12, 1873; married Lemuel Deland. 4. Martha, April 20, 1790, died in Ohio, February 9, 1862; married Ephraim Stevens. 5. Violetta, July 31, 1792, died in Strong, May 11, 1881; married Benjamin Hitchcock. 6. Benjamin, March 23, 1794, died October 6, 1800. 7. John, April 2, 1796, died in Illinois, April 7, 1860; married Sibyl Stevens. 8. Edward, March 8, 1798, died at Mount Vernon, Maine, October 5, 1800. 9. Colonel Benjamin Franklin, November 15, 1800, died February 10, 1894; married Elizabeth Dyer. 10. Eliza W., April 28, 1803 died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 29, 1872; married John Carr. 11. Philip A., July 29, 1805, died in Illinois, April 18, 1863, married Mary Day.

(VI) Honorable Samuel (3), son of Benjamin Eastman, was born at Mount Vernon, Maine, October 27, 1784, and died at Strong, Maine, January 20, 1864. He resided at Strong, where he was local justice. He was also a state senator and a captain in the militia. He married, March 22, 1807, Jane Hitchcock, born September 29, 1786, died in Strong, July 10, 1865. Children: 1. William H., born April 13, 1808, died at Green Bay, Wisconsin, January 10, 1887; married, February 20, 1832, Eliza A. Norris. 2. Hiram, September 10, 1809, died October 4, 1809. 3. Samuel, October 19, 1810, died at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 2, 1732, unmarried. 4. Hon. Benjamin C., October 24, 1812, died at Plattville, Wisconsin; married Charlotte S. Sewell, of Hallöwell, Maine, no children; member of congress from Wisconsin. 5. Julia A., April 2, 1815, married Philip M. Stubbs. (See Stubbs family herewith.) 6. Dr. Ezekiel Porter, June 18, 1817, died at Lynn, February 18, 1860. 7. Colonel Harry Eugene, May 3, 1819, died at Benton Harbor, Michigan; married, March 2, 1843, Elizabeth W. Arndt. 8. John Albert, March 4, 1821, died at Benton Harbor, Michigan, April 11, 1895; married, January 6, 1848, Helen M. Darling. 9. Mary Jane, November 24, 1822, died at sea June 14, 1848; married Captain Augustus Hitchcock, of Damariscotta, Maine. 10. George W., March 29, 1824, married Annie Monroe and resided at Plattville, Wisconsin. 11. Frances A., July 10, 1826, died at Strong, October 31, 1845. 12. Henry Clay, December 14, 1830, died November 14, 1832.

The surname Hughes is derived from the ancient personal name Hugh and is found from ancient times in England. Many of the name have achieved distinction in America as well as England. The surname is spelled also Hewes and Hues.

(I) Captain John Hughes, immigrant ancestor, was born in the Isle of Wight, September 2, 1751. He came to Truro, Massachusetts, when he was twelve years old and from that time till his death followed the sea. He rose to the rank of master mariner. It is not known that any others of his family ever came to Truro. He was lost in the bay at Pond Landing from a whale-boat while returning from his vessel with Captain Shubael Coan, aged thirty-four years, Paul Dyer Jr., aged twenty-nine years, Hutta Dyer, aged seventeen years, all of whom were lost. The inscription on his gravestone states that he died May 2, 1799, aged forty-seven years, eight months. He married, at Truro, Rachel, daughter of Fulk and Elizabeth Dyer. She died February 12, 1836, aged seventy-eight years (gravestone). He was a member of the Truro church. Children, baptized at Truro: 1. Emma, August 12, 1781. 2. Mary, July 20, 1783. 3. John, August 17, 1788, mentioned below. 4. Anna, January 9, 1791. 5. James, January 1, 1794. 6. Atkins, April 24, 1796, lost at sea April, 1828.

(II) John (2), son of Captain John (1) Hughes, was born at North Truro, Massachusetts, May 29, 1788, baptized in the Truro church, August 17, 1788. Like his father, he began early in life to follow the sea. He had a common school education. After his marriage he engaged in farming and market-gardening in Truro, and died there February 21, 1865. He married Hannah, born in North Truro, September 23, 1796, died July 2, 1874, daughter of Hezekiah Paine. (See Paine VII.) Children, born at North Truro: John, March 6, 1814; Elizabeth P., June 6, 1817; Hezekiah P., October 24, 1819; Hannah, October 19, 1821; Lydia S., August 3, 1824; Jedediah P., September 20, 1826; Emma, September 29, 1828; Mary N., September 10, 1830; Phoebe A., October 27, 1832; Rachel F., September 17, 1834; Rebecca T., August 23, 1837; Hezekiah P., July 29, 1839.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) Hughes, was born at North Truro, March 6, 1814, died September 22, 1900. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He was an especially skilful penman and in his younger days used to teach handwriting in the once

popular "writing schools of a generation past." He began to follow the sea in early youth and continued until he was forty-five years old, chiefly on fishing-vessels from Cape Cod. For many years he was a bookkeeper in a store in Provincetown, Massachusetts. During the last twenty-five years of his life he lived with his son, John Franklin Hughes, at Foxcroft, Maine. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Provincetown. He was a Methodist in religion and a Republican in politics. He married, January 14, 1839, Betsey Dyer, of New Sharon, Maine. She lived but a few years after their marriage. They had but one child, John Franklin, mentioned below.

(IV) John Franklin, son of John (3) Hughes, was born in North Truro, May 17, 1841. His mother died when he was a small child and he went to live with his grandparents, the Dyers, at New Sharon, Maine, when he was thirteen years old. He attended the public schools of his native town and of New Sharon, the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston and Bates College. In 1866 he engaged in the grocery business in Foxcroft, Maine, in partnership with T. F. Dyer. He added hardware to his business and later engaged in the manufacture of pianos. In 1880 he withdrew from his other enterprises and devoted himself exclusively to the manufacture of pianos, continuing in partnership with Mr. Dyer until 1895, when he bought out his partner, who was succeeded in the firm by R. W. Hughes, his son. The name of the firm was changed to Hughes & Son, and continued until 1902, when the firm became a corporation, under the title of Hughes & Son Piano Manufacturing Company. The business is very prosperous and has grown to large proportions. The product of this company is held in high esteem by the musical world, and the standing of the firm and company in the business world has been of the best. Mr. Hughes is a prominent factor in the financial affairs of the community. He is a director and vice-president of the Kineo Trust Company; trustee of the Piscataquis County Savings Bank for thirteen years past; trustee of the Foxcroft Academy and for a period of fourteen years was president of the Building & Loan Association of Foxcroft. He is a member of Mosaic Lodge of Free Masons of Foxcroft and of Kineo Lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat. He is an active and influential member of the Congregational church of Foxcroft. He married, October 1, 1866, Josephine M., born June 29,

1845, daughter of Captain Abner Turner and Sarah Elizabeth (Ayer) Wade. (See Wade VII.) Children: 1. Ralph Wade, mentioned below. 2. Ethel Bess, April 5, 1870, educated in the Foxcroft public schools and at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; now bookkeeper in her father's office. 3. Josephine, December 30, 1872, educated in the public schools of Foxcroft and at Bradford Academy; now living in Haverhill, Massachusetts. 4. Sarah Eleanor, September 29, 1882, educated in the public schools of Foxcroft and at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts; now living at home.

(V) Ralph Wade, son of John Franklin Hughes, was born in Foxcroft, Maine, June 30, 1868. He attended the public schools of Foxcroft and the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated in 1886. He went into his father's piano factory and learned the art of making pianos and studied the business carefully. He was admitted to partnership by his father in 1896, and when the business was incorporated as the Hughes & Son Piano Manufacturing Company he became the treasurer, a position he has held since then. He is a prominent Free Mason, past master of Mosaic Lodge of Foxcroft; member of Piscataquis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Commandery, Knights Templar, Bangor. He is a member of the Foxcroft Board of Trade and trustee of the Building and Loan Association of that town. He married, December, 1891, Maude Merrill, of Dexter, Maine, born December 1, 1869, daughter of Ithamar and Mary (Toward) Merrill. Children: 1. Donald Scott, born November 14, 1892. 2. Mary Wade, August 30, 1907.

Thomas Paine, the progenitor of PAINE this branch of the family in America, is supposed to be the Thomas Payne who settled in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and was the first deputy to the general court from that place in June, 1639. He was admitted a freeman June 4, 1639, and was on the list of those able to bear arms in 1643. He resided there as late as 1650. Traditions vary as to the place from which he came, and no positive information may be had on that point. He had a son Thomas, mentioned below.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Paine, came to New England, according to tradition, when a lad about ten years old, with his father. It is said that he lost the sight of

one of his eyes by an arrow. He settled in Eastham, and was a prominent man. In 1653 he was constable of Eastham, and was on a list of townsmen in 1655. He was admitted a freeman June 1, 1658. He was surveyor of highways in 1662 and in 1664 was deputy to the general court and on the jury. He received a grant of land in 1667, and two years later purchased land at Namskaket, now Middleborough, adjoining that of John Alden. In 1670 he was appointed an inspector of ordinaries in the town, to see that there was no excessive drinking. In 1670 he purchased land in Truro, which he sold later to his son Thomas. For many years he served as "bayley by land and water" to receive certain prescribed sums from the fishermen, and to enforce the rules concerning the care of the shore by them. He was deputy to the general court in 1671-72-73-76-78-80-81-90. He was selectman of Eastham in 1671 and several years thereafter. In 1676 he was one of a committee to collect a debt from Sandwich, and also to build the meeting-house. He was treasurer of the town from 1674 to 1694. In 1677 he and three others hired the fishing-privileges and profits at the head of Cape Cod for a period of seven years, paying yearly the sum of thirty pounds. At some time previous to 1695 he removed to Boston, and purchased the homestead of Thomas Stableford, situated at the South End. In 1697 he sold it to Eleazer Darby, and the same year sold his share of land in Showamet, Bristol county. He was a cooper by trade, and was also skilled at mill-building, being employed in erecting mills in various places. He built two grist-mills in Eastham. He was a fine penman, and wrote a clear hand when he was far advanced in years. He died at an advanced age, August 16, 1706. His will was dated May 12, 1706, and proved October 2, 1706. He married Mary Snow, daughter of Nicholas and Constance Snow. Her father came over in the ship "Ann" in 1623. She died April 28, 1704. Children: 1. Mary, married (first) James Rogers, January 11, 1670; (second) April 24, 1679, Israel Cole. 2. Samuel. 3. Thomas, mentioned below. 4. Eliezar, born March 10, 1658. 5. Elisha. 6. John, born March 14, 1660-61. 7. Nicholas. 8. James, born July 6, 1665. 9. Joseph. 10. Dorcas, married Benjamin Vickerie; died October 30, 1707.

(III) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Paine, was born in 1656 or 1657, and died June 23, 1721. A slate stone marks his grave in the old burying-ground in the church-yard at Truro. He was admitted a freeman June

6, 1684, and settled at Truro, on land bought from his father. The site of his house may still be seen on the north side of Little Pamet river. He was clerk of the proprietors and of the town for many years. He was selectman of Truro six years and deputy to the general court five years. He was clerk, selectman and representative of Eastham before the incorporation of Truro. He was captain of the militia and justice of the peace. He was appointed special justice for the court of common pleas, July 6, 1713, and held the office continuously until his death. He married (first) August 5, 1678, Hannah Shaw, died July 24, 1713, in her fifty-second year, daughter of Jonathan Shaw. He married (second) March 8, 1714-15, Elizabeth Eairs, widow, of Boston. She survived him and died at an advanced age in Bellingham. His will was dated April 6, 1720, and proved July 4, 1721. Children: 1. Hannah, born April 6, 1679, died November 17, 1681. 2. Hugh, July 5, 1680, died November 29, 1681. 3. Thomas, February 28, 1681-82. 4. Hannah, March 12, 1684, married, May 5, 1704, John Binney; died January 14, 1757. 5. Jonathan, February 1, 1685-86, mentioned below. 6. Abigail, March 4, 1687, died January 25, 1688. 7. Abigail, November 5, 1689, married, November 8, 1711, Ebenezer White; died July 15, 1731. 8. Phebe, March 14, 1691, died January 21, 1695-96. 9. Elkanah, February 1, 1692-93. 10. Moses, September 28, 1695. 11. Joshua, August 28, 1697. 12. Phebe, February 11, 1698-99, married, February 28, 1729, Paul Knowles; died June 3, 1748. 13. Lydia, December 4, 1700, married, March 2, 1719-20, Josiah Hinckley. 14. Barnabas, November 13, 1705.

(IV) Jonathan, son of Thomas (3) Paine, was born February 1, 1685-86, and settled in Truro. He died May 23, 1752. He served the town many years as selectman and was deputy to the general court three years. His will was dated January 28, 1752, and proved June 23, 1752. He married (first) October 7, 1709, Sarah Mayo, died February 11, 1718-19, daughter of Daniel Mayo, of Eastham. He married (second) June 29, 1719, Mary Purrinton, of Truro, who died May 17, 1760, aged seventy-eight years. All are buried in the old graveyard at Truro. Children of first wife: 1. John, born September 3, 1710, died September 15, 1710. 2. Jonathan, September 20, 1711, mentioned below. 3. Sarah, June 17, 1714, married, March 2, 1731-32, Anthony Snow. 4. Daniel, May 12, 1716. 5. Elizabeth, December 14, 1718, married, February 16, 1741-42, Thomas Smith Jr. Chil-

dren of second wife: 6. Hannah, February 9, 1721-22, married, January 14, 1743-44, Isaac Crowell. 7. Phebe, December 2, 1724, married, December 1, 1743, Constant Hopkins.

(V) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) Paine, was born September 20, 1711, and died April 5, 1761. He resided in Truro, where he was a citizen of influence. He owned slaves and it is said that one of them, Pompey, "taken from the coast of Guinea by some whalemens and sold to Mr. Paine," when a boy, hung himself near his master's house after a few years in his service, expecting by the act to see again the home of his childhood. Mr. Paine was a strict Puritan and a kind master. His will was dated March 13, 1761, and proved February 2, 1762. He married, March 6, 1739-40, Hannah Lombard, of Truro, who died in 1805, aged eighty-five years. Children: 1. Jedediah, born December 9, 1740, mentioned below. 2. Jonathan, July 28, 1744, married, May 28, 1765, Rebecca Dyer. 3. Hannah, August 9, 1747, died unmarried, June 22, 1801. 4. John, August 20, 1749, married Anna Pike and settled in Gorham, Maine. 5. Ebenezer, June 5, 1752, married, February 21, 1782, Abigail Paine. 6. Solomon, November 23, 1754, died unmarried. 7. Richard, October 30, 1756, died unmarried.

(VI) Jedediah, son of Jonathan (2) Paine, was born in Truro, December 9, 1740, and died October 10, 1784. He married, April 12, 1760, Hannah Paine, of Truro, who died June 19, 1796, aged fifty. Children: 1. Sarah, baptized November 11, 1764. 2. Jedediah, died at sea August 21, 1790, aged twenty-four. 3. Hezekiah, baptized June 18, 1769, mentioned below. 4. Eliakim, lost at sea in 1794, aged twenty-two. Perhaps others.

(VII) Hezekiah, son of Jedediah Paine, was born at Truro and baptized June 18, 1769. He married Elizabeth ———, who died January 16, 1816, aged forty-five years. Children, born at Truro: 1. Jedediah, baptized December 8, 1793. 2. Hannah, born September 23, 1796, married John Hughes. (See Hughes II.)

Nicholas Wade, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, probably in 1616, but on account of religious persecution left England and came to Scituate, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, about 1631. He took the oath of fidelity and allegiance in 1638. His house was on the west side of Brushy Hill, northeast of the road where Shadrach Wade resided a generation ago. In 1657 he was licensed to keep

an ordinary or tavern in Scituate. He died in 1683, at an advanced age. Jonathan and Richard Wade, pioneers to Massachusetts, were probably his brothers. Children, born in Scituate or England: 1. John. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. Nathaniel. 4. Elizabeth, married Marmaduke Stevens and was divorced in 1679 because Stevens already had two wives. 5. Joseph, was killed in the Rehoboth battle in King Philip's war. 6. Hannah. 7. Nicholas. 8. Jacob, lived in Scituate, left no family.

(II) Thomas, son of Nicholas Wade, was born in Scituate about 1650. He settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1680, and some of his children were born there. He bought the farm of Samuel Staples at Bridgewater, near Nippemicket Pond, in 1693. He married, in 1672, Elizabeth Curtis, daughter of Thomas Curtis. He died in 1726. Children, born at Scituate: 1. Jacob, 1673, settled in Scituate. 2. Joseph, 1675, mentioned below. 3. Sarah, 1678. 4. Thomas, 1680, resided in Bridgewater. Born at Bridgewater: 5. Hannah, 1682, married Edward Lathrop. 6. Ichabod, 1685, resided at Bridgewater. 7. Moses, 1689, resided at Bridgewater. 8. Deborah, 1691, married Jonathan Phinney, of Middleborough. 9. Rachel, 1692, married, 1731, Israel Alger.

(III) Joseph, son of Thomas Wade, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1675. He settled in his native town. He married there in 1705 Ruth Gannett. Children, born at Scituate: 1. Ruth, 1706. 2. Elizabeth, 1708. 3. Joseph, 1710, mentioned below. 4. Jacob, 1712, married, 1734, Rachel Turner. 5. Issachar, 1714, married, 1750, Thankful Merritt. 6. Zebulon, 1716, married, 1744, Mercy Norton. 7. Sarah, 1719. 8. Simeon, 1722, married, 1750, Eunice Studley.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Wade, was born in Scituate in 1710. He married Rachel Turner and among their children was Abner, mentioned below.

(V) Abner, son of Joseph (2) Wade, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, November 14, 1746. He served eight years and eight months in the revolutionary army, attaining the rank of captain. He was nearly if not quite all the time under the immediate command of General Washington. He married Widow Hopestill Bradford, and among their children was Turner, mentioned below.

(VI) Turner, son of Abner Wade, was born in Woolwich, Maine, September 23, 1789. He lived at Woolwich, Maine. Married Hannah Carlton Farnham, of Woolwich; children: Jane Farnham, Abner Turner, Abigail Ever-

son, Joshua Farnham, Eben Delano, Hannah Carlton and Hannah Farnham.

(VII) Captain Abner Turner, son of Turner Wade, was born November 1, 1817. He followed the sea; for many years was captain of large sailing vessels going from Bath, Maine, to Europe. He was not a church member, but prominent in church work. He was a Democrat; served two terms in the legislature. He was a member of the Masonic order. He married Sarah Elizabeth Ayer, born June 20, 1820, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Hale) Ayer, of Sangerville, Maine. She was born in Norway, Maine, and later, until her marriage resided in Bangor, Maine. Children, born in Sangerville, Maine: 1. Sarah Sophia, July 26, 1844. 2. Josephine Matilda, June 29, 1845, married John Franklin Hughes (see Hughes IV). 3. Abner Russell, March 12, 1847. 4. Charles Calvin, May 22, 1852. 5. Jennie Farnham, July 4, 1855. 6. Anne Hale, January 3, 1857, married I. A. Sutherland; children: Clarence Hale, Margaret Ayer and Elizabeth Wade Sutherland. 7. Bertha Alice, July 15, 1859.

The name is given as of HASKELL Welsh origin in Arthur's "Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names," and it is commonly spelled Hascal, Hascall, Hascol, Hascoll, Haskol, Haskall, Haskel, Haskil, Haskill, Haskal, Haskall, Haskul, Haaskull, Hasghal, Haschall, Haskill and Haskell. The derivation of this name is from "hasg," a place of rushes, in a low sedgy place, and "hall," or "hayle," a marsh or moor giving the name the signification; a place of rushes in the marsh or "the sedgy place," and no doubt this name was first given to a family or tribe dwelling in a marshy place.

"It would be difficult," says Ulysses G. Haskell, a genealogical writer, "to find among the early settlers of New England a single family whose genealogy would interest more persons than that of the Haskell family, and as yet there has been but little attempt made to preserve any information relating thereto. The first settlers of the name in America appear to have been the three brothers, Roger, William and Mark, the patriarch heads of the family in this country. Roger was the eldest and Mark the youngest of the two who probably came to New England together from Bristol, England, as early as 1637, for they are all three found to have been very early settlers in that part of Salem which is now Beverly." * * * "The second brother, William

Haskell, is the ancestor of most of the Haskells in this country. His posterity is believed to be much more numerous than that of any other of the early settlers of Gloucester, where he permanently resided. A large number are still to be found in that place and large numbers are scattered abroad over the country. From this prolific stock emigrants have gone forth who, whether they braved the dangers and hardships of pioneer life in the forests of Maine, or sought a kinder soil than their own more settled regions, or engaged in handicraft and trades in the marts of business, have generally sustained the character of usefulness and respectability which the family has always borne in its more ancient seat."

(I) "Willam Haskell, the first of the name to settle in Gloucester, then called Cape Ann, Massachusetts, was born in England in 1617, came to New England about 1637 with his brothers Roger and Mark, with whom he at first settled in the part of Salem, now Beverly, then known as Cape Ann Side, and subsequently became a permanent resident of Gloucester, where he died August 20, 1693, leaving an estate valued at £548, 02s. He first appears in Gloucester in 1643, and in 1645 mention is made of the land at Planters Neck where he probably resided for a few years following the latter date, but the information obtained from the recorded births of his children affords room for the conjecture that he was not a permanent resident from that time. If, however, he left town for a season, he had returned in 1656, and settled on the westerly side of Annisquam, where he had several pieces of land, among which was a lot of ten acres with a house and barn thereon bought of Richard Window, situated on the westerly side of Walker's Creek. His two sons took up land on both sides of this creek which is still occupied by his descendants. He was a mariner, and was engaged in the fishing business, and was known as captain and lieutenant. The public offices to which he was chosen afford sufficient proof that he was a prominent and useful citizen. He was selectman several years and a representative to the general court six times in the course of twenty years. In 1661 he was appointed by the general court lieutenant of the 'trayned band' of which he was afterwards captain. It is stated that in 1688 'some feeble but magnanimous efforts of expiring freedom were exhibited in the refusal of several towns to assess the taxes which the governor, Sir Edmond Andros, as Council of New England, had levied upon them. One of these towns was Gloucester.

ter, seven of whose citizens, namely: William Haskell, Sen., James Stevens, Thomas Riggs, Sen., Thomas Millett, Jeffrey Parsons, Timothy Somers and William Sargent, Sen., were fined by the Superior Court at Salem for the non-compliance of the town with a warrant for the assessment of those 'odious taxes' in 1688. The first five were selectmen and Somers was constable. All but Somers were fined forty shillings, with three pounds and a shilling added as fees. Somers was let off on payment of fees only. In 1681 he was one of the petitioners to the King, praying for the Crown's interposition to prevent the disturbance of titles to real estate at Gloucester by Robert Mason, who had made claims thereto. At the General Court 1685 one Grace Dutch was appointed administrator of her husband Osmond Dutch 'with the advice and assistance Lieutenant William Haskell.' He was also one of the firm of two of whom we have any knowledge, who were deacons of the first church at Gloucester. He married, November 16, 1643, Mary, daughter of Walter Tybbot who died four days before her husband, by whom he had the following children: William, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Ruth, Mark, Sarah, Elinor and Mary. Generations after the death of William Haskell various of his descendants settled in the then wilderness of the province of Maine, and from them have sprung most of those in this state of the name of Haskell.

(II) Jabez Haskell, probably a descendant of William Haskell, the immigrant, was a citizen of New Gloucester, an enterprising man, who carried on a successful business as farmer and miller. Politically he was a Democrat, and both he and his wife were liberal in their religious belief. He married Nancy Chipman, of Poland, who died August 29, 1848. They had five children.

(III) Captain Moses M., third son of Jabez and Nancy (Chipman) Haskell, born 1804, died June 22, 1849. He succeeded to his father's occupations, which he carried on throughout his life in New Gloucester. He was liberal in religious faith, in politics an excellent Democrat, and was for years a captain in the militia. He married (first) Sarah Merrill, of New Gloucester, daughter of William Merrill. She died, leaving one child, Mary A. He married (second) Polenah S. McIntyre, born June, 1809, died April 12, 1877. By his wife Polenah S. he had two children: Charles A. and Sydney H.

(IV) Charles Augustine, son of Moses M. and Polenah S. (McIntyre) Haskell, was

born in New Gloucester, May 13, 1836. After leaving the district schools where he acquired his education, he learned the trade of horse-shoer and followed that calling six years in New Gloucester. In 1866 he bought a farm of one hundred and forty acres, in Windham, where he has since resided. Forty acres of this he has put in a high state of cultivation, and is successfully engaged in general farming. His specialty has been dairying and butter-making, all his butter being taken by special customers in Portland. In religious faith and political views he has followed his paternal ancestors. As a Democrat he has been staunch and influential in his town, and was elected to the board of selectmen in 1874-75, serving as chairman the latter year, and again in 1901-02-03. In 1876 he was nominated as a candidate for representative of the state legislature, but was defeated by seven votes. In 1891 he served as collector of the town of Windham. Charles A. Haskell married, April 14, 1863, Hannah Allen Libby, born March 29, 1838, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Hawkes) Libby, of Windham. (See Libby VII.) They are the parents of four children: 1. Frederick Lincoln, born New Gloucester, September 12, 1865, married, November 19, 1887, Jessie A. Le Grow, of Windham; they have two children: Walter Everett, born Windham, January 15, 1889, and Winifred Hannah, Cumberland, August 2, 1895. 2. Ella Florence, born Windham, October 30, 1867, is wife of Eugene Brooks Lamb, of Naples; they have one child, Luella May, born Windham, May 29, 1894. 3. Frank H., has extended mention below. 4. Alta Gertrude, born Windham, March 1, 1875, married William Jordon Cooke, of Casco, and lives in Casco; they have two children: Alice Gertrude, born in Casco, May 22, 1900, and Helen Elizabeth, born in Poland, March 23, 1903.

(V) Frank Herbert, second son of Charles A. and Hannah A. (Libby) Haskell, was born in Windham, July 1, 1871, was educated in the common schools, at Bridgton Academy, from which he graduated in 1890; and at Bowdoin College, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1895. In 1897 he entered upon the study of law in the office of Isaac L. Elder, in Portland, and was admitted to the bar at the completion of his studies, 1899. In April of that year he opened an office in Portland, and from that time to the present has devoted himself to his profession with a degree of diligence that has placed his name among those of the young lawyers whose future seems assured with more than the ordinary measure of



Portrait of a man



Frank H. Haskell

success. In 1895 he was elected a member of the school board for two years; from 1896 to 1900 he was collector of taxes, and in 1901-02 was representative of Windham in the state legislature. In political affiliation he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Square Universalist Church. He was made a Mason in Presumscot Lodge, No. 127, in Windham, April 25, 1896, and is now a past master. He is also a member of Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. 1, Portland Council, No. 1, and Deering Chapter, No. 59, Order of the Eastern Star. Also of Rocky Hill Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, Woodfords. His club membership includes the Portland, the Deering and the Congress Square Men's Club. Frank H. Haskell married, in Fryeburg, April 27, 1901, Martha Whiting Howe, born in Fryeburg, January 4, 1871, daughter of William Johnston and Annie Paulina (Withan) Howe. Mr. Howe was the son of Ebenezer and Dolly (Irish) Howe, the former of Standish, later of Fryeburg, the latter of Gorham, being a granddaughter of Mary Gorham Phinny, the first white child born in that town.

(For first generation see William Haskell I.)

(II) William (2), eldest son HASKELL of William (1) Haskell, was born in Gloucester, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, August 26, 1644. He owned and carried on the business of a grist and sawmill located in that part of the town, now the town of Rockport. In the division of his estate, which was inventoried at £666 and consisted of lands, mills, home buildings and farm stock and his extensive grist and sawmills, became the share of the eldest son, William. He was married July 3, 1667, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Brown, and her mother marrying as her second husband Henry Walker, she took the name of her stepfather and was known as Mary Walker. William Haskell Jr. died in Gloucester, June 5, 1708, and his widow, Mary (Walker) Haskell, November 12, 1715, she being at the time of her death sixty-six years of age. The children of William and Mary (Walker) Haskell, all born in Gloucester, were: 1. Mary, born April 29, 1668, married (first) September 14, 1687, Jacob Davis; (second) April 15, 1719, Ezekiel Woodward. 2. William, November 6, 1670. 3. Joseph, April 20, 1673. 4. Abigail, March 2, 1675, married (first) Nathaniel Parsons, December 27, 1697; (second) Isaac Eveleth, December 20, 1722. 5. Henry, April 2, 1678. 6. Andrew, July 27, 1680, died Au-

gust 14, 1680. 7. Lydia, September 4, 1681, probably married Ebenezer Parsons, February 3, 1734, and was the mother of the Rev. Moses Parsons, whose son, Theophilus Parsons, was chief justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, 1806-13. 8. Sarah, February 26, 1684, died February 20, 1691. 9. Elizabeth, April 5, 1686, married Thomas Sargent, September 27, 1710, and James Godfrey. 10. Hannah, October 30, 1688, died February 15, 1691. 11. Jacob (q. v.). 12. Sarah, September 11, 1692, married her cousin Daniel, son of Joseph and Mary (Graves) Haskell, born December 16, 1688, the marriage taking place December 30, 1716, and she died July 10, 1773.

(III) Jacob, youngest son and eleventh child of William (2) and Mary (Walker) Haskell, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, January 15, 1691. He was deacon of the Second Church in Gloucester. He was married December 31, 1716, to Abigail Morey, and their children were born in Gloucester and all but their second son Abner married in their native town. Children: 1. Jacob, born October 27, 1718. 2. Abner, December 5, 1721. 3. Abigail, January 27, 1724, married Thomas Lufkin, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. 4. Alexander, March 4, 1726, and after his marriage with Lucy Haskell, April 27, 1749, removed to Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1756, and on October 7, 1762, he married for his second wife Rachel Stanwood. 5. Israel (q. v.). 6. Amos, twin of Israel, October 30, 1729, married (first) Mary Riggs, November 20, 1750; (second) Abigail Boay, April 9, 1754. 7. Esther, baptized January 23, 1732, married Samuel Stone, of Manchester, Massachusetts. 8. Zebulon, October 17, 1734.

(IV) Israel, twin son with Amos of Jacob and Abigail (Morey) Haskell, was born October 30, 1729. He first lived in Gloucester, Massachusetts, but removed to New Gloucester, Maine, and thence in the spring of 1775 to the "Sylvester plantation," which became known subsequently as Turner, Maine, and his family were the pioneer settlers of the town. He was married December 13, 1753, to Abigail Davis, and had nine children; his seventh and eighth children, Asa and Elizabeth, were baptized by the Rev. Charles Turner on a visit he made to the place in 1776, and on his second visit their ninth child, Mary, together with William Bradford, a descendant of Governor Bradford, and children of other of the settlers. Children of Israel and Abigail (Davis) Haskell were: 1. Abigail, married Richard Phillip Jr., December 12, 1796. 2.

Hannah, married Abner Phillips, brother of Richard Jr. 3. Israel, married Juda Wellman. 4. Jacob, married Mary Jonson, March 15, 1793. 5. Esther, married Joseph Tyler, March 15, 1793. 6. Phebe, married Samuel Tyler. 7. Asa (q. v.). 8. Elizabeth, married Daniel Bray, January 16, 1794. 9. Mary, married Nehemiah Sawtelle; married (second) November 22, 1801, Thomas, son of Abel and Elizabeth (Page) Merrill, born August 19, 1774. Harriet, daughter of Abel Merrill Jr., sister of Thomas Merrill, married Washington Haskell, who lived in Auburn, Maine, 1872.

(V) Asa, third son of Israel and Abigail (Davis) Haskell, was born probably in New Gloucester, Maine, February 22, 1772. He was a farmer in New Portland, Maine, and married Jemima Bray, before 1795; she was born July 10, 1774. Children: 1. Zelotes, born in New Portland, Maine, March 21, 1795. 2. Abigail, July 2, 1797, married a Mr. Cole. 3. Sophronia, July 14, 1799, married Zebulon True. 4. Almond, August 29, 1801. 5. Allura, November 10, 1803. 6. Roxcelona, November 4, 1805, married a Bradley. 7. Eliza, December 4, 1807, married a Clough. 8. Alonzo, February 2, 1810, married a Nickerson. 9. Marshall, April 5, 1812, probably died young. 10. Clorinda, December 10, 1813, married Stephen Welcome. 11. Marshall J. (q. v.). 12. Julia A. 13. Jacob W., February 8, 1821, married Mary Eliza Jordan.

(VI) Marshall J., son of Asa and Jemima (Bray) Haskell, was born in New Portland, Maine, February 22, 1816. He was brought up on his father's farm, where he gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture, and he attended the district school and became well founded in the rudimentary elements of an education as was suited to his avocation and intended vocation as a practical tinsmith. He learned his trade in Westbrook, Maine, 1837-41, and in the latter year was possessed with a desire to see his native country outside the state of Maine, and he journeyed as far west as Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade for a time, and he then went thence to South Carolina, covering in his journey most of the states convenient to his line of trade. In the south (this was ten years before the civil war broke out) he found the institution of slavery too unusual and repulsive to desire to ever work at his trade there, although he tried it in South Carolina, but his Whig and Free Soil principles were not to be denied expression and his opinions antagonizing his fellow workmen he decided to return home, and upon reaching Auburn, Maine, he resumed his

chosen vocation. He was married in 1847 to Joanna Sawyer Dyer, daughter of Mark Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth, and their children were: 1. Otis Dyer, born November 29, 1848, married Eliza A., daughter of Stephen and ——— (York) Jacobs; three children: Anne, Otis and Albert. 2. Lewis Washburn (q. v.). 3. Albert, born June 23, 1853, married Effie E., daughter of Sewell and Ann (Maxwell) Campbell; three children: Charles A., Clara May and Otis Campbell. Marshall J. Haskell died in Auburn, Maine, February 28, 1886, and Joanna Sawyer (Dyer) Haskell is now living with her son, Lewis W. Haskell, in Auburn, Maine.

(VII) Lewis Washburn, son of Marshall J. and Joanna Sawyer (Dyer) Haskell, was born in Portland, Maine, April 18, 1851. He worked in the tin-shop of his father while a boy and acquired the trade by the time he had completed his course of instruction in the public school. He worked as a journeyman until 1877, when he conducted business on his own account, and in 1879 the firm of L. W. Haskell & Company was formed to carry on the business which has steadily increased in volume from that time, requiring additional room and finally an entire block was purchased and a suitable building erected to meet the demands of the trade he had built up. He was a member of the common council for a time, and then a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Auburn, and in 1885-86 served as mayor of Auburn. He was always a vigilant fire-fighter and member of the fire department of Auburn from the time he was allowed to serve, and he became chief of the department and continued from 1893-94, and re-elected in 1903, not being allowed to resign. The reputation of the Auburn firemen is established throughout the state as being present at all fires needing help outside the city within reasonable distance, and the alacrity with which they respond to the fire alone has won for the department first position in the state. He is also a member of the street commissioners; a thirty-second degree Mason; member of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both in the lodge and encampment; a Knight of Pythias; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married June 20, 1877, to Rosa E., daughter of Washington and Elizabeth (Haskins) Parker, granddaughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Stetson) Parker, great-granddaughter of Elisha Stetson, great-great-granddaughter of Anthony Stetson, great-great-great-granddaughter of Robert and Mary (Collamore)

Stetson, great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Joseph and Prudence Stetson, and great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Cornet Robert Stetson, the immigrant. Children of Lewis Washburn and Rosa E. (Parker) Haskell, all born in Auburn, Maine, were: 1. Martha W., born April 13, 1878. 2. Lewis Washburn Jr., November 28, 1879, married Ethel M., daughter of Edmund Spearing, June 8, 1905, and they named their first children Ruth E. and Lewis Washburn, 3d. 3. Albert, born August 20, 1883, married Sadie G., daughter of Frank Harmon; child, Albert Jr. 4. Henry Irving, born September 22, 1887. 5. Rosa Elizabeth, born January 20, 1893.

(For preceding generation see William Haskell I.)

(II) Mark, son of William, HASKELL the immigrant, and Mary (Tybbot) Haskell, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, April 8, 1658, and died there September 8, 1691. He married, December 16, 1685, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant John Giddings, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who bore him three children, and after his death, September 8, 1691, his widow married John Dennison, of Ipswich, and the records of the probate court show that Mark and William Haskell, children of Mark and Elizabeth Haskell, received on January 16, 1725, of their "honored father-in-law, Mr. John Dennison and their honored mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dennison, alias Haskell, both of Ipswich, certain money due from their grandfather William Haskell." The children of Mark and Elizabeth (Giddings) Haskell, born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, were: 1. George, born October 10, 1686, died November 10, 1686. 2. Mark, September 16, 1687, married Martha Tuthill and had nine children born in Ipswich, Massachusetts. 3. William (q. v.).

(III) William (2), third son of Mark and Elizabeth (Giddings) Haskell, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, January 1, 1689-90, and died there December 10, 1766. He was selectman of the town, deacon of the church for many years, and a representative in the general court in 1735. He married Jemima Hubbard, who bore him eight children, and died in 1762, aged seventy-seven years. Children, born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, were as follows: 1. Jemima, March 2, 1713, died March 2, 1735. 2. Job, April 27, 1716, married, January 26, 1737-38, Marcy Leavitt, settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, resided at Hampton Falls and later at New Gloucester, Maine, where he died in July, 1806. He had five children, born at Hampton

Falls: Thomas, Nathaniel, Job, Jemima and William, between 1739 and 1755. 3. Comfort, May 22, 1717, married Parker Sawyer, November 10, 1742, and died September 5, 1809. 4. Nathaniel, January 16, 1719, married Hannah, daughter of Rev. John White, and had nine children. 5. Hubbard, May 3, 1720, died April 9, 1811; married Anna Millett and had ten children. 6. Elizabeth, November 8, 1723, died December 8, 1723. 7. William (q. v.), January 17, 1726. 8. George, February 10, 1729, died February 19, 1729.

(IV) William (3), third son and seventh child of William (2) and Jemima (Hubbard) Haskell, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, January 17, 1726, and died there April 27, 1806. He married Elizabeth ———, November 6, 1746, and their five children were born in Gloucester, as follows: Benjamin, Jemima, Moses (q. v.), Elizabeth, Elias, who married and had twelve children born in Gloucester.

(V) Moses, second son and third child of William (3) and Elizabeth Haskell, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1767. He married ——— and had children, as follows: 1. Benjamin (q. v.), 1785. 2. Moses, 1787. 3. Betsey, 1790, married a Haskell. 4. Susan, 1792. 5. Jacob, 1794, married and had three children. 6. Abigail, 1796. 7. William, 1798. 8. Micajah, 1801, had seven children. 9. Mary J., 1803, married a Jones. 10. Martha H., 1806, married a Goodwin. 11. Sewell, 1808.

(VI) Benjamin, eldest child of Moses Haskell, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, 1785, died in Bangor, Maine, 1832. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Fuller, Congregational clergyman of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Their four eldest children were born in Gloucester and the youngest in Bangor. Children: 1. Mary, died before she attained womanhood. 2. Hannah, died before she attained womanhood. 3. Susan Ann, married Moses P. Hanson in Bangor; lived in Sangerville, Maine, Salem and Chelsea, Massachusetts, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; children: Mary F., married; Margaret, deceased; Charlotte E., married; Bertha, unmarried; Eva, married; James, deceased; Albert Parker, married. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson died in Milwaukee. 4. Elizabeth Davis, married William S. Warren in Bangor; in 1849 moved to San Francisco; children: William, born in Bangor, deceased; Sarah, married; George, deceased; Henry, married. 5. Loomis Pomroy, see forward.

(VII) Loomis Pomroy, only son and fifth child of Benjamin and Mary (Fuller) Haskell,

was born in Bangor, Maine, April 25, 1826. His father died when he was six years old, and in 1838 his mother, having married a second time, removed to Salem, Massachusetts, where he attended school. He was an apprentice in a printing-office four years in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1845 he took up the study of dentistry with Dr. M. P. Hanson, and the two dentists removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1856, and in 1857 Dr. Haskell removed to Chicago, Illinois, where for eleven years he was associated with Dr. W. W. Allport in the practice of dentistry. In 1868 this partnership was dissolved and Dr. Haskell continued his practice alone. He was professor of prosthetic dentistry in the Chicago Dental College, the first four years of the institution, and held a similar chair in the dental department of the Northwestern University, the first three years of that department of the university. In 1889 he established the Haskell Post-Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry, which was the first post-graduate dental school of dentistry in the United States, and was the head of that institution. Students came from every state in the United States, and from Canada, Europe, India, Egypt, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, to gain the advantages offered by a post-graduate course in dentistry. The school continued in the work for fifteen years, and in 1903 was consolidated with the Chicago Post-Graduate School. Besides his duties to the American school, Dr. Haskell visited Europe three times and instructed post-graduate classes in dentistry in Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna and Paris. On the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of his birth, April 25, 1906, the Chicago Odontographic Society, the largest dental society in the world, having a membership of eight hundred, gave him a complimentary dinner. He was as a young man a member of the Free Soil party and he attended the first state convention held by the party in Massachusetts, at Worcester, and the Republican party, being organized in 1856, took over this party organization, and Dr. Haskell has been true to the principles represented by that party in thirteen Republican national conventions, from the nomination of John C. Fremont in 1856 to that of William Howard Taft in 1908. He has remained true to the religion of his forefathers and has been a member of the Congregational church. He was married at Chelsea, Massachusetts, October 3, 1848, to Sarah E., daughter of John Wasson, of Derry, New Hampshire; children: 1. Harriet C., born in Chelsea, died young. 2. Ella P., born in Chelsea, unmarried. 3.

Eliza N., born in Chelsea, married the Rev. W. J. Clark, a Congregational minister, and their children were Paul Haskell and Elizabeth Joy. 4. Sarah Isabell, born in Milwaukee, married J. B. Parsons, of Dwight, Illinois, a native of Maine; one child, Florence P. 5. Annie Nutt, married William T. Barr, of Mississippi; children: Willie P., deceased; Marguerite, Mary and Charlotte. Mary Barr married A. J. Synder, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The family of Hopkins has been well represented in New England since the landing of "The Mayflower" in 1620, and there have been many famous men of this name, many of them men of letters, and not a few have held public offices of trust. By intermarriage they have been connected with many prominent families, among them the Brewsters, Princes and Freemans.

(I) Stephen Hopkins, who was a passenger on "The Mayflower," had previously visited this country. He was one of those who came over in the ship "Sea Adventure," which sailed from England in the year 1608. She was wrecked on one of the Bermuda islands. The adventurers constructed a small boat in which they finally reached the mainland. It is supposed they joined the Jamestown colony. Mr. Hopkins returned, but by what route is not known. He probably succeeded in reaching the fishing-fleet off the main coast, and sailed on a returning vessel to London.

He brought with him to Plymouth his wife Elizabeth, his son Giles, and daughter Constance, by a former wife Damaris, a daughter of his second wife, and a son Oceanus, who was born on the voyage. He also brought his two servants, Edward Dotey and Edward Lester, who fought the first duel recorded in Plymouth. Stephen Hopkins was an "assistant" from 1633 to 1636, and died in Plymouth in 1644. His wife Elizabeth died shortly before his death. He had by his first wife: Giles and Constance, both born in England. The latter became the wife of Nicholas Snow. He had by his second wife Damaris, born in England, who became the wife of Jacob Cook: Oceanus, born on the voyage to America, who died the first year; Deborah, born about 1622, who married Andrew Ring; Caleb, who died unmarried at Barbadoes; Ruth, who died in infancy; another child who died in infancy; and Elizabeth, who died in 1666, unmarried.

(II) Giles, eldest child of Stephen Hopkins, was born in England, and came with his father to Plymouth in 1620; he removed to Yar-

mouth, Massachusetts, and died in Eastham in 1690. He married, in October, 1639, Catherine (on records spelled Catorne) Wheldon, of Yarmouth, and had children as follows: Mary, born 1640; Stephen, 1642; John, 1643; Abigail, October, 1644, married William Merrick; Deborah, June, 1648; Caleb, January, 1651; Ruth, June, 1653; Joshua, June, 1657; William, January 9, 1661, and Elizabeth, November, 1664, who died in infancy. The last six children were probably born in Eastham, Massachusetts.

(III) Stephen (2), eldest son of Giles and Catherine (Wheldon) Hopkins, was born in September, 1642, and died Harwich, October 10, 1718. He lived in Eastham, Massachusetts, and married (first) May 23, 1667, Mary, daughter of William Merrick (or Myrick), and (second) Bethia Atkins, who died March 28, 1726. His children were: Elizabeth, born June, 1668; Stephen, July 15, 1670; Ruth, November, 1674; Judah, January 16, 1677 or 78; Samuel, March, 1682; Nathaniel, March, 1684; Joseph, 1688; Benjamin, February, 1690; and Mary, April 15, 1692, married John Maker.

(IV) Joseph, fourth son of Stephen (2) Hopkins, was born in 1688, and April 17, 1712, married Mary, daughter of Hon. John Mayo and Hannah (Freeman) Mayo, born October 26, 1694. Major John Freeman, the noted Indian fighter, married Mercy, daughter of Governor Prince, and his daughter Hannah married John Mayo, thus uniting the lines. The children of Joseph and Mary (Mayo) Hopkins were: Isaac, born March 10, 1713; Joseph, May 10, 1715; Mary, December 15, 1716; Jonathan, February 12, 1719; Hannah, October 22, 1722; Nathan, August 22, 1726; Prince, July 8, 1729, died young; Elizabeth; Prince, July 7, 1731; Nathan, October 6, 1733; Elizabeth, June 6, 1738.

(V) Prince, next to the youngest son of Joseph and Mary (Mayo) Hopkins, was born July 7, 1731, lived in Harwich, and married Patience, daughter of Nathaniel and Thankful (Gage) Snow. Date of death not known. She (Patience) was descended from Constance Hopkins, who came over on the "Mayflower" with her father, Stephen Hopkins. She was also descended from Elder William Brewster, who was the ablest man in Plymouth Colony. Thus, those named below are all descended from four of the "Mayflower" passengers, viz.: Stephen, Giles, and Constance Hopkins and William Brewster. Children of Prince and Mary Hopkins: Seth, born July 6, 1753; Thomas, June 10, 1755;

Sarah, March 27, 1757; Joseph and Nathaniel, January 27, 1760 (Nathaniel probably died in infancy); Thankful, February 23, 1766 (probably died young); Prince, September 23, 1768; Reuben ———; Nathaniel, December 25, 1770; Elizabeth ———.

(VI) Nathaniel, son of Prince and Patience (Snow) Hopkins, was born in East Brewster, December 25, 1770. He was a physician, and lived and died in East Brewster, Massachusetts. He married, July 7, 1799, Annie Armstrong, of Franklin, Connecticut. He died March 26, 1826. Their children, born at East Brewster, Massachusetts, were: 1. Nathaniel, of Foxcroft, Maine, October 11, 1800, died October 26, 1872. 2. Franklin, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 12, 1802, died June 28, 1869. 3. Samuel, of East Brewster, May 16, 1804. 4. Nancy A., May 16, 1806, died April, 1843. 5. Joseph, of Mount Vernon, Maine, January 16, 1808. 6. Abariah, of Malden, June 15, 1810, died January 7, 1841. 7. Mary West, March 31, 1812, died March 10, 1860. 8. Calvin, January 16, 1814, died ———. 9. George, December 24, 1816, died June 5, 1839. 10. Thomas, August 18, 1819, died November ———, 1878.

(VII) Joseph (2), fourth son of Nathaniel and Annie (Armstrong) Hopkins, was born January 16, 1808, at East Brewster, Massachusetts, and when a young man removed to Mount Vernon, Maine, where he married Hannah S., daughter of Nathan and Sally (Sherburne) Philbrick, December 31, 1833; he died September 12, 1886, and his wife died April 26, 1873. (See Philbrick, VIII.) Mr. Hopkins was a tanner and farmer, and for about forty-seven years was an honored and useful member of the Baptist church at Mount Vernon. He was one of its first members, and was baptized by Elder Drinkwater. His children were: 1. Leroy Davis, born July 24, 1836, died December 26, 1864; he was a member of the First Maine Cavalry; in 1862 he married Abbie P. Scribner, and had one child, Fred L., born November 20, 1862. He is a farmer, and resides at Mount Vernon, Maine; he married, November 10, 1885, Hattie Hall, and they have four children: Helen E.; born March 8, 1892; LeRoy T., February 24, 1894; Hazel A., November 2, 1895, and Lawrence P., April 30, 1905. 2. Susan Philbrick, born May 18, 1838, unmarried, and lives on the old homestead at Mount Vernon. 3. Thomas Snell.

(VIII) Thomas Snell Hopkins, the younger son of Joseph (2) and Hannah S. (Philbrick) Hopkins, was born April 22, 1845, at Mount

Vernon, Maine, and after attending the public schools of his native town, studied at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill. In June, 1862, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the famous fighting Sixteenth Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers, serving three years and until the close of the war. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, his company, in a charge made by the regiment, lost sixty-two per cent. of its number in killed and wounded, and Mr. Hopkins was among those wounded. After the close of the war he graduated from the Law Department of Columbian College (now George Washington University) of Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He has met with success in the practice of his profession, and is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. His son is associated with him under the firm name of Hopkins & Hopkins, and they are the Washington representatives of important corporate interests, domestic and foreign; they are also legal advisors in Washington of a number of foreign governments, and have been identified with large matters of international character. In 1897-98 Mr. Hopkins was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was for several years governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia; is president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Temporary Home at Washington, and is a member of the Cosmos Club. He was married, January 4, 1866, to Carrie W., daughter of Nathaniel W. and Lucy Emeline (Cook) Eastman, and they reside at Washington, having a summer home at the old homestead, in Mount Vernon, Maine, where he casts his vote at elections. They have two children: 1. Captain Sherburne Gillette, born October 5, 1867, who was mustered into the District of Columbia Naval Reserve, in May, 1898, was commissioned by President McKinley lieutenant and lieutenant-commander, respectively, and as such was in command of the United States steamships "Oneida" and "Fern," until his resignation in 1900. He is a lawyer, and is associated in business with his father. January 21, 1891, he married Hester I. Davis, and they have two children: Sherburne Philbrick, born December 3, 1891, and Marjorie Gertrude, born August 5, 1894. 2. Jessie Eastman, born September 18, 1875, married Dr. Edward G. Seibert, a physician of Washington, March 5, 1904, and they have two children, viz.: Thomas Hopkins, born October 19, 1904, and Carolyn Eastman, December 8, 1908.

The Philbricks and Philbricks, although now distinct families owing to a variation in the orthography, are in all probability of the same origin. They were mariners in England prior to the emigration period, and not a few of them on this side of the ocean have followed that occupation.

(I) Thomas Philbrick, who is supposed to have been a shipmaster, arrived in New England about the year 1630, and was well advanced in years, some of his children being already married. He settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, from whence he removed in 1651 to Hampton, New Hampshire, where his sons John and Thomas had previously settled. His wife, Elizabeth, died in Hampton, 12 mo. 19, 1663. His will, in which he alludes to himself as being very aged, was made in March, 1664, and his death occurred in 1667. Children: James, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, and Martha.

(II) James, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Philbrick, was born about 1622. He married (first) Jane, daughter of Thomas Roberts, and (second) Ann Roberts, her sister, and by the second marriage had nine children, as follows: 1. Bethia, married Caleb Perkins. 2. Captain James, Junior. 3. Apphia, born March 19, 1655, married Timothy Hilliard. 4. Esther, born March 1, 1657, married (first) Joseph Beard, and (second) Sylvanus Nock. 5. Thomas, born March 14, 1659, married Mehitable Ayres. 6. Sarah, born February 14, 1660-61. 7. Joseph, born October 1, 1663, married Triphena Marston. 8. Elizabeth, July 24, 1666. 9. Mehitable, July 19, 1668, said to have married Timothy Hilliard after the death of Apphia, her sister.

(III) Captain James (2), eldest son of James (1) and Ann (Roberts) Philbrick, was born July 13, 1651, and died in 1723. He was a mariner and resided at Hampton, where he married, December 4, 1674, Hannah, daughter of Isaac Perkins, born February 14, 1656. She died May 13, 1739. They resided on the homestead, and had eight sons and three daughters. Their children were: Hannah, born in 1676, married Stephen Sanborn; Daniel, 1678; Jonathan, about 1689; Abigail, born June 25, 1692, married (first) Ensign John Sanborn, and (second) Lieutenant Thomas Rawlins; Ebenezer; Apphia, born April 8, 1685; Isaac, August 5, 1688, married Mary Palmer; James, born about 1689; Abigail, born June 25, 1692, married Thomas Haines; Deacon Joseph, born February 5, 1694, married (first) Ann Dearborn, (second) Elizabeth Perkins, (third)

Sarah Nay; Nathan, born August 19, 1697, married Dorcas Johnson; and Mary, born 1701, died in 1721.

(IV) Ebenezer, third son of Captain James (2) and Hannah (Perkins) Philbrick, was born October 29, 1683, and in 1743 removed to Rye, New Hampshire, where his will was proved December 31, 1760. He married Bethia Moulton, and they had four children, all born at Hampton: James; Ruth, baptized October 13, 1717; Bethia, born June 8, 1719, in 1755 was not married; and Ebenezer, born May 27, 1721, married Hannah Moulton, and in 1760 was a cordwainer at Rye.

(V) James (3), elder son of Ebenezer and Bethia (Moulton) Philbrick, was born June 2, 1714, at Hampton, went to Deerfield, in 1770, and in 1795 sold to his son Nathan "Deer Thatch Ground" in Rye, New Hampshire, and died in 1796. He married (first) Elizabeth Rand, and had thirteen children, and married (second) Sarah Rand. (There is some discussion over whether he married both Elizabeth and Sarah, or married only one of them, and which one.) His children, born in Portsmouth or Rye, New Hampshire, were: James, born August 29, 1736-37; Sarah, 1738; Elizabeth, May 22, 1739; Jonathan, 1740; Mary, 1742; Titus, 1744, removed to Mount Vernon, Maine; Nathaniel; Nathan; Ruth; Joseph; Benjamin; Anna; Stephen, born May 16, 1763, married Betsey Folsom.

(VI) Nathan, fifth son of James (3) and Elizabeth (Rand) Philbrick, was born April 11, 1749; he was a joiner, and resided at Deerfield, New Hampshire, where he died December 11, 1824. He married Gertrude, daughter of Matthew Harvey, of Nottingham, and they had eight children, born at Deerfield: Nathan; Jonathan, born September 6, 1778, married Abi Woodman; Hannah, born June 30, 1781, died 1799; Rev. Peter, born October 9, 1783, a Free Baptist minister, married Betsey Dudley; Joseph, born November 16, 1785; Susanna, December 23, 1788; Levi, May 3, 1793, and John, who died at the age of eight years.

(VII) Nathan (2), eldest son of Nathan (1) and Gertrude (Harvey) Philbrick, was born May 23, 1776; he was a farmer, and about 1800 removed to Mount Vernon, Maine, where he died September 30, 1854, a man who had made his presence felt and regretted by the whole community. April, 1802, he married Sally, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Phebe (Chapman) Sherburne, who died June 10, 1846, and they had six children: 1. Sally, born January 30, 1803, married Thomas Snell. 2. Susan, born February 28, 1805, married

David M. Greeley, of Mount Vernon. 3. Hannah S., born August 11, 1809. 4. Harriet, born July 1, 1813, married Aaron S. Lyford. 5. Mary Jane, born December 7, 1816, married Joseph Blake. 6. Philena A., born November 11, 1818, married James G. Patterson.

(VIII) Hannah S., third daughter of Nathan (2) and Sally (Sherburne) Philbrick, was born August 11, 1809, married December 31, 1833, Joseph, son of Dr. Nathaniel and Annie (Armstrong) Hopkins. (See Hopkins, VII).

About the year 1650 William VARNEY Varney and his wife Bridget came from England and settled in the plantation at Ipswich in the colony of Massachusetts. Little is known of this progenitor of a now numerous and very respectable family of descendants except that he lived for a time at Ipswich and died in Salem in 1654, about four years after his arrival in this country. His widow Bridget afterward removed to Gloucester and died there October 25, 1672. Children: Rachel, Humphrey, Thomas and Sarah.

(II) Humphrey, son of William and Bridget Varney, lived for a time in Gloucester and was of Dover, New Hampshire, as early as 1659. He married Sarah, daughter of Elder Edward Starbeck. Of their children, John Riley, born in Dover, became one of the most eminent physicians of his day. Ebenezer became prominently identified with the civil and military life of New Hampshire. Sarah married Jeffrey Parsons, of Gloucester. Rachel married William Vinson, of Gloucester. These sons-in-law, Jeffrey Parsons and William Vinson, were among the foremost men on Cape Ann, pioneers there and in many ways concerned in the affairs of the town.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Humphrey and Sarah (Starbeck) Varney, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, and like his father became a man of influence and substance. During the Indian troubles which accompanied the wars between the English and French powers his house was strongly fortified and called Varney garrison house, and history states that it frequently afforded safe refuge for the families of the locality against the incursions of marauding Indians.

(IV) John, son of Ebenezer Varney, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, about 1701, and married, in 1723, Sarah Robinson.

(V) Timothy, son of John and Sarah (Robinson) Varney, was born in Dover and removed in 1783 to Windham, Maine. He mar-

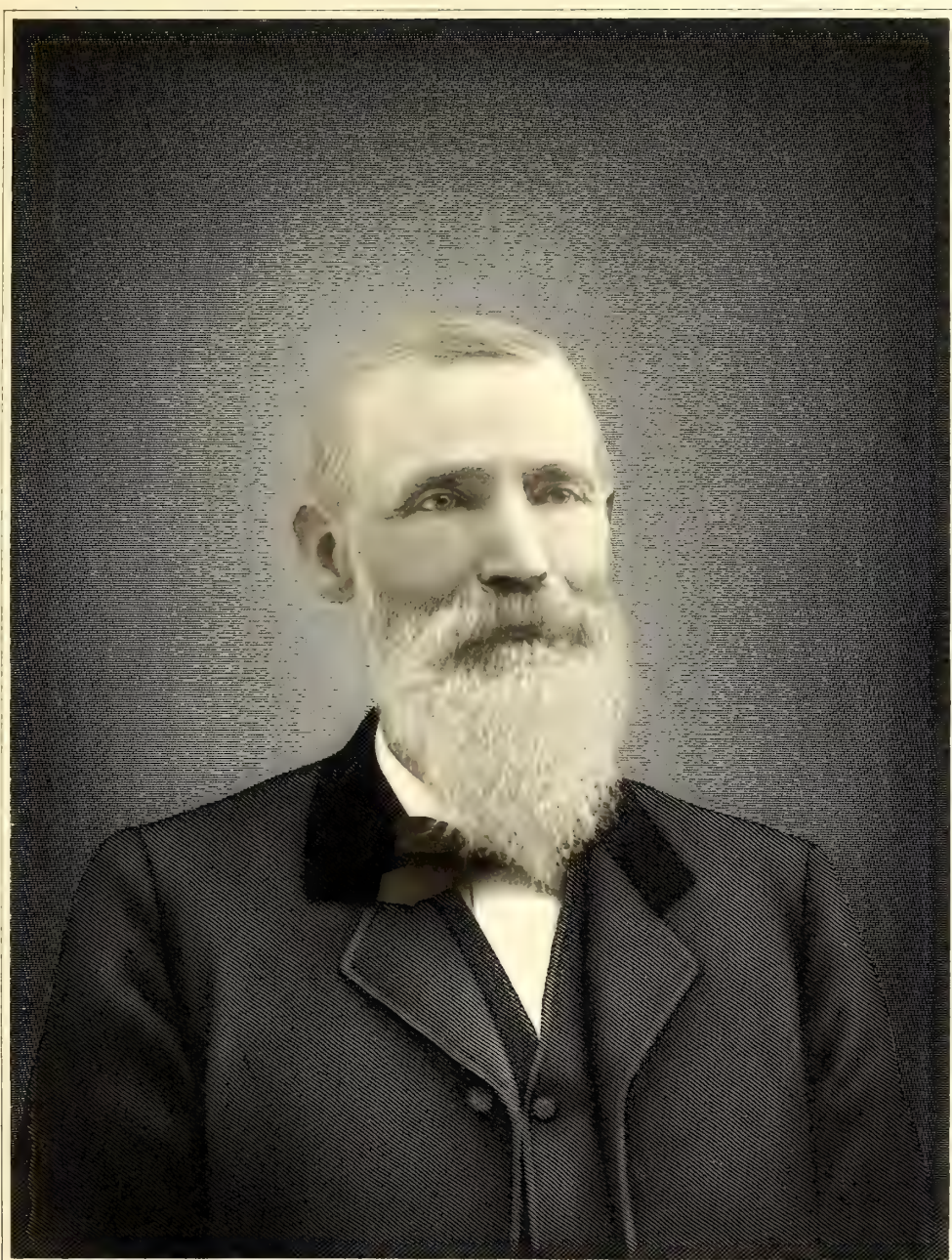
ried Joanna Kennard; children: Ichabod, Ezra, Michajah, Patience, Hannah, Samuel, Abijah, married Lydia Kennard and had a son Joel (see sketch).

(VI) Ichabod, son of Timothy and Joanna (Kennard) Varney, was born in Windham, Maine, and afterward removed to Topsham, Maine. He married, February 3, 1785, Abigail Conant; children: 1. Hannah, married Benjamin Hodges, of Hallowell, Maine, for many years proprietor of the Hallowell House; children: Caroline Hodges, born March 10, 1816, and George Winslow Hodges, November, 1818. 2. Patience. 3. Samuel. 4. Enoch.

(VII) Enoch, youngest child of Ichabod and Abigail (Conant) Varney, was born in Saco, Maine, in 1787, and was a lumberman by occupation. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-15. His wife, whom he married in Saco, June 18, 1815, was Mary, daughter of William Getchell, of New Meadow, Maine. He was a soldier of the revolutionary war and in 1776 was second lieutenant of the Sixth Brunswick company of the Second Cumberland county regiment. His father, Captain John Getchell, was an officer of the British army during the French and Indian war and afterward became one of the first settlers of Brunswick, Maine. Children of Enoch and Mary (Getchell) Varney: 1. John, born in Saco, Maine, 1815, drowned 1825. 2. James, born in Saco, 1817, died January 2, 1890, married (first) Elizabeth Gore Wing, of Brunswick, Maine; children: i. Louisa Evelyn, married, January 13, 1866, Edward Gardiner, of Fultonville, New York; ii. James Henry; iii. Sarah Adelaide; iv. Vesta; v. Samuel Wellington, married, January 6, 1899, Lulu Thomas, of Boston; vi. Susan Jeanette, born June 23, 1854, married, October 12, 1875, Dr. William Craig Burke, of South Norwalk, Connecticut; vii. James Arthur, born March 14, 1857, married, 1879, Cora Kennison, of Bath, Maine. James Varney married (second) Harriet Boynton Williams, of Topsham, Maine; children: i. Elsie Nora; ii. Kingsbury Melvin, married Lizzie Fuller, of Brunswick; iii. Julia; iv. John Henry; v. Wiley Rogers Varney. 3. Tristram Hooper. 4. William Henry. 5. Joseph. 6. Melissa A. 7. Courtney. 8. Lizzie. 9. William Wilson, married Rebecca Crawford, of Bath; was a lumberman for several years and later moved to a farm and became an extensive dairyman and milk producer in West Bath; children: i. Lunette, died young; ii. Leola, married Edwin Brown, of Bath; iii. Margaret Lunette, married Edward Alonzo Stevens, of Bradford,

New Hampshire, and died in August, 1907; children: Ralph Alonzo, Roy Oscar and Howard Edward Stevens. iv. Howard Eugene, married Mattie Clark, of Bath; v. Lizzie Melissa, married Milton Montgomery (one child, William Montgomery, born Westboro, Massachusetts). 10. Ann Eliza, married Robert C. Coombs, of Lisbon, Maine; children: i. Edward Coombs, died young; ii. Lizzie Coombs, married Frank Purrington, of Bath (had Carlos Walter Purrington); iii. Charles Albert Coombs, married Rhoda Perry (had Charles and Margaret Coombs); iv. Fred Manley Coombs, married Clara Fisher, of Bath (had Edward and John Coombs); v. Carlos Ball Coombs, married Ella Cameron (had Adelaide Coombs); vi. Walter Merton Coombs. 11. Elizabeth Wing, born in Brunswick, married Carlos E. Ball, of Acworth, New Hampshire, and lives in Malden, Massachusetts; child, Blanche Evans Ball, married, April 21, 1897, Edmund Alfred Hopkins, of Chelsea, Massachusetts (had Edmund Ball Hopkins, born in Malden, March 27, 1900).

(VIII) Joseph, son of Enoch and Mary (Getchell) Varney, was born in Topsham, Maine, February 22, 1824, and died in the city of Bath, February 8, 1900. When he was an infant his parents removed from Topsham to Brunswick, where he attended school and afterward set up a small fruit and confectionary store. In this business, however, his profits were less than he had hoped to realize, so he gave up the store and went to work at log driving on the Androscoggin river. For a time he had charge of the drive, and it was while at this employment that he saved the lives of two men, at the peril of his own, by jumping into the river and bringing them safely to the shore. Later on he engaged in making box shooks for the Cuban and West Indies trade. In 1853 Mr. Varney went to North Bath and became a member of the firm of Adam, Lemont & Company, lumbermen and manufacturers of lumber, and continued in that firm until 1864, when he purchased the interests of his partners and became sole proprietor of the business, and from that time Varney's mills did the largest lumber business on the Kennebec river for many years. He employed at times as many as fifty men, and made long and short lumber, house frames and ship timber, and shipped the manufactured product of his mills in his own vessels to Boston, New York City and other principal market ports. He also built up an extensive local trade, and as his mills were about three and one-half miles from Bath he established an



James Eastman, Boston

Joseph Varney

extensive lumber yard in that city in 1885. In 1894 his mills were destroyed by fire and in the following year he retired from active business pursuits, having accumulated a comfortable fortune in real estate, houses and other valuable and paying property. Mr. Varney died February 8, 1900. He was a strictly temperate man in all of his habits, always straightforward in his extensive business dealings, sincere and conscientious in his devotion to the First Baptist church, liberal in his donations for church support, and generous in the distribution of his charities. In every way he was an honest and honorable man, and was highly esteemed in the city and locality in which so many of the years of his life were spent.

In 1847 he married (first) Melinda J. Bishop, of Brunswick, who died June 26, 1860. He married (second) in 1862, Julia A. Williams, of Topsham. Four children by his first and eight by his second marriage: 1. Mary Melinda, married Charles Bowker, of Phippsburg, Maine, and had Clarence Murray, of Portland, Ethel Maud Doughty of Yarmouth, and Joseph Varney Bowker, of Portland. 2. Joseph Murray, of Bath, married Melvina Hasson and had Mattie Melinda, deceased; Oma Viola, deceased; Irvin Clifford, Jennie Morse, Josephine Melvina, Edwin Fuller, deceased. 3. Edward Bishop. 4. Hattie Kendall. 5. Annie Elizabeth, deceased. 6. Corrie Helen. 7. Nellie Maude, deceased. 8. Clara Adela. 9. Ralph Waldo, deceased. 10. Gertrude Williams, deceased. 11. Melinda, deceased. 12. Alice Edna.

(For preceding generations see William Varney I.)

(VI) Abijah, son of Timothy

VARNEY Varney, was a pioneer farmer, lumberman and mill-owner, resided at Windham, Maine, married Lydia Kennard.

(VII) Joel, son of Abijah Varney, was born January 6, 1809, and was a prosperous farmer at Windham, Maine. He married, September 25, 1836, Jane, daughter of James and Mercy (Hawkes) Lowell, who was born November 26, 1815, at Westbrook, Maine, and died at Brunswick, Maine, October 28, 1867. (See Lowell, VIII.) The children of Joel and Jane (Lowell) Varney are: 1. Lois Winslow, born August 25, 1837, at Windham, died July 26, 1853; she married Dr. H. D. Torrey, of Massachusetts. 2. Colonel Almon Libby. 3. Edward Lowell, born August 23, 1842, was a non-commissioned officer in the Sixteenth Maine Infantry Regiment, was

made prisoner of war at the battle of Gettysburg, and spent some time in Libby Prison Hospital, where he suffered and died for his country December 10, 1863. 4. Elma Dora, born November 3, 1850, married, September 6, 1892, Alfred Mordecai, a colonel in the ordnance department of United States army, who is now on the retired list as brigadier-general.

(VIII) Colonel Almon Libby, eldest son of Joel and Jane (Lowell) Varney, was born April 5, 1839, at Windham, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1862 with degree A. B., three years later having degree A. M. conferred on him. In 1861, while still at college, he was appointed first lieutenant in the Thirteenth Maine Regiment, the commission being dated December 9, 1861. Under command of General Butler and later under General Banks, he with his regiment served at various points in the Department of the Gulf, among them Ship Island, Texas, Louisiana (Red River Campaign), and finally in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. In the summer of 1863 he acted as judge advocate of a general court martial in New Orleans, in December of that year and January of the next he filled a similar position at Decrows Point, Texas, and again at the headquarters of the Nineteenth Army Corps at Alexandria, Louisiana, in June, 1864. In December of the same year he was president of a military commission acting at Martinsburg, Virginia, for the trial of citizens charged with giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." Colonel Varney's appointment in the ordnance corps dates from February 15, 1865, when he was commissioned second lieutenant, since which time he has served successively at Clinton, Iowa (where he received the arms of the returning Iowa Volunteers); Watervliet Arsenal, New York; Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas; Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; was chief ordnance officer on staff of Major General Pope, commanding department of Missouri; again at Watervliet Arsenal, New York; again at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; and again at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts. From 1892 till 1899 he was in command of the arsenal at Indianapolis, Indiana, then went to San Antonio, Texas, where he remained until 1903, when he reached the army age limit of sixty-four years, and was retired. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and while in Indianapolis was a member of the New England Society of Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis Literary Club. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advance-

ment of Science. Colonel Varney has travelled extensively, and has lately returned from Africa. He married, May 9, 1866, Hannah Josephine, daughter of James and Mary A. (Shattuck) Gibson, born January 22, 1843, at Winchester, Massachusetts, and their children are: 1. Gordon Edward, born February 26, 1867. He married Katherine, daughter of the late Edward B. Porter, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Edward B. Porter was son of the late Governor Albert G. Porter, of Indianapolis, who was United States minister to Italy. Gordon E. and Katherine (Porter) Varney have three children: Gordon Edward (2d), Edward Porter and Josephine. 2. Theodore, born January 27, 1874, is a graduate in the class of 1894 in electrical engineering course of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He married Elizabeth Phylisana, daughter of Augustus I. Lyon, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and they have no children.

(For preceding generations see William Varney I.)

(III) Joseph Varney, son of VARNEY Humphrey Varney, was born in Dover, October 8, 1667. He married Abigail ———. Among his children were: 1. Jedediah, mentioned below. 2. Mary, married, June 30, 1736, Samuel Varney, son of Ebenezer, and her cousin. Perhaps others.

(IV) Jedediah, son of Joseph Varney, was born about 1705; married, February 24, 1729-30, Elizabeth Hanson. He was a member of the Society of Friends, Dover, as were his father and probably all others of the family for several generations. Children, born at Dover: 1. Abigail, married James Hanson. 2. Jedediah, mentioned below. 3. Ebenezer. 4. Thomas. 5. Nicholas, removed to Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. 6. Susanna, born 1744, married Benjamin Astin (Austin). 7. John. 8. Hanson. 9. Isaac, born June, 1752. 10. Hannah, born August 20, 1754, died young.

(V) Jedediah (2), son of Jedediah (1) Varney, was born in 1732 in Dover, died there January 25, 1799; married Mary, born about 1732, daughter of Tobias and Judith (Varney) Hanson. She died at Dover in 1798. (See Hanson IV.) Among their children was Jedediah, mentioned below.

(VI) Jedediah (3), son of Jedediah (2) Varney, was born about 1760; removed to Nine Partners in November, 1801. Lived around Berwick and Scarboro. Children: John, Levi, Ezekiel, David, Peace, Thankful,

Comfort, Ascenath (Moore), Sarah (Harding), Hannah.

(VII) Jedediah (4), son or nephew of Jedediah (3) Varney, was born in 1782 in Windham, Maine, died in Lowell, Maine, 1878. He married (first) a Miss Jellison; (second) Elinor Mac Pheters, a widow, December 20, 1822. Isaac Varney, of Windham, perhaps a brother, was a soldier from that town in the war of 1812. Jedediah settled in Lowell, Maine. He was a farmer, a Republican and a Quaker. Children by first wife: Mary Jane, William and David. By second wife: John M., born June 6, 1823; Jedediah, March 4, 1825; Isaac C., January 4, 1827; Levi L., February 27, 1829; Joseph C., December 24, 1831; Stephen H., February 9, 1833; Lydia M., April 25, 1835; Samuel J., May 5, 1837.

(VIII) Jedediah (5), son of Jedediah (4), Varney, was born in East Lowell, then known as Cold Stream Plantation, Maine, March 4, 1825. He received a common school education. He worked with his father lumbering and farming and remained on the homestead. He was engaged in lumbering and farming all his active years. His farm is about half a mile from his father's farm, where he was born. He is a Republican in politics; he has been postmaster of the town of Lowell and many years was selectman. He is a member of Eckutarsis Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and has been its master. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, April 20, 1853, Mary Jane Cummings, of Lincoln, Maine, born August 31, 1828, died July 23, 1900, daughter of James and Mary Jane (Annas) Cummings. Children, born at Lowell: 1. George I., born July 13, 1854, engaged in the manufacture of fishing rods at Montague City, Massachusetts; married Mary H. Porter; children: i. Lucinda B., married Jarvis Edwards, of Greenfield, Massachusetts; ii. Vivian V., died in 1888; iii. George I. 2. Nathan H., born May 24, 1856, has the homestead at East Lowell; married Lucinda Cummings; children: Ida Lutina, Jesse, Rose, died 1901; Ora, Clyde; child died in infancy. 3. Arthur Eugene, born May 1, 1860, resides in Aberdeen, Washington; married Amanda E. Witham; children: Ada Ella (Mrs. Hopkins) and Merle. 4. Ada Ella, born June 11, 1866, died September 15, 1869. 5. Fred Lord, mentioned below.

(IX) Dr. Fred Lord, son of Jedediah (5) Varney, was born in East Lowell, July 10, 1873. He was educated there in the public schools, at Lee Normal school, at the Ricker

Classical Institute, at Houlton, Maine, and at the State Normal school of Farmington, where he was graduated in 1900. He attended the University of Maine also for one term. He taught in the public schools of that neighborhood for nine years, twenty-seven terms in all, with marked success. He taught in Enfield, Passadumkeag, Lowell, Strong, Madrid, Winthrop and Greenbush. He then read medicine with Dr. L. M. Howes and was graduated at the Maine Medical College, Brunswick, Maine, in the class of 1907 with the degree of M. D. He took a post-graduate course in the Tufts Medical School of Boston, and settled for the practice of his profession in Monson, Maine, in 1907. Dr. Varney is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Lodge of Foresters, Shirley, Maine; of the Lake Hebron Camp of Woodmen of Monson; of Juanita Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Monson. He is a member of the Free Street Baptist church of Portland. Most of his ancestors were Quakers. He is unmarried.

(For preceding generations see William Varney I.)

(III) Ebenezer, son of Humphrey and Sarah Varney, resided in Dover. He married Mary Otis, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Pitman) Otis, and granddaughter of Richard Otis, who was killed at the capture and destruction of the garrison at Dover under Major Richard Waldron in 1689. In 1696 he took possession of the "Hill" (the Otis estate), which his wife inherited. She bore him thirteen children: Mary, Sarah, Stephen, Abigail, John, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Thomas, Judith, Samuel, Martha, Paul and Anne.

(IV) Ebenezer (2), third son and sixth child of Ebenezer (1) and Mary (Otis) Varney, was born in Dover, March 21, 1704. He was married in 1729-30 to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hanson. Mrs. Varney's mother was the Elizabeth Hanson, an account of whose captivity is given in Belknap's History. Ebenezer and Elizabeth were the parents of ten children: Abigail, Judith, Ebenezer, Thomas, Nicholas, Susanna, John, Hanson, Isaac and Hannah.

(V) Isaac, sixth son and ninth child of Ebenezer (2) and Elizabeth (Hanson) Varney, was born at Dover in 1752, died in 1826. He was married in 1781 to Lydia Rogers. His children were: William, Aaron, Mehitable, Timothy and Mary.

(VI) Timothy, third son and fourth child of Isaac and Lydia (Rogers) Varney, was born in Dover, 1793, died in Kennebunk, 1861.

As a youth he assisted his father in carrying on the homestead farm in Standish. He subsequently worked at the blacksmith's trade and was also employed in the mills at Dover. He was called to Kennebunk to assist in constructing mills, and after their completion he engaged in business for himself, establishing a plant for the manufacture of plows and agricultural machinery. He conducted that business successfully for the remainder of his life and was succeeded by his sons. In politics he was in his last years a Republican. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Southwick, a native of Massachusetts, and she became the mother of four children: Elizabeth, Lydia, George and Isaac.

(VII) Isaac (2), youngest child of Timothy and Mary (Southwick) Varney, was born in Kennebunk, July 19, 1839. He was reared and educated in his native town, and at an early age he began to familiarize himself with both the industrial and business departments of his father's factory. In 1861 he and his brother succeeded to the business under the firm name of G. and I. Varney, and in addition to agricultural implements they manufactured fine hardware. This partnership continued for eighteen years, and in 1881 Mr. Varney entered the employ of the Amoskeag Corporation in Manchester, New Hampshire, as a machinist, remaining there for six years. Removing to North Berwick in 1887, he re-established himself in business, erecting a machine-shop and subsequently a mill for the manufacture of lumber, box-shooks and boxes, under the firm name of Isaac Varney & Sons. This business developed into an extensive and profitable enterprise, and in 1905 a stock company was organized and incorporated as the Isaac Varney Sons Company. In politics Mr. Varney is a Republican. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist. On October 29, 1862, he married Phebe E. Buffum, daughter of Cyrus and Lydia (Estes) Buffum, of North Berwick. Her father, born October 19, 1800, died October, 1842, was a farmer and a dealer in real estate. Cyrus and Lydia Buffum were the parents of seven children: Edward, Charles, Samuel, Maria, Louisa, Phebe E. and Hannah. Mrs. Varney's great-grandparents were Samuel and Hannah (Varney) Buffum, and she is a descendant in the eighth generation of Robert and Tamsin Buffum, who came from England about the year 1638, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Varney have had children: 1. Louise B., born August 8, 1864. 2. Edward

B., born January 10, 1869. 3. George, born January 10, 1869. 4. William R., born February 11, 1871, died June 23, 1898.

General George Varney, born VARNEY in Levant, Maine, July 30, 1834, is the son of Paul and Eliza (Freethy) Varney, the former of Dover, New Hampshire, the latter of York, Maine, grandson of Ebenezer Varney, and great-grandson of Zaccheus Varney. He attended the public schools of his native town, was for a time in the Chauncey Hall School of Boston, also in various schools in Bangor, and finally took a course in East Corinth Academy, Maine. In 1853 he accepted a position as clerk with Charles Hayward & Company, wholesale grocers in Bangor, and in 1860 was admitted as a member of the firm. His labors for the company were interrupted by the civil war, but at the close of the contest he resumed his old relations with the concern, and as the older members of the firm had all died, the business was incorporated under the former name in 1902, and General Varney, to whose excellent management much of its prosperity was owing, was made president of the corporation. Their trade extends throughout that section of the country in which Bangor is located. General Varney was major in a regiment of state militia at the outbreak of the civil war, and this regiment was equipped and mustered into the United States service for a period of two years. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in August, 1861; upon the resignation of the colonel he was made colonel, having commanded the regiment while Colonel Roberts was on furlough. He served in the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, throughout the war, was a prisoner for several weeks in 1862 in Libby prison, and was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg. At the conclusion of the contest he was made brevet brigadier-general. He is a supporter of Republican principles and served one term in the state legislature. General Varney is associated with a number of organizations, among them being: Maine Commandery of the Military Order Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic; Army and Navy Clubs of New York City and of Washington, District of Columbia; St. Andrews Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Johns Commandery, No. 3; member and was commander of B. H. Beale Post, No. 12, Grand Army

of the Republic; Cumberland Club of Portland, Maine; and Tarratine Club of Bangor. He was married in 1865 to Jane Moore, daughter of Franklin Smith, of Waterville, Maine, and had two children, one of whom died in youth. Mrs. Varney died in 1881. The surviving child, Helen, married John L. Cutler, a commission merchant of New York City. Their children are: Mary, Margaret Varney, Eleanor, Constance and George.

(For preceding generation see Percival Lowell I.)

(II) Richard, second son of LOWELL Percival and Rebecca Lowell, was born in 1602 in England, and died August 5, 1682, at Newbury, Massachusetts. He came from Bristol, England, with his father, in the ship "Jonathan," landed at Boston, in 1639, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1670, in a deed, he is called "gentleman." He married his first wife, Margaret, in England, and she died in Newbury, January 27, 1642. He married (second) at Newbury, Margaret ———, born November 27, 1604, who was living as his widow in 1685-86. By his first wife he had four children, all born at Newbury: Percival, Rebecca, born January 27, 1642, Samuel, 1644, and Thomas, September 28, 1649.

(III) Percival (2), eldest son of Richard and Margaret Lowell, was born in 1639-40, at Newbury, Massachusetts, and in the records is called "yeoman." He married, September 7, 1664, Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Fowler) Chandler, and she died February 5, 1708, at Newbury. They had six children, as follows: 1. Richard, born December 25, 1668. 2. Captain Gideon. 3. Samuel, born January 13, 1675-76; he went to Falmouth, Maine, with his brother Gideon, where they were granted land. 4. Edmund, born September 24, 1684. 5. Margaret. 6. Johanna, born about 1690.

(IV) Captain Gideon, second son of Percival (2) and Mary (Chandler) Lowell, was born September 3, 1672, at Newbury, and died at Amesbury, Massachusetts, before 1753; in his will he calls himself "yeoman," and when his will is executed he is called "captain." In 1696 his name appears on the records as cordwainer, and in 1706 as mariner and coaster. He removed to Amesbury about 1719, and became the owner of several vessels, which he also built. He took his wife Miriam with him on many of his voyages, and at least one of his children were born on such trips, and probably more. In 1728-29 he and his brother Samuel purchased land in Falmouth (now

Portland), Maine, and he was then voted freeman at that place, and had the ear-mark of his cattle recorded. He never resided in that town, but transferred his land to his son Abner. In 1690 Captain Lowell was a soldier in the First Expedition to Canada. He had a wharf at the mouth of the Powow river, where he landed his "Rhum" and "Shugar" from the West Indies, and other cargoes. Captain Gideon was a good financier, and amassed a considerable fortune. He married (first) July 7, 1692, Miriam (Mary) Swett, by whom he had ten children, and (second) June 4, 1735, Widow Elizabeth Colby, by whom he had no children. His children were: Mary, born 1692-93; Lieutenant John, February 1, 1696-97, in South Carolina, while on a voyage; Captain Samuel, about 1698; Gideon, about 1700; Stephen, February 19, 1703; Corporal Moses, about 1705; Hannah, April 11, 1707; Joseph, about 1709; Abner; Jonathan, March 24, 1714.

(V) Abner, seventh of the eight sons of Captain Gideon and Miriam (Swett) Lowell, was born November 29, 1711, and died in 1761. In 1737 he removed to Falmouth, Maine, and settled at Clarks Point, on land given him by his father; he lived there for the remainder of his life, being drowned there in sight of his home. He was one of a company stationed in Fort Pemaquid in one of the Indian wars, and May 26, 1747, while out with a party of fifteen they were ambushed, ten of the party being killed and three captured; he was badly wounded in the wrist, but escaped and saved the boy (Ezekiel) Webb, who was with him. By the good care and nursing of a neighbor woman his hand was saved, but was useless ever after. He married (first) September 26, 1737, at Hampton Falls, Lydia Purrington, and is supposed to have married (second) Joanna Richards, born March 16, 1719, of Boston, Massachusetts, though the record of this second marriage cannot be found. By his first wife he had five children: Mary, born July 30, 1738, at Falmouth; Captain Abner, December 28, 1740 (was a captain in the revolutionary war); Joshua, John and Lydia.

(VI) John, third and youngest son of Abner and Lydia (Purrington) Lowell, was born August 11, 1748, and died at Windham, Maine, in 1838. He was a joiner, lived first at Falmouth, Maine, then for a time at Harrison and Westbrook, and about 1785 removed to Windham, Maine. He was accounted the best joiner of Old Falmouth, working much for Brigadier General Preble, and lived for

some time in his family. He and his brother Joshua worked in partnership. He married Mary Chapman or Chatman, of Westbrook, Maine, and had ten children, as follows: Samuel Waldo; Edward, born 1781, at Portland; Mary, who died unmarried in 1837-38, aged seventy-one; Simon C., born April 24, 1784; Alexander, 1788; James; Salome, died an infant; William, died of brain fever; Jane Moody, born March 25, 1804; John, died four years of age.

(VII) James, fifth son of John and Mary (Chapman) Lowell, was born March 20, 1789, and died February 23, 1884. He learned the tailor's trade at Portland, Maine, and settled at Westbrook, but removed to Windham. He was a farmer, and good Quaker, and at the age of eighty-eight years was in good health, bright and cheerful, and able to tell a good story. He married, August 20, 1814, in Westbrook, Mercy Hawkes, and had three children: Jane, Nathaniel Hawkes and Edward Jones.

(VIII) Jane, only daughter of James and Mercy (Hawkes) Lowell, was born November 26, 1815, and died at Brunswick, Maine, October 28, 1867. She married, September 25, 1836, Joel Varney. (See Varney, VII.)

"By ascending to an association with our ancestors; by contemplating their example and studying their character; by partaking their sentiments and imbibing their spirit; by accompanying them in their toils; by sympathizing in their sufferings, and rejoicing in their successes and their triumphs—we mingle our own existence with theirs and seem to belong to their age. And in a like manner by contemplating the probable fortunes of those who are coming after us; by attempting something which may promote their happiness and leave some not dishonorable memorial of ourselves for their regard when we shall sleep with the fathers, we protract our own earthly being and seem to crowd whatever is future as well as all that is past, into the narrow compass of our earthly existence."—Daniel Webster.

(I) Robert Bradish embarked from Harwich and came over in the ship "Defence," and was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635. He bought a house and lot of John Steel on the corner of Harvard and Holyoke streets, where the Holyoke house now stands, and owned tillage beyond the village. The first name of his wife was Mary and she died in childbirth. The next year he married Vashti ———. Robert died in 1659, and after

his death she kept the village ordinary. Mary Bradish had one child Joseph, and Vashti was the mother of Samuel, James, Hannah and Mary.

(II) Joseph, only son of Robert and Mary Bradish, was born in Cambridge, in May, 1638, dying in 1725. He lived in Sudbury, of Wayside Inn notoriety, also in Framingham, but returned to Cambridge to reside. The forename of his wife was Mary and by her he had Mary, Hannah, Joseph, James, Ruth and John.

(III) Deacon John, youngest son of Joseph and Mary Bradish, was born the year his father returned to Cambridge, and we are not sure whether he was a native of that college burg or of Framingham. Suffice it to say, the deacon was very prominent in church affairs and served on the committee to consult with the pastor respecting measures to promote a reformation. This important body continued to exist for fifty years. The wife who bore him all his children was Hepsibah Billings and the baptismal record follows: Hannah, John, James, Elizabeth, Jonathan, William, Ebenezer, Sarah, Rebecca, Mary and Isaac. Hepsibah died in 1735, and three years later he married Mrs. Abigail Tucker, who survived him thirty years.

(IV) Jonathan, second son of Deacon John and Hepsibah (Billings) Bradish, was born in Cambridge, September 16, 1713, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1788, having passed the three score mark and lived to see his country achieve its independence and start on its predestined course of national greatness and of empire. The old Bradish mansion in Charleston where Jonathan lived was on the opposite corner of Union and Maine streets and was a wooden house painted yellow and stood somewhat back from the street in a yard in which were lombardy, poplar, and balm of Gilead trees. Near it was the gunsmith shop of Abijah Moore. After her parent's death, Catherine, a maiden lady of refinement, resided in the house. It went out of the family in 1837 and Union block now stands on its former site. In 1735 Jonathan married Abigail Johnson, born in 1714, died in 1803. The birth record as given: Mary, Billings, Jonathan, Abigail, David, Susannah, Eleazer, Catherine and John.

(V) Major David, third son of Jonathan and Abigail (Johnson) Bradish, was born in Charlestown, and removed to Portland, Maine. He raised a company of minutemen and marched to Cambridge in 1774, was commissioned a major in Colonel Bigelow's regi-

ment and served throughout the war. The major was a brave officer, beloved by his men and respected by his superiors. In war he stood amid the din and smoke of battle; in peace he lived in the plaudits of his countrymen and secure in the decorations he had won. He died at a serene old age, leaving to his posterity a name they can mention with pardonable pride. He married Abiah Merrill, July, 1776, a few days after our independence was declared, and his rejoicings were of a two-fold character, the freedom of his country in which he had taken a no inconspicuous part and his marriage. Their children were: Mary, Levi, Eunice, Elizabeth, Abigail, David and Sarah. Major Bradish died in 1818.

(VI) David (2), youngest son of Major David (1) and Abiah (Merrill) Bradish, was born in Portland. He had a son Martin.

(VII) Martin, son of David (2) Bradish, was born in Portland, May 2, 1815, the month before the battle of Waterloo. He removed to Eastport and conducted a bakery. He married Louisa, daughter of Calvin Gilson, of Buckfield, Maine, and had two boys, Martin, and Walter F., the subject of the next paragraph.

(VIII) Walter F., second son of Martin and Louisa (Gilson) Bradish, was born in Eastport, September 7, 1844. While still a pupil in the public schools, imbued with the martial spirit of his great-grandfather, Walter F. enlisted in Company I, Twenty-Eighth Maine Regiment, and served in the Nineteenth Army Corps under General Banks in the siege of Port Hudson, and Fort Donaldson, Louisiana. Private Bradish was in General T. W. Sherman's division, General Nickerson's brigade. The battle was fought May 27, 1863, and the position of the Twenty-eighth was on the extreme left of the Union line. He participated in the charge of Nickerson's men at two o'clock in the afternoon in which the brigade was terribly cut up. It was at this battle that General Neal Dow was wounded. After his return from the front he engaged in the bakery business with his father and eventually bought him out. Mr. Bradish is a member of the board of trade of Eastport; Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Eastport Royal Arch Chapter, No. 10; St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar; of Kora Temple, Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and has been advanced eighteen degrees in the consistory of Scottish Rite Masonry. He was charter member of Eastport Lodge, No. 880, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to Meade

Post, No. 40, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Bradish has served on the board of education and votes the Republican ticket. He is liberal in his religious belief and friendly toward all. He married Frances R. Swett, of Eastport, and she was killed in the railroad accident at Atlantic City, October 28, 1906. Mr. Bradish married (second) Rena Spoor, of Cocksackie, New York. The children of Walter F. and Frances R. (Swett) Bradish were christened and born as follows: 1. Arthur Jefferson, May 4, 1871, died May 22, 1908. 2. Scott Philson, April 6, 1873, married Mary McCulloch, of Calais, Maine. 3. Frank Lester, January 20, 1875, married Ethel Calder, of Campobello, New Brunswick. 4. Ralph Walter, February 12, 1880, married Nancy Conklin, of Somerville, Massachusetts. 5. and 6. Murray Swett and Donald Dunbar (twins).

There are various traditions relative to the origin of the Larrabees of America, all resting upon inconclusive evidence. That the name is of French origin is little doubted, and that the family is of Huguenot extraction is generally credited, but nothing is definitely known as to who was the immigrant ancestor of any of the various families of Larrabee, or when the "settler" came to these shores. For a portion of the following account of the family, credit is due to G. T. Ridlon's "Saco Valley Settlements and Families."

(I) Stephen Larrabee is stated in a petition by Isaac Larrabee, of Lynn, Massachusetts, dated March 6, 1732, to be the father of sons named Stephen, William, John, Thomas, Samuel, Isaac, Benjamin, Ephraim, and a daughter Jane. The same names, with the addition of the name of Hannah as the daughter of Jane, are mentioned in the will of William Larrabee, of Malden, Massachusetts, made October 24, 1692, in which they are mentioned as "loving kinsmen and kinswomen."

(II) Thomas, evidently the fourth son of Stephen Larrabee, seems to have removed from Malden, Massachusetts, to North Yarmouth, Maine. The year 1660 is given as the date of his birth. He owned land in Scarborough in 1681, was a resident as early as 1683, but when the war with the Indians broke out in 1686 he fled with the other inhabitants of that district to Kittery or Portsmouth, and there some of his children were born and married. In 1720, soon after the second settlement of Scarborough, Thomas Larrabee returned to his plantation, was present at the

meeting for the organization of the town government in 1720, and resided in the town two years, next following, and April 19, 1723, with his son Anthony was killed by the Indians while at work in a field at some distance from his house. The place where they were at work was called the ten-acre home lot. They were buried on the west side of the Block Point road, not far from the scene of the tragedy. Thomas Larrabee was an industrious citizen and highly esteemed. The names of seven persons supposed to be his children are given, as follows: Anthony, Eleanor, Thomas, Jane, Hannah, John and Benjamin.

(III) Benjamin, seventh child and fourth son of Thomas Larrabee, lived on Pleasant Hill in Scarborough. He died December 17, 1763, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried in Block Point cemetery. He married, December 4, 1724, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Johnson, of Kittery. She died December 26, 1789, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. They had eight children: William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah, Lydia, Benjamin, Miriam and Jonathan.

(IV) Benjamin (2), sixth child and second son of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (John-son) Larrabee, was born May 23, 1740, and died April 17, 1829. He was a patriot soldier and the "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution" contains the following record of him: "Captain; engaged July 1, 1775; service, 6 months 16 days, on seacoast in Cumberland County; also, official record of a ballot by the House of Representatives, dated February 5, 1776; said Larrabee chosen second major, Col. Jonathan Mitchell's (Second Cumberland County) regiment of Massachusetts Militia; appointment concurred in by Council February 7, 1776; reported commissioned Feb. 7, 1776." He was a man of action and a leader among his townsmen. He married, July 28, 1778, Hannah Skillings, who died September 26, 1828, aged eighty-one. The children were: Hannah, Benjamin and Joseph.

(V) Benjamin (3), the elder of the two sons of Benjamin (2) and Hannah (Skillings) Larrabee, was born June 24, 1781, and died February 25, 1823. He was a prosperous farmer in Scarborough, a well informed and popular man, and served as selectman and represented his town in the legislature. He married, October 10, 1805, Susanna Libby, who was born in Scarborough, November 16, 1784, daughter of Seth and Lydia (Jordan) Libby. She died May 17, 1846,

aged sixty-two years. They had seven children: Mary, John, Benjamin, Seth L., Hannah, Jordan L. and Albion K. P.

(VI) Benjamin (4), second son of Benjamin (3) and Susanna (Libby) Larrabee, was born in Scarborough, August 8, 1810, died in Portland, August 2, 1874. He was a carpenter and settled in Portland about 1834; he passed the remainder of his life there. He was a Democrat in political faith and was customs inspector at Portland from 1852 to 1860. He was a member of the Congregational church, and is spoken of as a very worthy man. He married, October 4, 1836, Harriet Jane Pearson, born in 1817, died in Portland, July 22, 1841, daughter of George H. and Harriet (Rice) Pearson. They had one child, George H. P., whose sketch follows.

(VII) George Henry Pearson, only child of Benjamin (4) and Harriet Jane (Pearson) Larrabee, was born in Portland, January 31, 1841. He is a farmer and lumber surveyor, and resides at Pride's Corner. He is a member of the Free Masons. He votes the Republican ticket, but has never held or sought public office. He married (first) July 30, 1862, Jane Boyes Phillips, born in Portland, August 18, 1841, died June 3, 1877, daughter of Warren and Mary (Parker) Phillips, of Portland. He married (second) July 16, 1878, Ella Margaretta Everett, born in Bath, Maine, May 25, 1847, daughter of Timothy and Sarah L. (Hudson) Everett, of Bath. Mr. Everett followed the sea for many years, was a master mariner, and sailed principally to South America, Australia and India. The children of George H. P. and Jane Boyes (Phillips) Larrabee were: Harriet Jane and Elizabeth P. Harriet J., born May 17, 1863, graduated from the Portland high school in 1883, and married Frederick A. Tompson (see Tompson IX). Elizabeth P. died in infancy. Mr. Larrabee's children by his second wife are: 1. George P., born in Scarboro, June 23, 1881, is a druggist in Presque Isle, Maine; he married Mary Collins. 2. Winnifred S., born Westbrook, July 8, 1885, married Harold V. Goodhue. 3. Sarah E., born Westbrook, September 21, 1886. 4. Lena, born Westbrook, April 3, 1888.

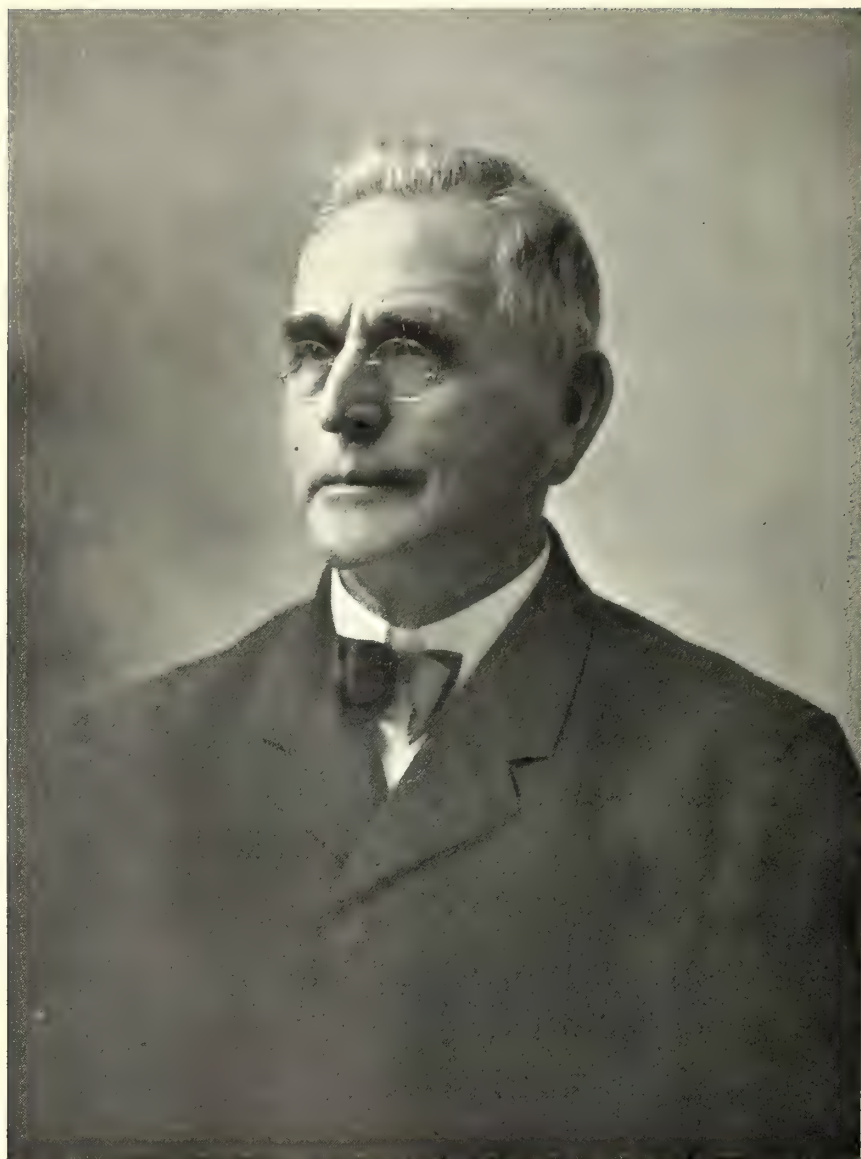
(VI) Jordan L., sixth child and fourth son of Benjamin (3) and Susanna (Libby) Larrabee, was born in Scarborough, June 4, 1818, died April 8, 1884. He was a farmer and also engaged in carpentering. He was intelligent and honorable and served his townsmen several years as a member of the board

of selectmen. He married, November 9, 1849, Caroline F. Beals, born November 28, 1826, daughter of Benjamin and Francis (Leonard) Beals, of Leeds. She died July 29, 1907, aged eighty years. Two children were born of this union: Albion W. and Seth L. Albion W. was born August 20, 1852, took a course in medicine at Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated in 1873, practiced his profession in Saco and Scarborough, and died in the latter town September 29, 1892. He married, in Boston, October 11, 1873, Susan Brown, of Portland, who survives him.

(VII) Seth L., second son of Jordan L. and Caroline F. (Beals) Larrabee, was born in Scarborough, January 22, 1855. His boyhood was passed on the ancestral homestead, about equally divided between attending the district school and in the performance of the labor necessary on the farm. Later he fitted for college in Westbrook Seminary, from which he graduated in 1870. He entered Bowdoin College in 1871 and graduated from that institution with the class of 1875. He taught several terms in the common schools while pursuing his college course, and after his graduation was instructor of languages one year in Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vermont. In 1876 he entered the law office of Strout & Gage in Portland, where he studied until admitted to the Cumberland bar in October, 1878. He immediately opened an office in Portland and soon built up a large practice, having for his patrons many of the prominent business men of Portland and the surrounding territory. For nearly thirty years "his commanding figure and his masterly conduct of cases have been well known in the Maine Courts." "Mr. Larrabee is a Republican and his influence in political circles, his ability to win and keep friends, and his social popularity have combined," says the Bench and Bar of Maine, "to render him an important factor in the party to which he has rendered important service." In 1880 he was elected register of probate for Cumberland county, and filled that place for nine years. In 1891 he was elected city solicitor for Portland, and re-elected in 1893. In 1895 and again in 1897 he was chosen representative to the state legislature. On the assembling of that body after his second election he was its sole choice as a candidate for the speakership, and was elected to that office without a dissenting vote, and filled it with dignity, ability and a charm of personal manner seldom equalled. His business qualifications and critical judgment have placed him in a num-



Seth L. Larabee.



James Morrell Carrover

ber of responsible trusts. For many years past he has been an influential member of the Portland Board of Trade. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Casco and of the Portland Loan and Building Associations, in both of which he is a director, treasurer and attorney. He was also an original incorporator and president of the Portland & Yarmouth Electric Railway Company; and was one of the founders of the Chapman National Bank, of which he was vice-president and director until the death of Mr. Cullen C. Chapman, March 22, 1903, and was then elected to the presidency of that institution. He was instrumental in chartering and founding the Mercantile Trust Company, of which he is vice-president, trustee and attorney. The care of various estates has also been placed in Mr. Larrabee's hands, and in all these positions he has proved himself to be conservative yet progressive, prudent yet active and alert. He is a Mason and a member of Atlantic Lodge, a Knight of Pythias and member of Bromhall Lodge, No. 3. He is a member of Cumberland Club and many other social and civic organizations. For two years he served as captain of the First Battery, Maine National Guard. Seth L. Larrabee married, October 21, 1880, Lulu B. Sturtevant, of Scarborough, who was born February 1, 1858, daughter of Joseph and Harriet M. (Bartels) Sturtevant. They have two children: Sydney Bartels, born July, 1881; and Leon Sturtevant, December, 1882.

(For earlier generations see preceding sketch.)

(III) John, one of the LARRABEE younger children of Thomas Larrabee and wife, who resided at Scarborough, married Mary Ingersoll, of Kittery, January 13, 1726, and by this union the following children were born: 1. Deborah, born July 24, 1728, married her cousin, Isaac Larrabee, and settled in Machias, Maine, where she survived her husband and reached the exceptional age of one hundred years. She was the first white woman within the town and her descendants are very numerous. 2. Solomon, married Elizabeth Winters. 3. John. 4. Mary. 5. Stephen. 6. Phebe. 7. Philip. 8. Eunice. 9. John. 10. Jonathan.

(IV) Philip, seventh child of John and Mary (Ingersoll) Larrabee, was born March 3, 1744, married Sally Smith, of Berwick, and settled in Scarborough, where he died August 22, 1821, aged about seventy-seven years.

(V) John (2), son of Philip and Sally

(Smith) Larrabee, was born August 5, 1769. He was a farmer, and later in life became a timber and lumber dealer, being a resident of Wales, Maine, where he resided from 1793 to the time of his death in 1854. He was a staunch old-time Democrat, and in religion a believer in the Universalist faith. He married Susan Andrews, a native of Wales, Maine, and their children were: Presina, Hannah, Philip, John, Daniel, William (died young), and William, who grew to manhood.

(VI) Daniel, son of John (2) and Susan (Andrews) Larrabee, born July 2, 1805, in Wales, Maine, died March 4, 1883, in Gardiner. In his youth and young manhood he farmed, but at the age of about nineteen years entered the ship-yards at Bath, Maine, where he learned the ship-building trade. In 1838 he went to Louisiana, as a superintendent for the government, looking after the cutting of live oaks, which timber was used in ship-building. After one year in the south, and early in the forties, he, in company with his brothers, Philip and John Larrabee, went to Virginia and engaged in the business of getting out ship-frames, which they supplied to Bath ship-builders. They continued in this business until 1861, when Daniel returned to Gardiner, where he engaged in the staple and fancy grocery business, with Cyrus Libby. This partnership was in effect until the death of Mr. Libby, when his brother, Samuel W. Libby, came into the firm, and this firm conducted the business until 1870, when Mr. Larrabee retired and resided on his farm, which he still retained. He was a Democrat until 1862, then threw his vote and influence with the Republican party, and became a prominent figure in city government, holding the office of councilman, and at another time was elected alderman. He was a member of the Gardiner Commandery of Knights Templar, and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Devoted to Christianity, he had his church home with the Baptist denomination, and was deacon many years. He was married to Sabrina Ricker, born May 16, 1802, in Milton, New Hampshire, died February 23, 1882, in Gardiner, Maine. Their children were: Statira, Jane, James M., Ezra K., who died in infancy.

(VII) James Morrill, third child of Daniel and Sabrina (Ricker) Larrabee, was born December 4, 1833, in Wales, Maine. He secured a good education at the public schools of his native place, which he attended several years, then spent three years at the Maine Seminary, at Kent's Hill, and also one year at

Phillips Exeter Academy. After obtaining his education, he clerked one year for John Stone in the retail grocery business. Not feeling satisfied with that line of merchandising, he took a position in the dry-goods house of Frost & Judkins, at Gardiner, remaining there one year. In 1857 he taught school in the New Mills district, one term in Gardiner. In 1858 he taught the Highland grammar school, and continued in that school for three years, resigning on account of his health. He next joined his father on the farm, where he resided until 1879. From 1880 to 1884 he resided in Pennsylvania, where he was agent for Appleton's American Encyclopedia. Returning from Pennsylvania to Gardiner, in July, 1885, he was appointed judge of the municipal court. Among the various public positions he has held are those of assessor, and overseer of the poor, from 1864 to 1869; also president of both branches of the Gardiner city government. Mr. Larrabee has been a member of Herman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., since 1855; of Jerusalem Chapter, for the same period; the Maine Commandery of Knights Templar since 1856. He was master of the lodge in 1860, and is the senior living past-master of the lodge, and has been secretary of the same since 1894. He was the first high priest of Lebanon Chapter, serving in 1864-65. In 1862 he was elected commander of the Maine Commandery, serving five years, and in the seventies he was again elected and served two years. He was master of the council for twenty years; grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Maine, 1868-69; deputy grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, 1867-68; senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1905. Mr. Larrabee was among the patriotic defenders of the Union cause during the civil war period, having been a member of the Eleventh Maine regimental band from September 8, 1861, to August 19, 1862, when they were discharged from further service, by act of congress. He is numbered among the active members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married to Priscilla Woodward, daughter of Amos and Nancy (Mussey) Woodward; the date of her birth was January 13, 1834, in Winthrop. Their children were: Edgar W., Harry E., Daniel, James M., Joseph H., Edith M. and Helen W. (twins), and Austin P.

This is one of the surnames
 SAWYER which probably arose from an
 occupation, and has been hon-
 ored in America since its transportation by

many leading citizens of various states. It has figured conspicuously in the United States senate, in the ministry, in law and in the various callings pursued by the American people. It is ably and numerously represented in Massachusetts and has contributed its proportion to the progress and development of the state. Within a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth it appears in the records of the settlements of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and this patronymic of Sawyer has been borne and honored by men who have been successful leaders in nearly all the walks of life. As pioneers they showed those qualities of character which planted civilization in a land inhabited with savages, and under conditions that would have disheartened any but the strongest and bravest. Their hardihood and Christian fortitude made them fit instruments for the advancement of civilization upon the underlying foundation principles, the object which is the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." As defenders of these principles they were ever ready to face death, as the records of the early Indian wars in New England show, as well as those of the revolution, and in later years when their country required defenders. It is a matter of record that eighteen members of the Sawyer family from Lancaster, Massachusetts, alone were in the military service at the same time during the revolution, and that one company recruited in that town was officered from captain down by Sawyers. John Sawyer (or Sayer) was a farmer in Lincolnshire, England, where he is supposed to have been a landholder also. He was the father of three sons: William, Edward and Thomas, who left England on the ship commanded by Captain Parker, and settled in Massachusetts about 1636.

(I) William Sayer, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1613, probably in England. He was in Salem, Massachusetts, and later in Wenham, from 1640 to 1645. His name at that time was spelled Sayer. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1678, and became a member of the First Baptist Church in Boston, with his wife and several others of Newbury in 1681. It is probable that he had then resided in Newbury for forty years. A branch of the First Baptist Church was formed in Newbury in 1682, and William and John Sayer and others were among its members. He was still living in 1697, and his estate was administered by his son-in-law, John Emery, in March, 1703. The name of his wife was Ruth, and his children were: John, Samuel,

Ruth, Mary (died young), Sarah, Hannah (died young), William, Frances (died young), Mary, Stephen A., Hannah and Frances.

(II) John, eldest child of William Sawyer, or Sayer, was born August 24, 1645, in Newbury, and bought land in Haverhill in 1669; he probably lived in that town for a time. He was a member of the Baptist church of Newbury with his parents in 1682, and died March, 1689, his death being recorded in Salem. He married, February 18, 1676, in Newbury, Sarah, fifth daughter of John Poore, of Newbury. She was granted administration of his estate March 25, 1690, and it was divided in November, 1697. She married (second) November 27, 1707, Joseph Bailey. John and Sarah (Poore) Sawyer were the parents of Ruth, William, Sarah, John (died young), Jonathan, David and John.

(III) David, fourth son of John and Sarah (Poore) Sawyer, was born January 13, 1687, in Newbury, and settled in that part of Kittery which is now Eliot, Maine. He was there married, February 28, 1711, to Elinor Frost, daughter of Nicholas Frost, a beaver trader, and his wife, Mary (Small) Frost. He probably passed his life in Eliot, as the marriage and the births of all his children are recorded there. They were: John, Mary, David, Jonathan, Sarah and Steven.

(IV) David (2), son of David (1) and Elinor (Frost) Sawyer, was born February 12, 1715, in Eliot, and early settled in Pepperellboro, now Saco, Maine. He served as a soldier of the revolution from that town. No record of his marriage or children appears, but he is known to have been the father of the next mentioned.

(V) Abner, son of David (2) Sawyer, was born about 1757 in Saco, and died there November 15, 1823. He was a revolutionary soldier, like his father. By engaging in ship-building he accumulated a considerable fortune, and was able to give each of his sons a good farm. He married Mary Staples, who was born about 1760 in Saco, and died April 12, 1842. These records are from their tombstones in Saco. They had a family of ten children who married into the best families of the neighborhood, and were evidently of good social standing.

(VI) Captain Mark, son of Abner and Mary (Staples) Sawyer, was born December 13, 1799, in Saco, and in common with his brother was a seafaring man and the commander of a vessel. When he retired from the sea he settled upon the farm inherited from his father in the town of Saco, where he died

April 15, 1865, at the age of sixty-five years. He married, April 21, 1825, Asenath Patterson, born March 27, 1803, died July 14, 1866, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Sawyer) Patterson (see Patterson III). Their children who survived the period of infancy were: 1. Cordelia, wife of Captain George Titcomb. 2. Horace Bacon, mentioned below. 3. Greenleaf, who died upon the paternal homestead. 4. Charles Evans, who now resides in Saco. 5. Sarah, married Edward Stiles, of Saco.

(VII) Horace Bacon, eldest son of Captain Mark and Asenath (Patterson) Sawyer, was born February 16, 1830, in Saco, where he grew up and began his education in the common school. He was subsequently a student at Kent's Hill, Maine, and in the school of Theology at Concord, New Hampshire. He became a member of the Vermont Methodist Conference on probation, and was first stationed as a pastor at Hartland, and subsequently at Putney, Vermont. He removed from the latter place to Maine and was pastor of the church at Wells, in 1862-64. For three years he engaged in business and subsequently returned to Vermont, where he was ordained in the Baptist church and occupied a **pastorate** for some years in Danbury, New Hampshire, where he was very successful. He returned to business life again until 1873, when he was made pastor of a church in Albion, Maine. In 1875 he retired from the ministry, and after five years of business life settled on a farm in Brunswick, Maine, where he continued nine years. He then sold the farm and removed to Turner, Maine, whence he went to Massachusetts and died at Haverhill in that state, at the age of sixty-three years. Although Mr. Sawyer was generally conceded to be a speaker of interest and ability upon religious matters by those who heard him, he was naturally independent in his thoughts and unusually free in the expression of those thoughts for those times. This tendency grew upon him the more he thought upon religious matters, causing him to frequently resign positions where he felt that he could not longer continue with a free conscience. He was a member of the Masonic order and was an active and prominent citizen, and while residing in Albion was supervisor of schools. He married, July 31, 1860, at White River Junction, Vermont, Clarissa Jane Carter, daughter of Horace Black and Ruth J. (Wood) Carter, of Lebanon, New Hampshire (see Carter, VIII). She was born March 15, 1841. Her children were: Sarah, Asenath, George Mark, Harvey Lincoln, Clarence

Evans and Clara Mabel. The oldest daughter is a music teacher and the eldest son engaged in business. The second son died at the age of twenty-one years. The third is the subject of the following paragraph. The younger daughter is the wife of Williard O. Copithorn, a dentist, of Natick, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Clarence Evans, third son of Rev. Horace B. and Clarissa J. (Carter) Sawyer, was born August 7, 1869, in Wilmot, New Hampshire, and was about six years of age when his parents removed to Brunswick, Maine. He attended the public schools of that town and the Adams Academy at Quincy, Massachusetts. While pursuing his education he was busily employed during spare time as a clerk in a grocery store in order to bear the expenses of his education. Later he engaged in teaching school and the funds thus earned were employed in pursuing a partial course at Bowdoin College in the class of 1893 and in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1895 and at once began the practice of his profession in Brunswick, where he has since continued, and has built up a fine reputation and remunerative practice. In 1908 he removed his residence to Portland because of his increasing professional employment at the county seat, but continues his law office at Brunswick, as well as one in the city. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias and cherishes the fraternal sentiments of these orders. He married, August 18, 1896, Blanche M., daughter of Captain John F. and Mary A. J. (Lovell) Brown. They are the parents of three children: Russell Fulton Brown, Lovell Brown and Louise Burton.

Mrs. Sawyer's ancestry was very early identified with the township of North Yarmouth, Maine. The first in the line of whom she has knowledge was Reuben Brown, whose wife was Elizabeth Parker. They were the parents of Moses, Benjamin, Joanna, Jeremiah, Rachel and Abigail, the last two being twins. Captain Jeremiah, third son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Parker) Brown, was born May 12, 1798. Though a shoemaker by trade, he began to follow the sea early in life, commanded the schooner "Phoenix," and carried the first load of stone to build Fort Sumter, famous in the civil war. He married, September 13, 1833, Eliza Ann Fulton, who was born in 1809, and they were the parents of Abigail Reade, Martha Ann, Mary Jane, John Fulton, Samuel Larrabee, Eliza Ellen, Harriet, Augusta and Charles Albert. Captain John Fulton, oldest son of Jeremiah and Eliza Ann

(Fulton) Brown, born August, 1842, followed the sea with marked success from 1862 to 1896. He served in the United States navy on the "Ohio," the "Santee," the "Sabine" and the "Florida." After the war he commanded the "Giles Loring," the "Ida M. Comery" and the "Jennie Phinney," which was built for him at Yarmouth, until 1886. Subsequently he sailed the brig "Screamer," "Elizabeth Winslow," "Henry B. Cleaves" and the bark "H. J. Libbey." He now resides on the Brown homestead at Bay View, Yarmouth. He married Mary Abbie Jane Lovell, of Gray, Maine, November 28, 1867, and they were the parents of: Hattie Fulton, Blanche May, Edmund Phinney, Burton Eugene and Gertrude Louise (twins), and John Millard. Blanche May, second daughter of Captain John F. and Mary A. J. (Lovell) Brown, was born May 8, 1874, in Yarmouth, Maine, and married, August 18, 1896, Clarence E. Sawyer, of Brunswick (see Sawyer VIII above.)

(For first generation see William Sawyer (Sayer) I.)

(II) William (2), third son of SAWYER William (1) and Ruth Sawyer, was born February 1, 1656, in Newbury, and settled in Wells, Maine. He was a soldier of the Narragansett campaign in 1675 and bought land in Wells in 1679 and 1685. The first date probably indicates the time of his settlement there. He was deputy to the general court in 1707, 1716-17 and died June 7, 1718. His will was dated three days previous to his death. He was married about 1677 to Sarah Littlefield, daughter of Francis and Rebecca Littlefield, of Wells, and granddaughter of Edmund Littlefield, who came from Tichfield, England, to Wells about 1637. She was born about 1650, and married (first) at Wells; she survived her second husband and was baptized and received into the church at Wells, July 27, 1718. She died in January, 1735. Their children were: Joseph, Frances, Daniel, Hannah and Ruth.

(III) Daniel, third son of William (2) and Sarah (Littlefield) Sawyer, was born May 26, 1683, in Wells, and seems to have resided there through life, dying between 1714 and 1716. The baptismal name of his wife was Sarah. After his death she married Joseph Hill, of Wells, the intention being published March 23, 1739. Daniel Sawyer's children were: William, Sarah, Lydia, Daniel and Hannah.

(IV) William (3), eldest son of Daniel and Sarah Sawyer, was born February 6, 1705, in Wells, and died there in 1768. His first wife

bore the name of Mary. The second was Love, daughter of Arthur Bragdon, of York, their intention being published March 30, 1734. Their children were: Phoebe, Sarah, Lydia, Daniel, Samuel, Mary, Sarah and William.

(V) William (4), youngest child of William (3) Sawyer and fourth child of his second wife, was born about 1740 in Wells, and probably settled in Cumberland. There is a family tradition that he with several companions walked from Gilmanton to Westbrook in the winter season because at that time the ice furnished a means of crossing the rivers. He had children: Benjamin, William, Rebecca, Asa and John.

(VI) William (5), second son of William (4) Sawyer, was born about 1766 and died February 8, 1856, in Pownal, Maine. He married Susanna Blake, of Harpswell, Maine, and settled in Pownal, same state. Susanna Blake's mother was Jane, daughter of Waitstill Weber. She was born 1731, died in 1797. The name of her husband was John Blake. Waitstill Weber was a son of Samuel Weber, born 1631 and killed by the Indians in 1716. Samuel Weber was a son of Wolfert Weber Jr., grandson of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, and was born 1604, and died 1670. The children of William and Susanna (Blake) Sawyer were: Benjamin, William, Jeremiah, Susan, Abigail, John, Charles, Charlotte and Rebecca.

(VII) Benjamin, eldest son of William (5) and Susanna (Blake) Sawyer, was born August 11, 1795, in Pownal. He married, January 26, 1825, Lydia Fields, of Freeport, Maine. Their children were: 1. Lydia, born June 26, 1825, married Simon Fickett. 2. Elijah F., September 24, 1827. 3. Lewis F., June 19, 1829, married Laura Plummer, of Alna, Maine. 4. Harriet B., November 2, 1832, married Joshua Witham, of Gray, Maine. 5. Melissa E., November 12, 1843, married Edward Bowie, of Durham, Maine.

(VIII) Elijah Field, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Fields) Sawyer, was born in Pownal, Maine, September 24, 1827, and died September 1, 1906. In early youth he removed with his parents to Cumberland, from thence to New Gloucester, and lived on a farm until he arrived at manhood and then took up his residence in Bath and became a prominent figure in the industrial and business life of that city. It was in the year 1847 that Mr. Sawyer went to Bath and began learning the trade of ship-carpentering in the yards of the late William D. Sewall, where he himself carried on busi-

ness in later years. In 1865, with Captain Guy C. Goss as his partner, under the firm style of Goss & Sawyer, the young ship-carpenter began his active business life and in that year built and launched the schooner "John Crooker"; but this was only the beginning in a small way of what soon became one of the largest firms in ship-building in New England. In 1872 B. F. Packard came into the firm, the name of which then changed to Goss, Sawyer & Packard, and the business was continued without material change in the personell of the partnership for about twelve or fourteen years and then was incorporated as the New England Shipbuilding Company. But during the years in which Mr. Sawyer was a member of the old firm of Goss & Sawyer and the successor firm of Goss, Sawyer & Packard, the yards built and put afloat two hundred vessels of all kinds to be used in the carrying trade. In 1886 Mr. Sawyer, in company with his son-in-law, D. Howard Spear, and Captain John R. Kelley, became organizers of the Kelley-Spear Company, builders of steam and sailing vessels, barges and lighters. Mr. Sawyer was president of the company from 1902 until the time of his death, and during the period of his connection with it the company built one hundred and forty-four vessels; and during all the years of his connection with the ship-building industry of Bath, the firms in which he was a partner and the company of which he was president constructed and launched a total of three hundred and forty-four vessels of all kinds, a greater number than stands to the credit of any other wooden ship-builder in this country. This has meant something to the business interests of Bath, with the hundreds and perhaps thousands of mechanics employed in the years in which Mr. Sawyer was financially interested, and it has meant something to the industrial history of the state of Maine.

During the long period of his business life Mr. Sawyer was an extensive employer of workmen, skilled mechanics most of them, and the state of Maine has yet to produce the man at the head of a great industrial enterprise who has been more considerate than he of the interests and comforts of wage-earners in his service, or the man more universally respected for the qualities of honesty, integrity and fairness, or the man who has at heart the best interests and welfare of the city in which Mr. Sawyer lived so long. In his nature there was neither arrogance, vanity nor selfish ambition, no thought to enrich himself at the ex-

pense of other men or profit by their misfortunes; neither was he ever unmindful of the claims of other interests than his own upon his time, as is shown by his service as a member of the city government of Bath, his devotion to and liberal support of the Free Will Baptist church. He was naturally of thoughtful mind, pious meditations, correct in his daily walk, always cheerful himself and every ready to contribute to the comfort of those about him, whether in counsel or financial aid, and his dispensations for charitable purposes, more than a few, were made quietly, so that attention should not be attracted to the donor. He was interested in a number of the best institutions of Bath, its churches, schools, and Old Ladies Home, and also held investments in other than the ship-building company of which he was the head. He was one of the incorporators of the Peoples' Safe Deposit and Savings Bank. On December 27, 1851, Mr. Sawyer married Sarah Noyes Marston, who was born June 27, 1830, and died May 28, 1904. Of this marriage five children were born: 1. Emma, died young. 2. Ada R., born May 25, 1856, married, December 27, 1876, D. Howard Spear. 3. George, died young. 4. Harry B., December 27, 1863. 5. Jennie M., September 27, 1867, died December 20, 1880.

(IX) Harry Banks, son of Elijah Field and Sarah Noyes (Marston) Sawyer, was born in Bath, Maine, December 27, 1863. He acquired his early education in the Bath public schools and his higher education at the Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1886. He took up school-teaching as a profession, going first to Washington, D. C., and from there to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he taught ten years in public schools. He returned to Bath in 1898 and was in the grain business for a time, then became associated with the Kelley-Spear Shipbuilding Company, as an assistant to his father, the president of the company and who felt the burden of advancing years. Upon the death of the elder Sawyer in 1906, Mr. Sawyer was elected treasurer of the company and is still in that office. In addition to these duties he also serves as trustee of the Peoples' Safe Deposit and Savings Bank and of the Bath Trust Company. In politics he is a Republican and has been somewhat interested in that field, having represented the seventh ward in the common council in 1902 and served as alderman from the same ward from 1903 to 1907. He is also prominent in fraternal circles, a member of Solar Lodge, No. 14, F. and A. M.; Montgomery and St. Ber-

nard R. A. C., No. 3; Dunlap Commandery, No. 5, K. T.; and Lodge No. 943, B. P. O. E. He also belongs to the Kennebec Yacht Club. Mr. Sawyer is a liberal supporter and with his family an attendant at the services of the Universalist church. He married, August 22, 1889, Gertrude Hannah Frank, daughter of Anthony and Arletta Frank, of Bath, born December 2, 1863. One child has been born to them, Jennie Mae Sawyer, June 28, 1894, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

(For early family history see preceding sketch.)

(I) John Sawyer was a farmer in Lincolnshire, England, where he is supposed to have been a landholder also. He was the father of three sons: William, Edward and Thomas, who left England on a ship commanded by Captain Parker, and settled in Massachusetts about 1636.

(II) Edward, son of John Sawyer, brought over with him from England his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Peaseley, and their children, Mary, Henry and James, and settled first in Ipswich, and then in Rowley, Massachusetts. No more is known of Edward or his wife.

(III) James, youngest child of Edward and Mary (Peaseley) Sawyer, was born in England and came to Massachusetts with his parents. He was a weaver, and settled in Gloucester, where he died May 31, 1703. One authority says that he is doubtless the son of Edward of Ipswich, while another, having searched the records of Ipswich, was unable to verify this. Beginning with the first appearance of James in Gloucester, his identity in connection with the generations succeeding, as herein mentioned, does not seem to admit of doubt. About a week before his death, James made his will which gave the names of his children then living. The diary of a clergyman tells of meetings held at the house of James, also of his being present at the death of a daughter there. James Sawyer married Sarah Bray, of Gloucester, born 1651, died April 24, 1727, probably a second wife. His children named in the will were: Thomas, John, Nathaniel, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Mary, Sarah and James.

(IV) John (2), second son of James Sawyer, was born in 1676, and died in 1760. In 1719 he moved with his family from Gloucester, Massachusetts, to Cape Elizabeth, Maine. He was buried in the graveyard at Meeting House Hill, Cape Elizabeth, and his store was standing at a recent date. He married Re-

becca Stanford, February 20, 1701. His children born before 1719 were: Job, Sarah, Mary, Rebecca, Bethiah, John, Jonathan, Daniel, and Joseph, next mentioned.

(V) Joseph, youngest child of John (2) and Rebecca (Stanford) Sawyer, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, May 7, 1711, and died March, 1800. He married Joanna Cobb, by whom he had Ebenezer, Mary, Lemuel, James, Jabez, John, Rachel, Mercy and Rebecca.

(VI) John (3), fourth son of Joseph and Joanna (Cobb) Sawyer, married at Blue Hill, Maine, January 20, 1768, Isabella Martin, of that place, where he lived. They subsequently removed to Buxton, and died there. Their children were: Sally, Hannah, Mary, John, Robert, Lemuel, Abigail, Joanna, David and Rachel.

(VII) John (4), eldest son of John (3) and Isabella (Martin) Sawyer, was born in Buxton, October 4, 1775, and died in Standish, May 6, 1849. The farm on which he lived is in that part of the town called Standish Neck, and on the main road which connects Standish Corner with Windham Upper Corner. His brother settled on an adjoining farm. John Sawyer married Grace Jenkins, who was born December 19, 1776, and died February 16, 1853, in Standish, daughter of Dennis Jenkins. Their children were: John, Dennis, Lemuel and Thomas.

(VIII) John (5), eldest child of John (4) and Grace (Jenkins) Sawyer, was born on the old farm in Standish, July 11, 1800, and died in Casco, October 18, 1870. He lived at first on a farm on the river road, a mile or more above South Windham Village. In 1829 he moved to Raymond, to live with Eli Longley, his father-in-law. Until the death of Mr. Longley, in 1839, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer assisted in keeping Mr. Longley's hotel there, and they conducted it afterward until 1864, when the hotel was sold and they went to Casco, to live with their daughter, Mrs. J. Frank Holden. John (5) Sawyer married, June 19, 1825, Rebecca Longley, who was born in Waterford, August 28, 1802, and died in Casco, February 24, 1879, daughter of Eli Longley.

Following is some account of Eli Longley, grandfather of Whitman Sawyer, mentioned below. Eli Longley was born December 13, 1762, and was the son of Robert and Anna Longley, of Bolton, Massachusetts. On March 9, 1784, he married Mary Whitcomb, daughter of John Whitcomb, of Bolton, a prominent man in town affairs, one of the committee of

correspondence in the revolutionary war, and a member of the general court of Massachusetts. In June, 1789, Eli Longley with his wife moved from Bolton to Waterford, Maine, when the first settlers were locating there. He immediately took a prominent part in the affairs of the growing town, and at his "log house, a sort of tavern," plantation meetings were held. Later he built the first hotel and store and was the first postmaster. His tavern was the social headquarters of the town, and his sign read "Eli Longley's Inn, 1797," the same sign being later in service for him at Raymond, Maine. In 1817 he sold the tavern with a view of locating in the west, but a brief experience altered his mind, and he tried to regain the tavern. Being unable to obtain it, he bought the hotel at Raymond so long known as Longley's, afterward as Sawyer's tavern, where he died in 1859. His old sign of 1797 was in time replaced by one reading "Lafayette House," which was retained by his successor. In 1807 John Ward, of Fryeburg, made for Mr. Longley at a cost of £80, a tall "grandfather's clock," which stood in the dining room of the tavern at Waterford, and in the bar room at Raymond, where for many years it was the standard time indicator for the village and for the traveling public. Having passed through the successive generations, the clock in 1904 is in the possession of his great-grandson, Edward E. Sawyer, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

The children of John and Rebecca Sawyer were: 1. Franklin, born May 23, 1826, died April 16, 1888. He lived many years in Portland, and during the latter part of his life held a responsible position in the custom house there. 2. Hamilton J., born February 9, 1828, died August 9, 1898. He left home at Raymond, at an early age, and went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he learned the machinist's trade. In 1849 the gold excitement led him to California, where he spent several years engaged in mining. He then returned to Lowell and established a small shop in which he carried on the business of machinist over thirty years. After a few years of retired life, he died and was buried at Lowell. 3. Mary Grace, born June 7, 1831, married George Walker. 4. Charles Carroll, born January 3, 1833, died June 27, 1904. During the civil war he had a lucrative appointment as sutler and furnished army supplies for several years. He afterward engaged in other lines of business, in Boston, and for many years lived in the vicinity of that city. He died and was buried at Waltham. 5. Caroline Peabody, born

October 20, 1835, died April 23, 1872; married Alvin B. Jordan, of Raymond. 6. Whitman, mentioned below. 7. Sarah Brooks, born May 1, 1840, married Jesse F. Holden, of Casco. 8. Jane Lamson, born June 17, 1842, married John Tukey, a soldier, died in 1864; she married (second) in 1870, William Henry Bickford.

(IX) Captain Whitman, fourth son of John (5) and Rebecca (Longley) Sawyer, was born in Raymond, June 10, 1838, and died in Portland, June, 1904. He lived in Raymond until his early manhood, and at the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services for the preservation of the union. Following is his war record: Compiled from official and authentic sources by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical and Benevolent Society, of which he was a member, duly signed and sealed: "Whitman Sawyer enlisted from Cumberland county, Maine, on the 10th day of September, 1862, to serve nine months, and was mustered into the United States service at Portland, Maine, on the 29th day of September, 1862, as first lieutenant of Captain Charles H. Doughty's Company 'C,' 25th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Francis Fessenden commanding. The Twenty-fifth was the second regiment from the Pine Tree State to enter the service of the United States for nine months duty, and was the first for that term to leave the State. It was mustered into the United States service at Portland on the 29th day of September, 1862, with the following field officers: Francis Fessenden, colonel; Charles E. Shaw, lieutenant-colonel; Alexander M. Tolman, major. The regiment left the State on the 16th of October for Washington, D. C., where it arrived on the 18th and went into camp on East Capitol Hill, where it was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, Casey's Division, 22d Corps, Defenders of Washington, and was immediately engaged in drills and evolutions of the line under General Casey. On Sunday, October 26th, the regiment moved, through a furious storm, to a camping ground on Arlington Heights, Virginia, immediately in front of the line of earth works for the defense of Washington, remaining here until March 24, 1863, constantly engaged in guarding Long Bridge on both sides of the Potomac and in constructing batteries and fortifications. In December, 1862, the Third Brigade of Casey's Division was broken up, and, with the Twenty-seventh Maine, the regiments were organized into the First Brigade of Casey's Division, with which it remained

until its final muster out. Although in no pitched battles, the command had a number of encounters with guerillas and marauding bands, in all of which it acquitted itself admirably. The said Whitman Sawyer was honorably discharged at Portland, Maine, on the 3d day of July, 1863, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment.

"He reenlisted at Augusta, Maine, on the 19th day of December, 1863, to serve three years or during the war, and was mustered into the United States service and commissioned as Captain of Company 'C,' Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Francis Fessenden commanding. The Thirtieth Maine was formed of exceptionally good soldierly material to a large extent, and also had a number of old men and discharged soldiers whose disability was only apparently removed, a large proportion of its officers and men, however, were experienced soldiers. The regiment was organized at Augusta, on the 9th day of January, 1864, with the following field officers, viz.: Francis Fessenden, colonel; Thomas H. Hubbard, lieutenant colonel; and Royal E. Whitman, major. On the 7th of February, being fully armed and equipped, the command proceeded to Portland, and from there embarked on the steamer "Merrimac," for New Orleans, where they arrived on the night of the 16th, thence moved up Bayou Teche to Franklin, Louisiana, where they were assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, Army of the Department of the Gulf, and later took in the Red River Expedition, and engagements at Sabine Cross Roads, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Clouterville, Alexandria, Mansura, Marksville, Yellow Bayou, Atchafalaya Bayou, and Morginzia, Louisiana. In July the regiment sailed from Morginzia for Virginia, reaching Fortress Monroe on the 18th, and was sent immediately to Deep Bottom, where it held a picket-line in the face of the enemy for twenty-four hours, and later took part in an engagement at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, and a number of skirmishes. The regiment lost two hundred and ninety by death while in service. The said Whitman Sawyer was brevetted major for brave and meritorious service, and while in line of duty contracted malaria from which he suffered a number of times for short periods. He was, however, at all times to be found at his post of duty, performing faithful and efficient service, and achieving an enviable record for bravery and soldierly bearing. He received a final

honorable discharge at Savannah, Georgia, on the 20th day of August, 1865, by reason of the close of the war."

Returning from the war Captain Sawyer settled in Falmouth, where for a few years till March, 1870, he was engaged in the grocery business. He then removed to Portland and formed a partnership in the livery stable business with the late N. S. Fernald. This firm did an extensive business and after a time was formed into a stock company and named after Mr. Sawyer the Whitman Sawyer Stable Company, he being the treasurer and business manager. Captain Sawyer was one of the strongest of Republicans and had often been honored with political positions. While living in Falmouth he represented that town in the legislature, 1869, and in 1892 was elected one of the legislative representatives from Portland. He was also in the city government from ward five, beginning as one of the councilmen and being advanced to alderman in 1885 and being re-elected in the following year when he was elected chairman of the board. For several years he was chairman of the board of prison inspectors, having been reappointed for the third time in December, 1903, by Governor Hill. He was a member of Windham Lodge of Masons and of Unity Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portland, and a prominent member of Bosworth Post, No. 2, Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he filled all the chairs. Captain Sawyer died at his residence, 650 Congress street, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery. In the annual report of the prison inspectors, they thus expressed their regret at the loss of their chairman: "In commencing this report we are sensibly reminded of our loss, and the loss of the whole state, in the death of Hon. Whitman Sawyer, late of Portland, who, with marked ability and efficiency served the State for nine years as chairman of the board of prison and jail inspectors. And we here record this expression of our esteem of his manly qualities, his unflinching charity, his loyalty to principles and faithful discharge of the duties of his office." Other bodies of which he was a member passed resolutions of sorrow over his death and commendation of his high character and sterling worth. A paragraph in one of the leading Portland papers stated: "Not only all old soldiers, but all good citizens regretted the death of Captain Whitman Sawyer. He was a good representative of our sturdy Maine stock. His word was as good as his bond, and

he was faithful in all his relations of life. Such a man is a distinct loss to any community. Captain Sawyer will be long remembered because of his manly qualities of hand and heart."

Captain Whitman Sawyer married, December 24, 1865, Maria Lucy Fulton Dingley, widow of Sumner Stone Dingley, and daughter of Elijah and Lucy (Abbott) Fulton. She was born in Limington, November 8, 1836. Elijah Fulton was born April 8, 1809, and died in Raymond, Maine, April 7, 1874. Lucy Abbott was of Limington, Maine, born July 11, 1807, and died in Raymond, November 1, 1873. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Crockett) Abbott. Mr. Fulton was the son of Robert Fulton, of Massachusetts, born 1784, died 1860, and Gracena (Weeks) Fulton. Five children were born to Elijah and Lucy (Abbott) Fulton: 1. Minerva Ann, married Rev. Jeremiah Hayden. 2. Mercy Jane, died single. 3. Maria Lucy, mentioned above. 4. James Edward, married Keziah Dingley Murch, and by her had four children: Sumner, Mabel, Lucy A. and Melissa. 5. Melissa Ellen, married Gideon P. Davis, and had one child, Nellie Maria, who married Charles H. Gifford, of Boston. They have four children: Robert Fulton, Stanley Easton, Raymond Mayne and Eleanor Davis. Mrs. Sawyer is an active and honored member of Bosworth Relief Corps; the first organization of its kind in the United States. She has held the highest offices in that and in the State Corps, and is also a member and president of the Young Woman's Christian Association. Bosworth Relief Corps was organized in 1869. James Fulton, Mrs. Sawyer's brother, served in the Seventeenth Maine. Mr. Sawyer left an adopted daughter, Nellie Maria, now the wife of C. H. Gifford.

(For ancestry see preceding sketch.)

(VIII) Lemuel, third son of SAWYER John (4) and Grace (Jenkins) Sawyer, born July 18, 1807, died August 12, 1888, aged eighty-one. He was a farmer and resided in Standish. He married Esther Purinton, born January 30, 1807, died December 14, 1880. She was the daughter of Meshach and Sarah (Gerish) Purinton, of Durham and Windon. Meshach was son of David Purinton; Sarah was a daughter of William Gerish. The children of this marriage were: 1. Sarah Ann, born July 8, 1833, married George E. Mead, of Bridgton, and died December 21, 1859. 2. Dennis

Jenkins, born April 6, 1835, married (first) Sarah J. Varney, by whom he had one child, Eugene H., who married Emma Thurlow; (second) Charity Ann Smith, by whom he had three children: George F., who married Georgia Phinney and had one child, Arthur; William A., who married Lulu Nash; and Luella. 3. Maria, born September 11, 1836, married John B. Winslow. 4. Ellery Foxcraft, born March 13, 1838, died March 19, 1876, married Ellen Nichols and had two children: Charles L., who married a Miss Hall and had one child Hall; and Chester. 5. John Purinton, born October 30, 1839, married Louisa Bodge and had one child, Clarence P., who married Louisa Dunn, and they have one child, Philip. 6. Emily Freeman, born April 21, 1842, died March 13, 1888; she married Charles A. Nichols, who was born April 22, 1842, and died February 14, 1908; their five children are: Thomas B., who married Irene Calef, and has one child, Ira; John C., who married Josephine Hanson, and has three children: George A., Donald and Emily; Ernest L., who married Sadie L. Porter; Grace E., wife of Fred Frisbee; and Alice L., wife of George E. M. Lindenberg. 7. Alfred Stanford, mentioned below. 8. Harriet L., born July 1, 1847, died December 27, 1850. 9. Marietta, born June 27, 1850, married Samuel C. Richard, has one child, Ellery C.

(IX) Dr. Alfred Stanford, fourth son of Lemuel and Esther (Purinton) Sawyer, was born in Standish, August 13, 1844, and spent his early life on his father's farm. He received his literary education in the private schools and from private tutors. He remained on the farm until 1882, teaching a part of each year after 1865. In 1882 he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. George H. Cummings, of Portland, reading until 1886 and then entered Dartmouth College, medical department, from which he graduated with the class of 1887. After graduation he began his professional career at Charlestown, Massachusetts, from which place he went to Plainfield, New Hampshire, where he remained till the fall of 1889. In that year he removed to Portland, Maine, where he sojourned a short time, and then stayed a short time in Scarborough (till 1890), and then settled in South Portland, and has since resided there. Studious habits, a natural adaptation to his profession, an upright character and pleasing manners have made his life a success. He is devoted to his profession and gives but little time to matters outside of his business. He

is a member of Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, Free and Accepted Masons; and Eagle Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11.

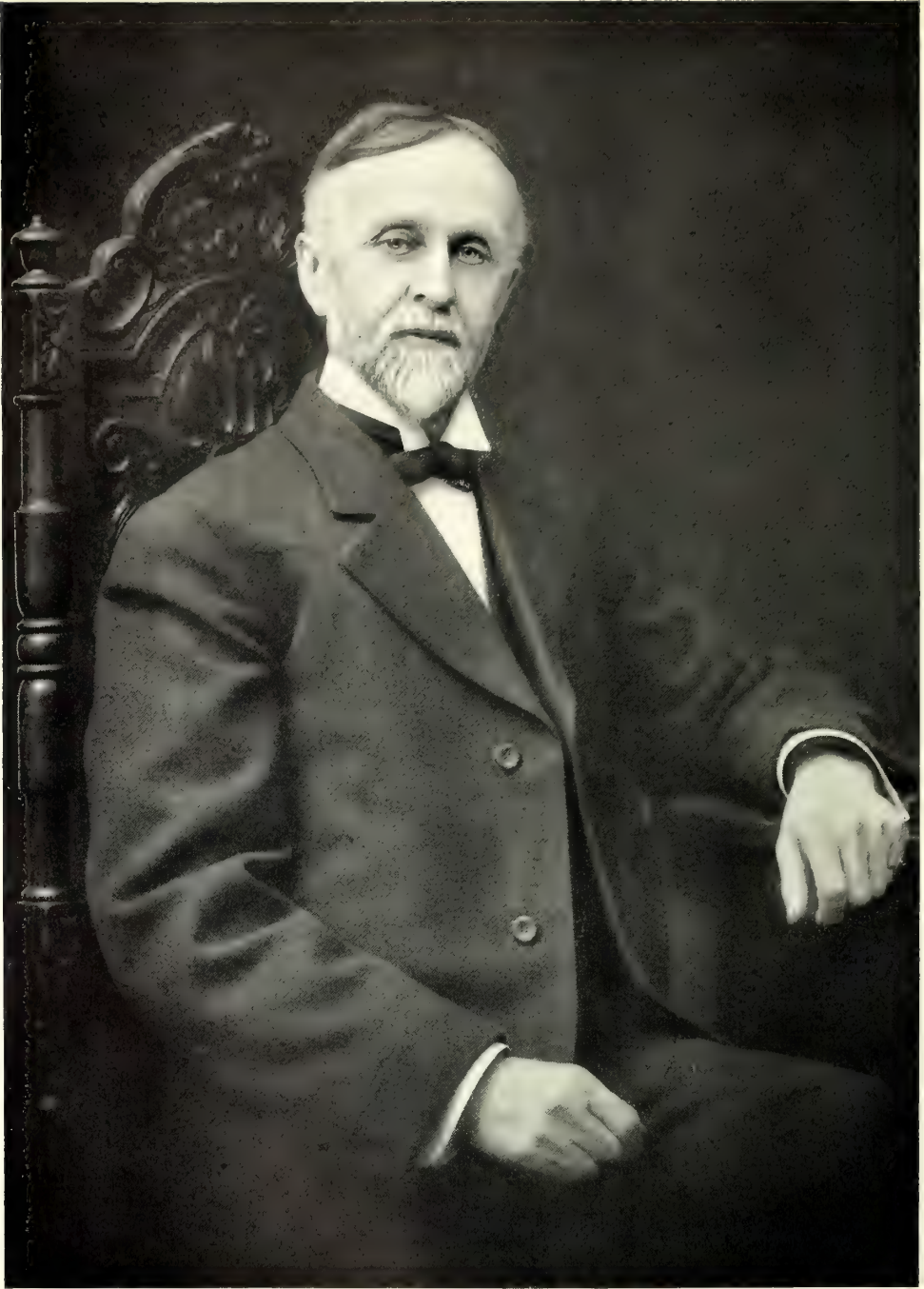
Dr. Alfred S. Sawyer married, in Standish, Maine, March 23, 1881, Hannah E. Rich, born July 25, 1857, only child of William and Lucy (Freeman) Rich, of Standish. They have one child, Ralph Eldon, born December 8, 1884, who graduated from Harvard College in 1908, with the degree of A. B.

The name of Sawyer is exceedingly numerous in the states of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, and it is a matter of great difficulty to trace the relationship of the different branches. In many cases there is probably no direct connection. There is a likelihood that the following line is descended from William Sawyer or Sayer, as he spelled his name, who was at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640, and afterwards lived at Newbury, that state, for more than half a century. His descendants are numerous in that region to-day. Joseph, one of William's great-grandsons, born at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1706, settled at Falmouth, Maine, and is the ancestor of most of the Sawyers who belong in the Saco valley, but who are apparently unrelated to the line under consideration. Possibly the following branch may be descended from Thomas Sawyer, an English immigrant who settled at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639. The only reason for this supposition is the prevalence of the name Jonathan among the descendants of Thomas Sawyer. One of the Jonathans, born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1817, was the father of Governor Charles H. Sawyer, of New Hampshire.

(I) Jonathan Sawyer lived at Salem, Massachusetts, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and died at Boothbay, Maine, about the year 1811. The name of his wife is unknown; but there were seven children, of whom four lived to grow up, and all made their home in Maine. The children were Phebe, who lived at Boothbay; one who probably died young, name unknown; Clarissa, who lived at Hope; two daughters who died young; Jonathan (2), whose sketch follows; Alfred, who lived at Knox.

(II) Jonathan (2), elder son of Jonathan (1) Sawyer, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1771, and died at Levant, Maine, in 1845. When a boy he moved with his father to Boothbay, where he became a blacksmith. About 1802 he married Martha Reed,





Andrew C. Sawyer

of Boothbay; children: 1. Betsey, died at Camden, Maine. 2. Sarah, died in New York. 3. Mary Haskell, died at Brewer, Maine, April 17, 1892. 4. Joseph Reed, whose sketch follows. 5. Warren, died at Calais, Maine.

(III) Joseph Reed, elder son of Jonathan (2) and Martha (Reed) Sawyer, was born at Boothbay, Maine, March 11, 1809, and died at Oldtown, that state, October 1, 1884. He received a common school education, and was a cooper by trade. After marriage he took up his abode at Levant, Maine, and carried on that business till he moved to Oldtown in 1867. He was postmaster at Levant for several years, and also kept a hotel and general store. After moving to Oldtown he continued to manufacture fish barrels until he retired from business on account of failing health, about 1882. He employed from ten to fifteen men in his cooper shop. At Oldtown he also formed a partnership with his sons, Andrew C. and Hudson, in the dry goods business under the firm name of J. R. Sawyer and Sons, which continued for several years. Mr. Sawyer was a Democrat till the civil war, when he changed and voted the Republican ticket the remainder of his life. On November 27, 1839, at Levant, Maine, Joseph Reed Sawyer married Sarah Randall Haskell, daughter of Job and Hannah Blanchard (Cutler) Haskell. (See Haskell, VII.) Mrs. Sarah (Haskell) Reed was born at Greene, Maine, September 19, 1820, and died at Oldtown, March 20, 1906. Children: 1. Georgiana Celeste, born at Levant, Maine, August 1, 1840; married William Manley, August 5, 1856, and is now (1908) a widow, and living at the Sawyer homestead in Old Town. 2. Hudson, born at Levant, Maine, July 6, 1842, died at Togus, Maine, November 10, 1904. He was a soldier and clergyman. He enlisted in the First Maine Cavalry, October 1, 1861, was appointed chief bugler of the regiment, August 26, 1862, and was discharged from service, February 1, 1863. He re-enlisted on July 21 of that year, in the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, January 14, 1864. He was commissioned first lieutenant, July 27, 1864; captain of Company I, April 25, 1865, brevet major to rank as such from March 13, 1865; and was discharged from service, September 11, 1865. Major Sawyer served as assistant aide de camp on the staff of Brigadier-General R. De Trobriand from September, 1864, to June, 1865, and as assistant provost marshal of the defences of Washington, D. C., on the staff of General Martin A. Hardin from June 29 to September, 1865.

Major Sawyer was an Episcopalian, and was ordained deacon at Dexter, Maine, December 19, 1873, and priest at Augusta, May 23, 1875, both times by the Right Rev. Henry A. Neeley, D. D. Major and Rev. Hudson Sawyer was appointed chaplain of the eastern branch of the National Soldiers' Home, Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, at Togus, Maine, December 23, 1901, and held this position till his death, nearly three years later. Major Hudson was buried at Boulder, Colorado, the home of his daughter. 3. Andrew C., see next paragraph. 4. Joseph Warren, born April 24, 1846, died on January 29 of the next year at Levant, Maine. 5. Joseph Warren, born April 14, 1848, at Levant, Maine, died December 16, 1902, at Old Town, Maine. 6. Ada Frances, born October 18, 1854, married Charles F. McCulloch, of Old Town, Maine, and is now living at Springfield, Massachusetts. 7. Martha Hannah, born December 6, 1856, died August 1, 1863, at Levant, Maine. 8. Charles Haskell, born April 14, 1863, at Levant, is now living at Foxcroft, Maine.

(IV) Andrew Chesley, second son of Joseph Reed and Sarah R. (Haskell) Sawyer, was born at Levant, Maine, March 22, 1844. He was educated in the local schools, and at the age of eighteen enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighteenth Maine Regiment, in the fall of 1862. Later he was transferred to the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and served for a year and a half on the defences at Washington. In the spring of 1864 his company was joined to the Army of the Potomac, with which he served till the end of the war. On February 18, 1865, he was promoted to the position of sergeant major. In June, 1865, Major Sawyer came to Bangor, Maine, where he engaged as clerk in a shoe store. In 1867 he started in the retail shoe business on his own account, and in 1872 went into the wholesale shoe business. In 1892 he incorporated the business as the Sawyer Boot & Shoe Company, with Andrew C. Sawyer as president. In 1890 he began the manufacture of moccasins in connection with his general business. His shoe trade extends over Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, while the moccasins and moccasin slippers go to all parts of the United States, to England and throughout Europe. The latter business has grown to great proportions, although in its infancy, having only been a distinctive feature since 1905. Major Sawyer may well be satisfied with the success of this enterprise, which is due to his own energy and business ability, ably assisted by his sons. He belongs to Hannibal Hamlin

Post, No. 165, Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years has been deacon of the Central Congregational church. He is a Republican.

On July 18, 1871, Major Andrew Chesley Sawyer married Ella Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin E. and Abigail A. Pendleton, of Bangor, and a descendant in the ninth generation from John and Priscilla Alden. Children: 1. Howard Field, born November 18, 1872, attended public schools, associated with his father in business since sixteen years of age, now treasurer of company; married, October 7, 1906, Blanche Clayton, of Bangor; child, Elizabeth. 2. Rowland Judson, born December 25, 1873, attended public schools, at age of sixteen entered father's store, now vice-president of company; married, June 3, 1908, Helen Hill, of Worcester, Massachusetts. 3. Harold C., born January 26, 1880, attended public schools, been engaged in business with father since sixteen years of age; married, October 22, 1901, Marion Hart, of Bangor; children: Lovis, Alden Hart and Priscilla. 4. Edith May, born May 19, 1885, educated in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. 5. Mabel Louise, born July 20, 1887, educated at Newton, Massachusetts.

In his maternal line Major Sawyer is descended from William Haskell, the immigrant (q. v.), as follows:

(II) Mark, fifth son of William (I) and Mary (Tybbot) Haskell, was born April 8, 1658, and lived in Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he died September 8, 1691, at the early age of thirty-three years. On December 16, 1685, he married Elizabeth Giddings, supposed to be daughter of Lieutenant John Giddings, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. She afterwards married John Dennison, of Ipswich. Children: 1. George, born October 18, 1686, died November 10, 1686. 2. Mark, born September 16, 1687. 3. William (2), whose sketch follows.

(III) William (2), youngest of the three sons of Mark and Elizabeth (Giddings) Haskell, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, January 1, 1689-90, and died there December 10, 1766, aged seventy-seven years. He was a selectman of the town, a deacon of the second church for many years, and in 1736 was a representative to the general court. He married Jemima Hubbard, who died in 1762, at the age of seventy-seven years. Children: 1. Jemima, born March 2, 1713, died March 2, 1735. 2. Job, whose sketch follows. 3. Comfort, May 28, 1717, married Parker Sawyer, November 10, 1742, died September 5, 1809,

aged ninety-two years. 4. Nathaniel, January 16, 1719. 5. Hubbard, May 3, 1720. 6. Elizabeth, November 8, 1723, died at the age of one month. 7. William, January 17, 1726. 8. George, February 10, 1729, died at the age of nine days.

(IV) Job, eldest son of William (2) and Jemima (Hubbard) Haskell, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, April 27, 1716, and died at Levant, Maine, in July, 1806. When a young man he moved to Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, where he united with the church in 1737, being dismissed from the church in Gloucester. Job Haskell for many years made his home in what was originally the Gorges tavern, where in 1737 the legislature of New Hampshire met that of Massachusetts for the purpose of establishing a boundary line between the two states. Probably he kept a public house part of the time, as he had a license from the selectmen to mix and sell spirituous liquors. He also took care of the church, and was a revolutionary soldier. It is not known just what year he moved to Maine, but probably about 1787, as his name disappears from the records of Hampton Falls about that time. He was then seventy years of age, and probably went to live with his children or grandchildren. In 1738 Job Haskell married Mercy, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lock) Leavitt, of Hampton Falls. Children: 1. Thomas, born January 2, 1739. 2. Nathaniel, February 14, 1742, see forward. 3. Job, November 22, 1744. 4. Jemima, June 23, 1749, married ——— Tobey. 5. William, July 30, 1755.

(V) Nathaniel, son of Job and Mercy (Leavitt) Haskell, was born at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, February 14, 1742, and died at New Gloucester, Maine, February 14, 1794. The tombstone of Lieutenant Nathaniel Haskell, in the New Gloucester cemetery, was visited by Rev. Hudson Sawyer, of Togus, Maine, November 7, 1902, and he found the following carved thereon: "In memory of Capt. Nathaniel Haskell, who was an officer in the American Revolutionary War. He died February 14, 1794, age 52." When a young man he moved to New Gloucester, where he served in the revolution. He is recorded on the rolls as second lieutenant in the Thirty-first Regiment, Captain Moses Merrill, Colonel Edmund Phinney, from April 24 to July 5, 1775. Lieutenant Nathaniel Haskell married Deborah Bailey, who died at New Gloucester, Maine, February 16, 1806. Children: 1. Nathaniel. 2. Job, see forward. 3. Dorothy, born May 9, 1768. 4. Deborah. 5.

Mercy. 6. Joseph. 7. Thankful. 8. Jemima, born January 15, 1775. 9. Dennis. 10. William, born November 6, 1780. 11. Hannah, died in New Gloucester, December 31, 1797, aged thirteen years. 12. Aretas.

(VI) Job (2), son of Lieutenant and Deborah (Bailey) Haskell, was born at New Gloucester, Maine, May 11, 1765, and died at Levant, Maine, January 18, 1847, at the home of his daughter, Sarah (Randall) Sawyer. He lived in New Gloucester, Greene, Monmouth, Poland, Detroit, and Levant, Maine. He married (first) April 25, 1790, Judith Dwinal; she died in New Gloucester, Maine. He married (second) March 18, 1802, Widow Mary Bailey, whose maiden name was Mary Cox; she died in New Gloucester. He married (third) Hannah Cutler, whose maiden name was Hannah Blanchard; she died April 8, 1852. Children by Judith (Dwinal) Haskell, all born in New Gloucester, Maine: 1. Annis, January 10, 1791. 2. Judith, February 29, 1792. 3. Job, May 29, 1794. 4. Deborah, February 29, 1796. 5. Mary, June 1, 1797. 6. Betsey, October 22, 1798. 7. Lois, May 16, 1800. Children by Mary (Cox) (Bailey) Haskell, all born in New Gloucester, Maine: 8. Submit, March 11, 1803. 9. Nathaniel, August 1, 1804. 10. Katherine, June 9, 1806. 11. Nathaniel, August 1, 1808. 12. John, August 9, 1810. 13. Sophronia, July 4, 1813. 14. Lucy Ann, May 13, 1815. Children by Hannah (Blanchard) (Cutler) Haskell: 15. Ruth Maria, born July 12, 1818, in New Gloucester, Maine. 16. Sarah Randall, September 19, 1820, in Greene, Maine. 17. Dorcas Cox, March 27, 1822, in Monmouth, Maine. 18. Ann (twin), March 27, 1822, in Monmouth, Maine. 19. Infant. 20. Charles Blanchard, January 7, 1828, in Poland, Maine.

(VII) Sarah Randall, daughter of Job (2) and Hannah (Blanchard) (Cutler) Haskell, was born at Greene, Maine, September 19, 1820, and died at Old Town, Maine, March 20, 1906. On November 27, 1839, she was married at Kenduskeag, Maine, to Joseph Reed Sawyer, son of Jonathan (2) Sawyer, who was born in 1819, at Boothbay, Maine. They settled in Levant, Maine, where they lived until 1867, then moved to Old Town, Maine. (See Sawyer family.)

The name of Sawyer is exceedingly numerous in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and as the early records are scanty and have never been correlated, it is almost impossible to

trace some of the branches prior to the revolution.

(I) Aaron Sawyer was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1758. In early life he moved to Boothbay, Maine, where the name was very numerous about the end of the eighteenth century. There were several heads of families in the town at that time, but whether they were brothers or not is uncertain. One of these men was Jonathan Sawyer, born March 6, 1749, died October 21, 1809. He was town clerk of Boothbay from 1794 to 1806, and noted for his artistic penmanship. Unfortunately, he did not leave any records about his ancestry, though it is thought that he and all others bearing the patronymic came from Newburyport, Massachusetts, and that neighborhood. Jonathan had a brother, Jacob Sawyer, who lived at Sawyer's Island in Boothbay Harbor, and died March 9, 1821. It is thought that Aaron Sawyer was not a brother to these two men; but Aaron had a brother Samuel Sawyer, who built the first tannery in town, on the mainland, opposite Hodgdon's Island. The name of Aaron Sawyer appears in the revolutionary rolls on a return of men raised from Colonel Jones' regiment for guards over convention, magazines and public stores, under General Heath. The order was dated at Pownalboro, August 20, 1778, and the residence of Aaron Sawyer was given at Boothbay. On March 27, 1780, Aaron Sawyer, of Boothbay, and Sally Hodgdon, of Edgecomb, were published in marriage. She was born at Boothbay in 1759. Children: Aaron, born in 1781; Benjamin, 1783; Joshua, 1785; Sally, 1787; Jonathan, 1789; Jacob, 1791; Stephen, whose sketch follows.

(II) Captain Stephen, youngest child of Aaron and Sarah (Hodgdon) Sawyer, was born at Mount Desert, Maine, July 4, 1795, died July 17, 1849. He lived at East Boothbay, and from his title must have been a seafaring man. Captain Samuel Sawyer and Captain Simeon Sawyer also lived at Boothbay contemporaneous with Captain Stephen, but if they were brothers their names are not recorded in the list of the children of Aaron and Sarah (Hodgdon) Sawyer. About 1829 Captain Stephen Sawyer married Abigail Anderson, born at Wiscasset, Maine, October 17, 1798, died December 31, 1870. Children: 1. Wilmarth, February 25, 1821. 2. Louisa, September 13, 1822. 3. Stephen, August 24, 1824. 4. Simeon, September 17, 1826, was a Forty-niner, went to California, where he died, and accumulated considerable wealth. 5. Abigail,

October 7, 1828. 6. Stephen, October 2, 1831. 7. Sarah Elizabeth, December 15, 1833, married Elias H. Fish, of Newcastle, Maine. 8. Henry C., February 27, 1836, went to San Francisco, California, where he was an overseer of ship-building, accumulated much wealth, and died there. 9. William M., whose sketch follows.

(III) William M., sixth son of Captain Stephen and Abigail (Anderson) Sawyer, was born at East Boothbay, Maine, June 29, 1838, died August 17, 1906. He was educated in the common schools, and when a boy showed his enterprise by starting in business as the proprietor of a small candy-store. But the seafaring instinct was strong in his blood, and he soon drifted into an intimacy with old ocean, which continued through his life. Mr. Sawyer's first marine venture was the purchase of a small vessel with which he traded up and down the coast, buying old iron and metal. He took up his abode at Boothbay Harbor, where he bought vessels and wreckage, trading as occasion offered, and at different times he owned sixty sailing-vessels. In 1876 he became a ship-chandler, and started a store in Boothbay, where he handled all kinds of seaman's supplies, and also dealt in general merchandise. Mr. Sawyer continued in this business for thirty years, or up to the time of his death. He was a director in the savings bank at Boothbay Harbor, and was in all respects a useful and respected citizen of his town. He was a Republican in politics, a member of Boothbay Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and attended the Congregational church. He married Angie Jack, of Richmond, Maine, born in 1831, died in 1886. Children: Melville D., born in 1861, now in the fish business in Boothbay Harbor, and William Elmer, whose sketch follows.

(IV) William Elmer, younger of the two sons of William M. and Angie (Jack) Sawyer, was born at East Boothbay, Maine, June 15, 1863. He was educated in the town schools, and, true to his ancestry, took to the sea in early life. For six years he was engaged in the coasting trade, having charge of the schooners "Rosa E.," "Frolic," "Sarah Jane" and "Sunbeam"; and he became a master mariner. He has been master of a number of other vessels, also owner of different vessels. He left the sea to go into the ice business, and also engaged in furnishing fishermen's supplies. In 1906, on the death of his father, Mr. Sawyer took over his store, and now manages it in connection with his ice business and other interests. He owns a trap

business and fish wears. For seventeen years he has held the state position of wrecking master, is also wrecking commissioner, and has wrecked more than twenty-five sailing vessels, from eleven hundred tons down. This is responsible work, requiring good judgment and a knowledge of all kinds of nautical affairs and requirements. At his store Mr. Sawyer carries every variety of fishermen's supplies and outfits, besides all kind of groceries. He also handles about six thousand tons of ice yearly. Mr. Sawyer is much interested in fraternal organizations, is a member of Boothbay Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the Pythian Sisterhood, of Seaside Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Pentecost Royal Arch Chapter, Boothbay Harbor, and of the Royal Arcanum. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Methodist church. On December 22, 1890, he married Minnie P., daughter of Charles and Rachel Gove, of Newcastle, Maine. Children: Angie Ray, born in 1892; Valeria Edith, 1894; Elmer, 1895.

The Sawyer name is one of the SAWYER most numerous in the state of Maine, and it is not always possible to connect the different branches. The antecedents of Nathaniel Sawyer have not been discovered.

(I) Nathaniel Sawyer, born November 18, 1792, died at Isleborough, Maine, November 26, 1870. He was a master ship-builder, and came to Isleborough from Isle au Haut in the Penobscot Bay, which may have been his birthplace. It is possible that he was descended from one of three brothers, Jacob, John and Israel, who moved to Falmouth, Maine, 1716-19. These men were the grandsons of William Sawyer who was at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1640. Jacob Sawyer married Sarah Wallis, and John Sawyer married Rebecca Stanford, and some of their descendants settled at Durham, Maine. Nathaniel Sawyer, of Isleborough, married Sarah Grover, born September 16, 1794, died February 14, 1871. Children: 1. William, born March 24, 1817, died April 22 of that year. 2. Eliza B., August 28, 1818, married David Collins. 3. Paul, whose sketch follows. 4. Amelia, January 14, 1823, married William Collins. 5. Nathan, September 1, 1826, died in infancy. 6. Matilda T., twin, September 1, 1826, married Gamaliel R. Pendleton. 7. George W., October 30, 1828, married (first) Druzetta Sprague, (second) Arvilla Davis. 8. Elbridge B., July 10, 1832, married Hope Clark. 9. Lydia A., March 3, 1837, married Stephen B.

Coombs. 10. Mary A., twin to Lydia A., married Charles A. Coburn.

(II) Paul, second son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Grover) Sawyer, was born August 24, 1820, probably at Isle au Haut, Maine, and died December, 1888. He was a sea captain, and followed the sea nearly all his life. About 1848 Captain Paul Sawyer married Lovina E., daughter of John and Lovina C. Ray, of Castine. Their children: 1. Druzetta C., born November 24, 1849, died at the age of ten. 2. William Nathaniel, whose sketch follows. 3. Arvilla E., May 16, 1857, Mrs. W. H. Margesson. 4. Florence S., February 3, 1861, died at age of ten.

(III) William Nathaniel, only son of Captain Paul and Lovina E. (Ray) Sawyer, was born at Isleborough, Maine, March 28, 1852. He was educated in the local schools of his native town, and at the high school in Stockton, Maine. From the time he was ten till he was eighteen he went to school winters and to sea summers, thus gaining a thorough practical training in the school of industry, courage and helpfulness, at the same time that he was acquiring knowledge of books. During this time he went to Philadelphia on one trip; for seven seasons he went on fishing vessels from Gloucester and other places. In 1870, being eighteen years at the time, he came to Bangor, Maine, and served as an apprentice to a mason for three years. The next five years he worked as a journeyman mason. In 1878 he started into business for himself as a contractor for masonry. He is now a general contractor; subletting all but the mason work. The following large and substantial buildings which he has erected will give some idea of the size and importance of Mr. Sawyer's contracts: Opera House, Y. M. C. A., Columbia, Bass and McGuire buildings, and two school-houses, all in Bangor; the first Experiment Station and the mason work for Lord Hall, both at the University of Maine at Orono; State Normal School at Castine; Stewart Library Building at Corinna; two school-houses in Old Town; Inn at Dark Harbor; the Odd Fellows Hall at Camden; and the Steel Ball factory at Brewer. He is also the owner of the Bangor Broom Company, makers of all kinds of house brooms, and of the Penobscot Box Company. Mr. Sawyer is a Republican in politics, and represented ward three, Bangor, in the common council for two years. He attends the Universalist church, and is a Mason, belonging to Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, Mount Moriah Royal Arch Chapter, No. 6, Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters,

Saint John's Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Sawyer married, November 25, 1875, Carrie May, daughter of Charles, born in Boston, Massachusetts, and Mercy (Fly) Fenno, born in Embden, Maine. Children: 1. Ina May, born November 15, 1876, married, in 1897, Nealey Barrows, of Hamlin, Maine; children: Doris May and Elva Louise Barrows. 2. Winfield F., born November 25, 1890.

Reuben A. Sawyer, father of

SAWYER Dr. Alfred Dow Sawyer, was born in Maine in 1810. He

owned a farm at Pownal, Maine, and married Hannah Libby, who became the mother of his three children: Alfred Dow (q. v.), born January 8, 1855; Allen J. G., who lived at Sabattas, Maine; and Greenleaf T., who settled in Boston, Massachusetts. Reuben A. Sawyer died in Lisbon, Androscoggin county, Maine, in 1882. He was an industrious farmer, and brought up his boys to habits of industry and frugality, they working on the farm while attending the district school. Late in life he left the farm at Pownal and removed to Lisbon.

(II) Alfred Dow, son of Reuben A. and Hannah (Libby) Sawyer, was born on his father's farm in Pownal, Maine, January 8, 1855. He attended the district school of his native place, and worked on the farm until he left home to prepare for entrance to the Maine Medical School connected with Bowdoin College, having previously prepared for college at Litchfield Academy. He left the Medical School of Maine before graduating to attend lectures at the medical department of the New York University, where he was graduated M. D. in 1880. He practiced medicine and surgery at Lisbon Falls, Maine, 1881-85, and in 1885 removed to Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county, Maine, and established himself in that place as a physician and surgeon. He was made a member of the school board of Fort Fairfield immediately on taking up his residence in that place, and for most of the time during the next twenty years was superintendent of schools. His professional affiliations are membership in the Aroostook Medical Association and the Maine Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are membership in the Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, Free and Accepted Masons, Fort Fairfield, Maine; Aroostook Council, Presque Isle, Maine; Garfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and St.

Aldemar Commandery, Knights Templar, of Houlton, Maine. He married, 1880, Mabel, daughter of Gardner Speer, of Lisbon, Maine, and their children were as follows: 1. Alfred Loomis, born December 23, 1881, graduated at Bowdoin College, A. B., 1904, and at the Medical School of Maine, M. D., 1907. 2. Warren, September 5, 1883, engaged in farming in Fort Fairfield. 3. Herbert G., April —, 1886, a druggist in Boston, Massachusetts.

The large family of this name
CARTER whose branches stretch from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific coast could in a majority of cases perhaps trace their ancestry back to the educated English immigrant who, like many others, put freedom to the worship of God according to the dictates of his own conscience above everything else. The early Carters, like most men similarly situated, pioneer builders of a commonwealth, were farmers. Naturally they were sturdy and industrious. They were kind-hearted and public-spirited, because they were often compelled to ask favors, and they realized that there was strength in union. They were sensible and God-fearing, withal, as these were inherited characteristics. It is noticeable that many of the virtues of the early stock are prominent in the later progeny, who with greater opportunities have accomplished more than was possible for the pioneers and their immediate descendants. The early records show the Carters of those days to have been prominent in all matters of public interest; the division of land, and the laying out of roads, the building of the meeting-house, the founding of churches, and the establishment of schools were entrusted to them. Many also were active in the military organizations and duties of their day, so that much of the religious, moral and intellectual culture and prosperity of the communities where they settled is due to the labors of these ancestors.

(I) Rev. Thomas Carter was born in 1610, and graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, England, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1629, and Master of Arts, 1633. He came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in the "Planter," embarking April 2, 1635. He came ostensibly as a servant of George Giddings, because of the difficulty in obtaining leave to emigrate. On his arrival in this country he was admitted an inhabitant of Dedham, Massachusetts, in September, 1636. He was then a student in divinity. Subsequently he removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, and was ordained the first minister of

the church in Woburn, Massachusetts, November 22, 1642. His death occurred September 5, 1684. He preached his first sermon there December 4, 1641, and upon his ordination was presented with a house built for his use. His salary was fixed at eighty pounds annually, one-fourth in silver and the remainder in the necessities of life at the current prices. In 1674 twenty cords of wood were given him annually in addition. He performed all the duties of his office as pastor for thirty-six years unaided. Afterwards Rev. Jabez Fox became his assistant till the end of life. He was characterized by one who knew him well as a "reverend, godly man, apt to teach the sound and wholesome truths of Christ," and "much encreased with the encreasings of Christ Jesus." Prior to 1640 he married Mary Dalton, who died March 28, 1687. His children were: Samuel, Judith, Theophilus, Abigail, Deborah, Timothy and Thomas.

(II) Rev. Samuel, eldest child of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Dalton) Carter, was born August 8, 1640, graduated at Harvard College, 1660, married, 1672, Eunice Brooks, daughter of John and Eunice (Monsall) Brooks, born in Woburn, October 10, 1655, and died minister of the church in Groton, Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1693. Mr. Carter was admitted an inhabitant and proprietor of the common lands by vote of the town of Woburn, January 4, 1665-66, and sustained at different times several responsible offices in the town—selectman, 1679-81-82-83; commissioner of rates, 1680; town clerk, 1690; and was engaged as teacher of the grammar schools in 1685-86. He owned land on George Hill (Lancaster) given to him by the town, and this land was occupied by his descendants for several generations. He sometimes preached in Lancaster between the years 1681 and 1688 and perhaps resided there a short time. His widow married for her second husband Captain James Parker. After his death she became the wife of John Kendall. Of the time and place of her death we have no information. Children of Samuel and Eunice (Brooks) Carter were: Mary, Samuel (died young), Samuel, John, Thomas, Nathaniel, Eunice, Abigail (died young), and Abigail.

(III) Thomas (2), fourth son of Rev. Samuel and Eunice (Brooks) Carter, was born April 3, 1682, in Woburn,* and died March 31, 1737, in Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he made his home. He was married in 1707 to Ruth, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Andrews) Phelps; they had ten children.

(IV) Colonel John, son of Thomas and Ruth (Phelps) Carter, was born in Woburn, April 23, 1713, died May 8, 1766, in Lancaster, where he resided through life. He married, March 10, 1737, Abigail Joslin, of Lancaster, and they were the parents of nine children.

(V) Joseph, son of Colonel John and Abigail (Joslin) Carter, was born November 17, 1745, in Lancaster, and removed in old age to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, in 1803. He bought land at the north end of the common and there resided and died, June 17, 1804. He married (first) February 22, 1769, Beulah, daughter of Ephraim and Abigail (Wilder) Carter, of Lancaster. She was a descendant of Rev. Samuel Carter (2), born October 14, 1747, and died October 22, 1774. He married (second) Ann, daughter of Josiah and Hepzibah (Stearn) Smith, of Weston, Massachusetts. She was born January 19, 1751, died November 30, 1834. Their children, born in Lancaster, were: Joel, Joseph, William, Elizabeth, Ann, Lucy, Sophia, Josiah, Abigail and Joel.

(VI) William, third son of Joseph Carter and child of his second wife, Ann (Smith) Carter, was born May 11, 1779, in Lancaster, and removed to New Hampshire, as did some of his brothers. He settled in the town of Mason, where he died May 7, 1857. He married (first) March 7, 1813, Jane Scott, of New Ipswich, who soon after died with her child. He married (second) Priscilla Cambridge, daughter of a British soldier who came to this country and enlisted in the patriot army in the Rhode Island regiment. She died at Unity, New Hampshire, at the age of seventy-three years. William Carter was a member of the unfortunate party who marched in Benedict Arnold's company in the winter of 1775-76, through the woods of northern Maine to attack Quebec.

(VII) Horace Black, only son of William and Priscilla (Cambridge) Carter, was born November 20, 1812, in Mason, New Hampshire, died at West Lebanon, October 25, 1877. He engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth in company with his cousin, Philip Cambridge, in a mill erected on the Mascoma river, in Lebanon, New Hampshire. The mill was removed to make way for the railroad in 1847, and he was employed to furnish brick and stone for the buildings of the railroad. He never used tobacco or intoxicating liquors, and was a kind husband and father, respected in the community where he lived. He married (first) May 20, 1839, at

West Lebanon, New Hampshire, Ruth Jane Wood, born September 22, 1818, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, eldest daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Wiggins) Wood, the former a son of Benjamin and Ruth (Bailey) Wood, and the latter a descendant of Captain Thomas Wiggin, all of early English families. He married (second) Beda Maria Powers, who died July 1, 1863, at the age of thirty years. He married (third) Laurena Bates, of Lebanon, who died 1876, at the age of fifty-two. Horace Carter's children, all born of the first wife, were: Clarissa Jane, Harvey Horace, George Henry, Elizabeth Ann, Ella Melissa.

(VIII) Clarissa Jane, eldest daughter of Horace B. and Ruth J. (Wood) Carter, was born March 15, 1841, in West Lebanon, New Hampshire, and became the wife of Rev. Horace Bacon Sawyer (see Sawyer, VII). She survived her husband and is still living in West Lebanon. She was educated at the Tilden Ladies' Seminary, of that town, where she was a student from 1854 until 1859, when the death of her mother caused her to leave school.

The Scotch-Irish immigration of 1718 brought to our shores many people of energy, intellect and sound sense. They were very strict Presbyterians and set up a moral example which had a most beneficent influence upon the civilization of the primitive communities wherein they settled, and has also developed a progeny rich in the virtues which go to make good citizenship.

(I) Robert Patterson was born in 1671 in Northern Ireland and came to New England in 1718, and settled at Saco, Maine, in 1729. He maintained a ferry across Saco river and built a house at Rendezvous Point. Soon after he settled at Saco, his wife and children came from Ireland, landing at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and were thence conducted through the wilderness to their pioneer log cabin home. Mr. Patterson was one of the thirteen charter members of the first church at Saco, and was one of the first selectmen chosen upon the organization of that town. He was very active in the affairs of the town and was often chosen as chairman of committees. He died August 27, 1769, and four generations have occupied his farm upon the Saco ferry road.

(II) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) Patterson, was born 1713 in Northern Ireland, and was a boy of sixteen years when he joined

his father in America. He was a member of the Congregational church at Saco, succeeded his father in the ownership of the farm and ferry, and died there June 27, 1797. He married Jean Gilmore, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, who survived him more than twelve years and died August 19, 1809, at Saco, at the age of eighty-eight years. Their sons were Andrew, Samuel, Benjamin, David, Abraham and Daniel.

(III) Abraham, fifth son of Robert (2) and Jean (Gilmore) Patterson, was born about 1755 at Saco, and died there February 16, 1832. He was a soldier of the revolution. He married, December 7, 1780, Sarah Sawyer, who died August 3, 1828. Their children were: Sarah, Mary, Abraham, Elizabeth, Jane, James, Almira, Isabel and Asenath.

(IV) Asenath, youngest child of Abraham and Sarah (Sawyer) Patterson, was born March 27, 1803, in Saco, and married, April 21, 1825, Mark Sawyer, of that town (see Sawyer, VI).

Few American names boast a longer record than this, for it can be traced five generations beyond the Colonial ancestor who came to Massachusetts in 1634, even to Roger Sturges, of Clipston, England, whose will was dated in 1530. The patronymic is spelled in various ways, Sturgis and Sturges being used interchangeably in modern times; the first English form is De Turges. If we may be permitted to go back into the somewhat shadowy days before William the Conqueror, we may find the original owner of the name in one Turgesius, a Scandinavian prince of the ninth century. The following quotation is a translation from a book published in French by Abbe Mac Groghegan: "About the year 815, during the reign of Conor, who reigned fourteen years, Turgesius, a son of a king of Norway, landed a formidable fleet on the coast of Ireland; and again, about the year 835, a fleet commanded by the same man landed on the west side of Lough Rea, where he fortified himself, and laid waste Connaught, Meath and Leinster, and the greater part of Ulster, and was declared king. He reigned about thirty years. Finally, the people revolted, and, under the lead of Malarlin, Prince of Meath, he was defeated by a stratagem and put to death."

In English history the first authentic mention of the name occurs in the reign of Edward I, when William de Turges held grants of land from the king. This estate, which included the village of Turges, was situate in the county

of Northampton, where for many generations the family was located. The village of Turges was afterwards called Northfield. The surname was changed to substantially its present form some time during the sixteenth century. The coat-of-arms, according to Burke, reads: "Sturgis, Hannington, co. Northampton, England. Arms, Azure, a chevron between three crosses crosslet, fitchée or, a border engrailed of the last. Crest: A talbot's head, or, eared sable. Motto: *Esse quam videri* (To be, rather than to seem). The crest, in untechnical language, depicts a hunting-dog in gold with black ears.

(I) Roger Sturgis, and his wife Alice, with whom the authenticated line begins, lived at Clipston, Northampton, England. The exact dates of birth and death are unknown, but the will of Roger Sturgis was executed November 10, 1530. They had six children, three sons and three daughters: Richard, Robert, Thomas, Ellen, who married a Raullen; Agnes, who married a Hull; and Clementina.

(II) Richard, eldest child of Roger and Alice Sturgis, lived at Clipston. His wife's name is unknown, but there are three children recorded: Roger (2), mentioned below; John, who had five children living in 1579; and Thomas, of Stannion, Northampton county.

(III) Roger (2), eldest son of Richard Sturgis, lived at Clipston. The date of his death is unknown, but his will was executed September 4, 1579. His wife was named Agnes, and two children are recorded: Robert, mentioned below; and John.

(IV) Robert, elder son of Roger (2) and Agnes Sturgis, lived at Faxton, Northampton county, where he was church warden in 1589. He was buried at Faxton, January 2, 1611, and his will, dated April 9, 1610, was proved on September 19, 1611. His wife's name is unknown; but two children are recorded: Philip, whose sketch follows; and Alice.

(V) Philip, elder son of Robert Sturgis, lived at Hannington, Northampton county, and his will was dated 1613. The name of his first wife was unknown, but the children were Edward, whose sketch follows; Robert and Elizabeth. The second wife of Philip Sturgis was Anne Lewes; and their three children were: Alice, baptized January 17, 1698; Anne, born September 29, 1609; and William, born October 10, 1611.

(VI) Edward, eldest child of Philip Sturgis and his first wife, was born in Hannington, England, emigrated to this country in 1634, and died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, in October, 1695. He seems to have spent most of

his life at Yarmouth on Cape Cod, though Sandwich was the place of his landing and his burial. He reached this country in 1634, and the same year he moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he remained five years, going to Yarmouth in 1639. He was constable at Yarmouth in 1640-41; member of grand inquest, 1650; surveyor of highways, 1651; admitted freeman on June 5, 1651; committeeman on affairs of the colony, 1657; constable, 1662; and deputy to the general assembly in 1672. He left a large estate, heavily encumbered. If the dates of the births of his eldest children are correct, he must have been a very old man at the time of his death, approaching one hundred. The name of the first wife of Edward Sturgis is variously given as Alice and Elizabeth, with the preponderance of evidence in favor of the latter name. She died February 14, 1691, and in April, 1692, when he was past ninety, Edward Sturgis married his second wife, Mary, widow of Zachariah Rider, who was the first male child born of English parents in Yarmouth. The eleven children of Edward and Elizabeth Sturgis, of whom the first four were born in England, were: Alice, December 23, 1619; Maria, October 2, 1621; Edward, April 10, 1624; Rebecca, February 17, 1626-27; Samuel, 1638; Thomas, appointed in 1695 "to seat men, women and others in the meeting-house"; Mary, baptized at Barnstable, January 1, 1646, married Benjamin Gorham; Elizabeth, born at Yarmouth, April 20, 1648; Sarah, married Joseph Gorham; Joseph, buried March 29, 1650, aged ten days; and Hannah, who married (first) a Gray, (second) Jabez Gorham, and moved to Bristol, Rhode Island. The interval of eleven years between the births of Rebecca and Samuel would indicate that some children must have died unrecorded; or possibly that the children belonged to two wives, one named Alice and the other Elizabeth. The latter proposition is simply advanced as a theory, but the confusion of names in regard to the mother of the children and the discrepancy between the dates of their birth would seem to lend it some credence.

(VII) Samuel, second son of Edward and Elizabeth Sturgis, and according to the records the first child of his parents after they had emigrated to America, was born in 1638, probably at Charlestown, Massachusetts, though he must have gone with his parents the next year to Yarmouth. He died November 3, 1674, at the early age of thirty-six years. In 1667 Samuel (1) Sturgis married Mary Hedge, daughter of Captain William Hedge,

and they had a son, Samuel (2), whose sketch follows. Five years after the death of Samuel (1) Sturgis, his widow married Thomas Cockshall, of Rhode Island, October 10, 1679.

(VIII) Samuel (2), only son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Hedge) Sturgis, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1668. On October 14, 1679, he married Mrs. Mary Orris, widow of Nathaniel Orris, and they had seven children: Nathaniel, born January 8, 1699, died January 20, 1711; John, June 6, 1701; Solomon, September 25, 1703; Mary, February 14, 1706; Moses, June 18, 1708; Jonathan, November 1, 1711; and Nathaniel, whose sketch follows. Mrs. Sturgis had by her first husband, Nathaniel Orris, who came from Nantucket to Barnstable and died November 23, 1696, three daughters: Susan, Deborah and Jane.

(IX) Nathaniel, youngest of the seven children of Samuel (2) and Mary (Orris) Sturgis, was born February 2, 1715, at Barnstable, Massachusetts. On February 20, 1734, he married Abigail Cobb, and they had eight children: James, born April 27, 1735; Elizabeth, December 31, 1736; Nathaniel, October 28, 1739; Jonathan, whose sketch follows; David, May 11, 1745; Joseph, May 4, 1748; Abigail, July 22, 1752; Ebenezer, January 28, 1756.

(X) Jonathan, third son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Cobb) Sturgis, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 9, 1743, and died May 10, 1833, at West Gorham, Maine. Jonathan was the first of his name in the new state, coming up there from Barnstable with his wife and two children in 1769. He was a revolutionary soldier, enlisting in April, 1775, in Captain Hart Williams' company, Thirty-first Regiment, commanded by Colonel Edmund Phinney. Colonel Phinney led his regiment into Cambridge soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, and Jonathan Sturgis was among the first to march into Boston after its evacuation by the British. It may be mentioned here that the Phinneys, like the Sturgises, were of Barnstable origin. Colonel Edmund Phinney, then a youth, came with his father, Captain John Phinney, to what is now Gorham, in May, 1736. Edmund Phinney cut the first tree in the new settlement, and they raised a good crop of corn, some peas, and about ten cartloads of watermelons the first year. The watermelon seed were brought along by accident, instead of pumpkin seed; but the melons proved to be useful in feeding the hogs. When Jonathan Sturgis arrived in 1769 he took up a hundred acres in the new settlement, and cleared a farm on which he lived and died. On

February 7, 1765, Jonathan Sturgis married, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, Temperance Gorham, daughter of Ebenezer and Temperance (Hawes) Gorham, of Barnstable. (See Gorham VI.) She died November 26, 1824, at the age of eighty-two. Jonathan and Temperance (Gorham) Sturgis had ten children: Hannah, born December 9, 1766; Temperance, November 5, 1768; James G., December 3, 1771; Nathaniel, September 3, 1774; Abigail, March 4, 1776; David, January 27, 1779; Joseph, January 30, 1783; Sarah, July 21, 1785; Jonathan, February 6, 1788; and Ebenezer, June 9, 1790.

(XI) James Gorham, eldest son of Jonathan and Temperance (Gorham) Sturgis, and the first of their children to be born in Maine, was born at Gorham, in that state, December 3, 1771, and died there February 14, 1825. He lived in that part of the town of Gorham known as White Rock. On November 15, 1791, he married Molly Roberts, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Weeks) Roberts, whose father was a soldier in the revolution. She died September 7, 1859, aged ninety-two. James Gorham and Molly (Roberts) Sturgis had nine children: A son, who died at the age of nine months; Susan, born December 14, 1794, married Solomon Libby; Mary W., August 19, 1796, married John Littlefield, of Topsham; Temperance G., August 4, 1798, married Joseph Cannell; William R., February 4, 1801, married Joan McDonald; Abigail, April 23, 1803, married James McDonald (2); John, whose sketch follows; Ebenezer G., December 3, 1807, married Mary Ann Babb; Benjamin R., January 18, 1811.

(XII) Deacon John, third son of James Gorham and Molly (Roberts) Sturgis, was born July 2, 1805, at Gorham, Maine, and died from an accident, July 14, 1854. He was a deacon of the White Rock church. In 1834 he married Mary Purinton, daughter of Meshach and Sarah (Gerrish) Purinton, of Windham, Maine. They had five children: Jane, died in infancy, September 25, 1836; Benjamin F., whose sketch follows; William P., born September 4, 1840, married Margaret Libby, of Portland, and lives in Brooklyn, New York; John Irving, December 24, 1844, married (first) Myra Hayden, (second) Jennie Hayden, and is a physician at New Gloucester; James Edgar, December 14, 1847, married Ida Barrett, of Portland, and lives in the west. The death of Deacon and Captain John Sturgis occurred in a singular and painful manner. On July 14, 1854, Berry's shoe-shop, which stood near the White Rock church, and also near the

home of Captain Sturgis, was burned. While the latter and his son Benjamin were helping to remove property from the burning building, both were severely burned by an explosion of camphene. The son recovered, but the father died the same day. His widow married George Hammond, of New Gloucester, and died in that town, September 14, 1887, aged seventy-seven.

(XIII) Dr. Benjamin Franklin, eldest son of Deacon John and Mary (Purinton) Sturgis, was born at Gorham, Maine, October 28, 1837. He studied medicine and became a physician at Auburn, where he has also been prominent in church work and has held several offices under the city government; was mayor of Auburn in 1884. He has served as councilman and alderman, was representative in 1874-75, and state senator in 1876-77. December 11, 1859, Dr. Sturgis married Ellen Hammond, daughter of George and Martha Hammond, of New Gloucester. There were two children: Alfreda H., born August 29, 1860, died August 9, 1864; and Mary, born December 25, 1861. Mrs. Ellen (Hammond) Sturgis died March 11, 1868. On February 4, 1870, Dr. Sturgis married Jennie Brooks, daughter of Ham and Margaret Brooks, of Lewiston, Maine. They have had five children: Dr. John, born September 6, 1871; Margaret Ellen, September 21, 1873, died April 1, 1892; Dr. Benjamin F. Jr., March 14, 1875; Chester King, April 20, 1878, died November, 1879; Dr. Karl B., born April 11, 1881.

This family traces its genealogy back to the De Gorramms of La Tanniere near Gorham in Maine, on the borders of Brittany, where William, son of Ralph de Gorham, built a castle in 1128. During the reign of William the Conqueror several of the name moved to England, where many of them became men of learning, wealth and influence. In America the name has an ancient and honorable standing. Although Ralph Gorham, the immigrant, did not come over in the "Mayflower," both the parents and grandparents of his son's wife were passengers in that famous vessel, so that descendants of this line have the blood of four "Mayflower" Pilgrims in their veins.

(I) James Gorham, of Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, was born in 1550 and died in 1576. In 1572 he married Agnes Bernington, and the only son of whom we have record, and perhaps the only child, was Ralph, mentioned in the next paragraph.

(II) Ralph, son of James and Agnes (Ber-

nington) Gorham, was born in 1575, probably at Benefield, England, and died about the year 1643, in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Ralph Gorham married in England, and came with his family to America in the ship "Philip" about the year 1635. Of his family but little is known, the only recorded child being John, whose sketch follows. It is probable that there was a son Ralph, born in England, as the records of Plymouth Colony indicate that there were two persons of that name in Plymouth in 1639. At the time of Ralph Gorham's death he left no widow and an only son John, who inherited his father's estate. No other Gorhams are known to have been in the colony during the seventeenth century, after the death of Ralph, besides John and his descendants.

(III) Captain John, son of Ralph Gorham, was baptized in Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, January 28, 1621, and died at Swansea, Massachusetts, while in command of his company, February 5, 1676. He had a good common school education, and was brought up in the Puritan faith. His occupation was that of a tanner and currier of leather, which business he carried on in the winter, working on his farm in the summer. In 1646 he moved from Plymouth to Marshfield, and in 1648 was chosen constable of that town. On June 4, 1650, he was admitted a freeman of the colony, and in 1651 was a member of the grand inquest of the colony. In 1652 he moved to Yarmouth, purchasing a house-lot adjoining the Barnstable line; and from this time he added to his estate till he became a large landowner and also the proprietor of a grist mill and a tannery. He was deputy from Yarmouth to the Plymouth colony court at the special session of April 6, 1653, and the following year he was surveyor of highways in the town of Yarmouth. In 1673-74 he was one of the selectmen at Yarmouth, and during the former year received the appointment of lieutenant of the Plymouth forces in the Dutch war. King Philip's men made an attack upon Swansea the next June, and on the twenty-fourth of that month, which was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, Captain John Gorham and twenty-nine mounted men from Yarmouth took their first march for Mount Hope. In August the war was transferred to the banks of the Connecticut and Captain Gorham and his company marched into Massachusetts. The results were discouraging, and in a letter to the governor, still preserved in the office of the secretary of state at Boston, Captain Gorham says that his soldiers are much worn, "having been in the field this fourteen weeks

and little hopes of finding the enemy,—but as for my own part, I shall be ready to serve God and the country in this just war, so long as I have life and health." October 4, 1675, he was appointed by the court captain of the second company of the Plymouth forces in King Philip's war. Captain Gorham and his company were in the sanguinary battle at the Swamp Fort in the Narragansett country, fought December 19, 1675, which crushed the power of King Philip and his allies. There was great suffering and exposure, beside loss of life. The troops of the United Colonies had to remain all night in the open field, "with no other covering than a cold and moist fleece of snow." On the dawn of the nineteenth they started on their weary march, and at one o'clock they reached the fort, which was built on an island containing five or six acres, set in the midst of a swamp. Entrances could be effected in only two places, by means of fallen trees, to cross which meant almost certain death from the Indian sharpshooters. After three or four hours' of hard fighting, the English succeeded in taking the fort, sustaining a loss of eighty men, beside the wounded. Hubbard estimated that no less than seven hundred Indians were killed. Captain Gorham never recovered from the cold and fatigue to which he was exposed during this expedition. He was seized with a fever and died at Swansea, where he was buried February 5, 1675-76. In 1677, in consequence of the good service Captain Gorham had rendered the country in the war in which he lost his life, the court confirmed to his heirs and successors forever the hundred acres of land at Papasquash Neck in Swansea which he had selected during his lifetime. In 1643 Captain John Gorham married Desire Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, and granddaughter of John and Bridget (Van De Velde) Tilley, all of whom came over in the "Mayflower." Desire (Howland) Gorham was born at Plymouth in 1623, and died at Barnstable, October 13, 1683. Eleven children were born to this couple: Desire, Plymouth, April 2, 1644, married John Hawes, of Yarmouth; Temperance, Marshfield, May 5, 1646, married (first) Edward Sturgis; (second) Thomas Baxter; Elizabeth, Marshfield, April 2, 1648, married Joseph Hallett; James (2), whose sketch follows; John, Marshfield, February 20, 1651-52; married Hannah Huckins; Joseph, Yarmouth, February 16, 1653-54, married Sarah Sturgis; Jabez, Barnstable, August 3, 1656, married Hannah (Sturgis) Gray; Mercy, Barnstable, January 20, 1658, married

George Denison; Lydia, Barnstable, November 16, 1661, married John Thacher; Hannah, Barnstable, November 28, 1663, married Joseph Wheeling; Shubael, Barnstable, October 21, 1667, married Puella Hussey.

(IV) James (2), eldest son of Captain John and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, April 28, 1650, and died in 1707. In the division of his father's homestead he had the northwesterly and central portions on which he built a large and elegant mansion house. In 1703, according to the division of the common lands, he was the richest man in the town of Barnstable. On February 24, 1673-74, James (2) Gorham married Hannah Huckins, daughter of Thomas Huckins, of Barnstable. She died February 13, 1727, aged seventy-four years. There were eleven children: Desire, February 9, 1674-75; James, May 6, 1676-77, married May Joyce; Experience, July 28, 1678; John, August 2, 1680, married Anne Brown; Mehitabel, April 28, 1683; Thomas, December 16, 1684; Mercy, November 22, 1686; Joseph, March 25, 1689; Jabez, March 6, 1690-91; Sylvanus, October 13, 1693; Ebenezer, whose sketch follows.

(V) Ebenezer, youngest son of James (2) and Hannah (Huckins) Gorham, was born at Barnstable, February 14, 1695-96, died November 16, 1776. As a young man he lived in Scituate, and on November 1, 1725, he was dismissed from the South Church in that town to the East Church in Barnstable. He was a farmer, lived in a large two-story house, and seems to have been the only one of his father's eleven children who did not squander the wealth they inherited. On September 22, 1727, Ebenezer Gorham married Temperance Hawes, daughter of Deacon Joseph Hawes, of Yarmouth. She died February 21, 1767, in the sixty-second year of her age. Both she and her husband have monuments in the old graveyard near the Unitarian meeting-house in Barnstable. Nine children were born to Ebenezer and Temperance (Hawes) Gorham: Ebenezer, August 7, 1729; Prince, March 14, 1730-31; Hannah, April 16, 1733; Mary, June 16, 1735; Sarah, baptized May 22, 1737; Thankful, baptized April 22, 1739; Sarah, baptized April 19, 1741; Temperance, baptized May 20, 1744; Sylvanus, baptized July 17, 1746.

(VI) Temperance, sixth and youngest daughter of Ebenezer and Temperance (Hawes) Gorham, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1744, and was baptized on May 20 of that year. She died November 26, 1824, at the age of eighty-two,

probably at Gorham, Maine, where she had lived since 1769. On February 7, 1765, Temperance Gorham was married to Jonathan Sturgis, of Barnstable, who later became one of the early settlers of Gorham. (See Sturgis, X.) This is only one of several intermarriages that have taken place between the Gorhams and Sturgises, both ancient families of Plymouth Colony and Cape Cod.

This patronymic and its cognate HAYES forms, Hawes, Heywood, Hawton, Hawley and the like, are undoubtedly derived from hay, meaning hedge—a word which finds its counterpart in the Mediaeval Latin *haga*; Anglo-Saxon *hege*; Dutch *Hague*; French *haie*; English *haw*; and Scotch *hag* or *haigh*. The direct meaning of hawthorn is hedge-thorn. The hayward, in ancient times, was the person who kept the cattle that grazed on the village common from straying outside the hay or hedge. Gradually it referred to more general guardianship. In "Piers Plowman" we have the expression:

"I have an horne, and be a hayward,
And ligen out a nightes
And keep my corne and my croft
From pykers and thieves."

Of the two common forms of the surname, Hay and Hayes, the former seems to belong to Scotland and the latter to England. As early as 1185 the lands of Errol were granted by William the Lion, King of Scotland, to William de Haya, and for six generations the name appears in that form; afterwards it is recorded as Hay. In England, on the other hand, the name Hayes is quite common from the fifteenth century down. There are seventeen Hayes coats-of-arms given by Burke; and there is a village named Hayes in Kent and another in Middlesex. The former was the seat of the great Lord Chatham, the place where he died, and the spot where his son, the second William Pitt, was born. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth we find the name associated with the early efforts for colonization in America. Edward Hayes was captain and owner of the "Golden Hinde," the only ship in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's Newfoundland expedition of 1583 which ever returned to England.

Four men by the name of Hayes emigrated to New England during the seventeenth century. Three of these, Thomas, Nathaniel and George, settled in Connecticut, while John came to New Hampshire. Thomas Hayes established himself at Milford, Connecticut, in 1645, but removed a few years later to Newark, New Jersey, where his descendants are

living to this day. Nathaniel settled at Norwalk in 1651, but this line disappears after 1729. George came to Windsor, Connecticut, as early as 1680, and there is a tradition that he was a brother of John of New Hampshire, but no proof has been found. The following family traces its origin to the New Hampshire immigrant.

(I) John Hayes settled at Dover Corner, New Hampshire, in 1680, and is the ancestor of most of the people of that name living in the surrounding region and along the Maine coast. It is said that he came from Ireland, but the form of his name is English; however, it would be quite easy to add additional letters upon coming to a new country. It is also said that John had a brother Ichabod, who came over with him, but afterwards went south. John Hayes had a grant of land at Dover in 1693-94, and he died there October 25, 1708. On June 28, 1686, he married Mary Horne, and there is a tradition that she was but thirteen years old at the time. There were ten children: John, born in 1687; Peter, mentioned below; Robert; Ichabod, March 13, 1691-92; Samuel, March 16, 1694-95; William, September 6, 1698; Benjamin, September, 1700; a daughter who married an Ambrose of Salisbury (probably Massachusetts); a daughter who married an Ambrose of Chester.

(II) Peter, second son and child of John and Mary (Horne) Hayes, was born about 1688, at Dover, New Hampshire. He lived at what was called Tole End in that town, and married Sarah, daughter of John Wingate. There were eight children: Ann, June 3, 1718; Reuben, May 8, 1720; Joseph, March 15, 1722; Benjamin, March 1, 1724; Mehitable, December 11, 1725; Deacon John, whose sketch follows; Elijah and Ichabod, who lived at Berwick, Maine.

(III) Deacon John (2), fourth son of Peter and Sarah (Wingate) Hayes, was born October 27, 1728, probably at Dover, New Hampshire, where his father lived. He moved to North Yarmouth, Maine, and died there March 19, 1795. He married Jane, born in 1732, died August 24, 1812, daughter of John and Elizabeth Loring. Her father was the elder brother of the Rev. Nicholas Loring (see Loring IV). Jane Loring was twice married, and the records vary as to whether Jacob Mitchell was her first or second husband. From the dates of birth of the children it seems probable that Deacon John Hayes married Jane Loring, December 5, 1754, and that after his death she married Jacob Mitchell. If her marriage to Jacob Mitchell came first, in 1754, as one docu-

ment states, and she married Deacon John Hayes November 11, 1756, he must have had a previous wife, of whom there is no record. Records of baptism of six of the children of Deacon John Hayes have been preserved: David Allen, December 14, 1755; Jacob, August 6, 1757; Joseph, February 7, 1760, died March 8 of that year; Reuben, February 15, 1761; Levi, October 20, 1765; Jane, July 19, 1767. There were probably three others. Judith, who died February 28, 1760, was undoubtedly twin to Joseph. Deacon John (3), born in 1770, was probably the youngest, though we have no record of his baptism. The records for 1763 have been lost, as that was the year the minister died, and the church was repaired and enlarged, but it is reasonable to suppose that a child was born to Deacon John and Jane (Loring) Hayes during that year. David Allen, the eldest son, married Dorcas Allen, and their son, William Allen Hayes, born October 20, 1783, became a lawyer at South Berwick, Maine, and for twenty years was the judge of probate for York county. The memory of Levi Hayes, the fifth son, is preserved by an epitaph in the old Yarmouth graveyard: "In memory of Mr. Levi Hayes, son of Mr. John Hayes member of the Senior Class in the College at Providence Rhode Island who departed this life May 8, 1789 in the 24th year of his age.

Death is a debt to nature due
As I have paid so must you."

(IV) John (3), son of Deacon John (2) and Jane (Loring) Hayes, was born in 1770, probably in Yarmouth, Maine, and died in Auburn in 1842. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and was a tanner by trade. Owing to his integrity and strict attention to business, he soon became a prominent and highly respected citizen. John (3) Hayes married Mrs. Jane Moulton, widow of Captain Myrick Moulton, who was lost at sea. There were eight children, seven daughters and one son: Eliza; Penelope, married Rev. George Giddings, of Galena, Illinois; Jane, married Colonel Elijah Hayes, of North Berwick, Maine; William, whose sketch follows; Sarah, married Deacon David R. Loring, of Yarmouth, Maine, and died in 1890; Rachel, married John Barrall, of Turner, Maine; Huldah and Hannah.

(V) William, only son of John (3) and Jane (Moulton) Hayes, was born at Yarmouth, Maine. He married Hannah Patterson Boynton, of Portland, and they had six children: Thomas, died young; Mary H., married Luther Jones, of Lewiston; Harriet A.,

married Melville Sawyer, of Saint Louis; John, died in the west in 1862 at the age of twenty-four; Carrie E., married William E. Worthen, of Amesbury, Massachusetts; and Richmond B.

(VI) Richmond B., son of William and Hannah P. (Boynton) Hayes, was born January 20, 1849, at Lewiston, Maine. He attended the public schools of his native town, and at an early age entered the Lewiston Mills as an office boy. After remaining there some time, he became money clerk in the office of the American Express Company. His accuracy as an accountant and readiness in handling cash brought him the position of teller of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston, where he was advanced to cashier in 1900. Mr. Hayes is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, belonging to Rabboni Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Congregational church. On July 13, 1886, Richmond B. Hayes married Nellie M., daughter of Hiram and Betsey (Hatch) Fairbanks, of Auburn. They have had four daughters: Bessie B., born May 26, 1887, died at the age of six years; Mildred B., June 16, 1889; Ruth M. and Florence M. (twins), born March 10, 1895. Mrs. R. B. Hayes is a lineal descendant of "Mayflower" stock, being descended from Governor Bradford.

(For early generations see John Hayes I.)

(IV) Deacon Jacob, second son HAYES of Deacon John (2) and Jane (Loring) Hayes, was born at North Yarmouth, Maine, August 6, 1757, but date of his death is unknown. At the age of eighteen he enlisted, probably with other boys in the neighborhood, and did some local work for the revolution. The Massachusetts Rolls say: "Jacob Hays, private Captain George Rogers' Co. Served 4 days. Company detached from Second Cumberland Co. regiment by order of Col. Jonathan Mitchel to work on the fort at Falmouth in November, 1775." About 1780 Deacon Jacob Hayes married Jane, daughter of John and Sarah (Mitchell) Gray, of North Yarmouth, who was born November 23, 1760, and died October 4, 1839. Their five oldest children, Andrew, Jacob, Sarah, Dorcas and Jane, were all baptized on the same day, July 31, 1791; this was during the time of the great revival. There are records of two younger children: John, baptized September 8, 1793, and Rachel, July 2, 1797.

(V) Jacob (2), second son of Deacon Jacob (1) and Jane (Gray) Hayes, was born at North Yarmouth, Maine, about 1785, and was

a farmer in that town. Married Eleanor Skillin.

(VI) Samuel S., son of Jacob (2) and Eleanor (Skillin) Hayes, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, about 1809, and died January 29, 1884. He was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics, and a Congregationalist in religion. Samuel S. Hayes married Mary Richmond Loring, October 10, 1833, eldest child of Lot and Sabra (Blanchard) Loring. (See Loring, VII.) They had eight children: David G., Jacob L., Lydia S. who married G. G. Knapp; Charles E., Desiah, Sylvanus B., whose sketch follows; Augustus M., and Mary R., who married W. J. McCullum.

(VII) Sylvanus Blanchard, fourth son of Samuel S. and Mary Richmond (Loring) Hayes, was born at Yarmouth, Maine, September 1, 1846, and was educated in the public schools and at the North Yarmouth Academy. After leaving school he followed the sea for one voyage, visiting New Orleans, Havana, Cuba and Scotland. While in Havana he was attacked by the yellow fever. He went to Lewiston, and in company with his brother, Jacob L., established the present grain business. Mr. Hayes has served two years in each branch of the city government, and is a Republican in politics. He is a deacon in the Congregational church, and is also on the Sunday-school commission. He belongs to the Masons and to the Odd Fellows. On January 1, 1877, Sylvanus Blanchard Hayes married S. Amanda Flewelling, daughter of Samuel E. and Amaret (Covert) Flewelling, of King's county, Kingston, New Brunswick. They have six children: Frank Carleton, born May 4, 1878; William Richmond, March 2, 1880; Helen Gage, May 18, 1882; Lincoln Loring, May 31, 1883, married, May 6, 1908, Alice M. Kimball, daughter of George E. Kimball; Mary Louise and Naida Flewelling (twins), September 26, 1886.

HAYES Joseph Hayes was born in Portland, Maine, June 2, 1787. His father died when he was a mere lad and he was brought up by an uncle, the brother of his deceased mother, whose name was Long, and the family descendants of Richard Warren of the "Mayflower" and of Thomas Clark, a passenger of the "Ann," which ship arrived at Plymouth in 1623, through Thomas and Bathsheba (Churchill) Long, whose son Zadoc married Julia Temple Davis, lived in Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, and were the parents of John Long



R. Bradford Hayes



Sylvanus B. Hayes





Jos. McHayes,

Davis, governor of Massachusetts and secretary of the United States navy. The uncle lived in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where Joseph Hayes was brought up, and received a fair public school training. In early life he left his uncle's home, went to Portland, Maine, where he was apprenticed to a rope-maker, and after completing his term of apprenticeship he was twenty years old, and he went to Topsham, Maine, with Samuel Veazie, and they carried on the tobacco business in partnership, 1804-06. Seeking a larger field for the business, he removed to Bath in 1806, and opened a tobacco establishment on his own account, which was phenomenally successful. He employed a large number of hands in the manufacture of cigars, and these were sold to the retail trade throughout the country towns from wagons, thus employing a large number of teams. His factory was enlarged from time to time as trade increased, at last called into requisition a three-story building erected expressly for the business. He was a recruiting officer in Bath during the war of 1812, and held the non-commissioned rank of orderly sergeant while in this service for the United States army. In 1841 he embraced the temperance cause with extraordinary ardor, and he advocated the cause on the lecture platform in all parts of the state of Maine during the remainder of his life with effective results to the cause. He was employed in this cause by the promoters of the Washingtonian movement, and whether Mr. Hayes was, as were so many of their effective speakers of the period, reformed drunkards, as was John B. Gough of later period, does not appear, but that he was a means of doing great good and securing pledges of total abstinence from large numbers of every one of his audiences is well established, and it may be said to his credit that he remained, not only an advocate but an example of total abstinence himself to the end of his life, which was not true generally of the large number of advocates employed in the movement which was spectacular in its full glory, but subsided as suddenly as it reached its zenith. He was married in 1806 to Anstress Davis, daughter of Captain Elisha Turner, of Topsham, Maine. They had ten children, including Joseph Marston (q. v.).

(II) Joseph Marston, son of Joseph and Anstress Davis (Turner) Hayes, was born in Bath, Maine, June 4, 1832. He was educated in the public schools of Bath, and when fourteen years of age went to the college that has turned out so many successful men, the print-

ing office. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Old Weekly Times*, became foreman of the shop, and left the *Times* office to start a weekly newspaper for a syndicate at Damariscotta, Maine, and he made the name of his venture the *American Sentinel*, which he removed to Bath in 1854, and he continued its publication up to 1863, when he resigned the editorship to accept the political office of clerk of the Sagadahoc county courts, and his first service in the court was when Edward Kent was judge of the court. He continued this service to his county for thirty-five years, resigning in 1898. It seems needless to add that his political faith is that of the Republican party, as his tenure in office readily suggests the fact. His Masonic service carried him to the highest degree in the fraternity, and his progress is marked by membership and initiation in Solar Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 14; Montgomery and St. Bernard Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2; Dunlap Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 5, of Bath; Maine Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Portland, Arcadia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 13, of Bath. His Masonic associates have honored him with the offices of senior grand warden, grand high priest, and for several terms district deputy. In Blue Lodge and in Royal Arch he was district deputy. His financial and commercial interests made him a director of the Marine National Bank of Bath, serving from 1856 to the present time, and was vice-president of the bank at one time. His religious life has been associated with the Universalist church and Sunday-school since 1861, and he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school since 1867. He married, February 22, 1870, Ella Frances, daughter of Jeremiah and Betsey (Tucker) Cotton, and they had one child, Velmer Francis (q. v.). The mother, Ella Frances (Cotton) Hayes, died in Bath, Maine, January 13, 1871, and the father, Joseph Marston Hayes, retired from active business life in 1899, and is, in 1908, living with his son and grandchild at the old homestead in Bath—one of the notable old places in the town.

(III) Velmer Francis, only child of Joseph Marston and Ella Frances (Cotton) Hayes, was born in Bath, Maine, January 3, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of that city, Gray's Commercial College, Portland, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He married, April 16, 1905, Loweno Thomas. Children: Frances and Joseph.

The Loring of Massachusetts and New Hampshire descend from three brothers, John, David and Solomon, who emigrated from the province of Lorraine, France, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. It is said that these three were the younger brothers of a marquis, and that the original family name was Lorraine.

(I) Deacon Thomas Loring, the first American ancestor, came from Axminster, now a manufacturing town on the river Ax, Devonshire, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 22, 1634. He moved to Hingham, and then settled upon a farm in Hull, where he died in 1661. Deacon Loring brought with him from England a wife whose maiden name is unknown, and two sons, the younger four years old at the time. Two other sons were born in this country. The names of the children are: Thomas (2); John, whose sketch follows; Josiah and Benjamin. Three brothers settled in Hull, Massachusetts; but Josiah continued to live in Hingham. Josiah Loring married Elizabeth, daughter of John Prince, the first of the Prince family who came to America.

(II) John, second son of Deacon Thomas Loring, was born in England, probably at Axminster, about 1630, and came with his people to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1634. The date of his death is unknown. John Loring was twice married; (first) to Mary Baker, who bore him fourteen children, many of whom died young; and (second) to Mrs. Rachel Buckley, of Braintree, by whom there were four more. The children of the first marriage were: John, Joseph, Thomas, Isaac, Nathaniel, David, Jacob, Israel, Sarah, Mary, Rachel, John, Sarah and Israel. The children of the second marriage were: John (2), whose sketch follows; Israel, Caleb, and a daughter who died young.

(III) John (2), eldest child of John (1) Loring and his second wife, Rachel (Buckley) Loring, was born at Hull, Massachusetts, about 1680, and died in that town in 1720. John (2) Loring married Jane Baker, and they had six children: John, born January 15, 1708; Jane, October 7, 1709; Nicholas, whose sketch follows; Thomas, August 30, 1713; Solomon, January 12, 1715; and Rachel, October 17, 1717. Of these children all but two finally settled in North Yarmouth, Maine. Jane Loring married Ephraim Andrews, of Hingham, and both died early, leaving one son, Joseph. Thomas Loring was a hatter, and also lived at Hingham. John Loring, the eldest son, first occupied the ancestral home in

Hull, and then moved to North Yarmouth, where he was soon followed by his brother Solomon, who had learned the blacksmith's trade at Pembroke. Rachel Loring married Deacon John White, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and eventually moved to North Yarmouth, where he was deacon of the First Church.

(IV) Rev. Nicholas, second son of John (2) and Jane (Baker) Loring, was born at Hull, Massachusetts, September 1, 1711, and died at North Yarmouth, Maine, July 21, 1763. He was but nine years old when his father died, so that for much of his training and success he must have been indebted to his mother. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1832, at the age of twenty-one. In February, 1735, he began preaching in various places near his early home, and in May, 1736, he was directed to North Yarmouth by a college classmate, Rev. Ephraim Keith, who had declined settlement on account of feeble health. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Loring was ordained November 17, 1736, and settled by the town, where he continued to preach till his death, a period of twenty-seven years. In those days the parish embraced the present towns of Cumberland, Yarmouth, North Yarmouth, Pownal, Freeport and Harpswell. From this wide range his hearers gathered in the old meeting-house "below the ledge," and over it the young minister extended his pastoral labors. About ten years before Mr. Loring's death, the church of Harpswell was set off, and since that time six other churches have been formed from the original "North Yarmouth First Church." When Mr. Loring was called to his labors, the town voted a settlement of two hundred and fifty pounds, and an annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds. During his ministry the Indians frequently attacked the place, once near the meeting-house, June 20, 1748. Three men were fired upon, and one, Ebenezer Eaton, was killed. The neighbors, including Mr. Loring, seized their guns and gave chase. The savages dropped a tomahawk, which their pursuers picked up and gave the minister as a reward for his valor. Mr. Loring has been represented as tall and slender and of rather delicate physique, but this incident shows that he was not lacking in courage.

On February 17, 1737, Rev. Nicholas Loring married Mary Richmond, of Tiverton, Rhode Island. She was brought up in affluence, and as a part of her marriage portion received "Billinder," a young colored woman, who served the family faithfully, and was supported by the heirs, according to the provisions of

the minister's will. Mrs. Loring was characterized by good sense, dignified deportment and precise dress, and was called Madam Loring, after the fashion of the day. There were ten children, all of whom lived to adult years. These were trained to habits of industry and economy that they might be examples to the flock. In warm weather they went to meeting bare-footed, that those who could not have shoes might not stay away.

The children of Rev. Nicholas and Mary (Richmond) Loring were: 1. Richmond, born March 29, 1738, married Lucinda Bucknam. 2. Bezaleel, April 13, 1739, married Elizabeth Mason. 3. Levi, December 3, 1740, was twice married. 4. Lucretia, January 3, 1742, married Deacon David Mitchell. 5. Mary, November 22, 1744, married Captain Joseph Gray. 6. Elizabeth, February 22, 1746, married Humphrey Chase. 7. Rachel, November 2, 1748, married Jotham Mitchell. 8. Thomas, whose sketch follows. 9. Nicholas, June 23, 1755, was lost at sea. 10. Jeremiah, April 12, 1758, married Jane Hayes.

When Mr. Loring died a special town-meeting was called, August 1, 1763, and the following vote was passed, which throws a flood of light on the customs of the times: Voted, "That Colonel Jeremiah Powell, Deas. Jonas Mason and David Mitchell be a Committee for providing such things as the town may order for the Rev. Mr. Loring's funeral. That Fans, Gloves, Shoes, Ribbons, Buckles, Buttons, Vails and Hoods for the four daughters; Hatbands, Buckles and Gloves for the three eldest sons; and a Fan, Gloves and Handkerchief for Bezalel Loring's wife be provided by the Committee at the expense of the town. Voted, that the widow Loring be put in decent mourning, at the discretion of the Committee. Voted, that the Committee provide four crape gowns for the four daughters of Rev. Mr. Loring. Voted, that the three youngest sons be clothed in mourning, at the discretion of the Committee. Voted, that Rings and Gloves be provided for the six pall-bearers, and Gloves for the porters, or under-bearers. Voted, that the Committee provide what other things are necessary for the funeral, at their discretion." Mrs. Loring survived her husband forty years, dying September 15, 1803, at the age of ninety.

(V) Thomas (2), fourth son of Rev. Nicholas and Mary (Richmond) Loring, was born June 6, 1751, at North Yarmouth, Maine, and died in August, 1828. He settled at Walnut Hill as a farmer, and reared a family of eleven children. Both he and his wife were sub-

jects of the great revival in 1791, uniting with the First Church on June 5 of that year. Thomas (2) Loring married Phebe Gray, and their children were: Lot, whose sketch follows; Sarah, married Elbridge Drinkwater; Ebenezer, died an infant; Ichabod Richmond, married Margery York; David, married Mary Chadbourne; Phebe Gray, died young; John, accidentally killed in boyhood; Lucy, married Andrew Hayes; Jeremiah, occupied the homestead and married Jane Leonard; Dorcas, died unmarried; Jacob Gray, married Desire Bates, was a trader and ship-builder at Yarmouth Falls and became wealthy.

(VI) Lot, eldest child of Thomas (2) and Phebe (Gray) Loring, was born November 22, 1774, and died July 22, 1847. He married Sabra Blanchard, and they had four children: Mary Richmond, mentioned below; Perez B., married Margery Greely; David Meaubec, married three times and had five children; Sarah Ann, married Samuel Lawrence.

(VII) Mary Richmond, eldest child of Lot and Sabra (Blanchard) Loring, was born about 1808 in North Yarmouth, Maine. She married Samuel S. Hayes, son of Jacob (2) Hayes, of that place, and they had eight children. (See Hayes, VI.)

John Johnson, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Johnson family, was born in England, and came to America in the fleet with Winthrop accompanied by his wife Margery, who died at Roxbury, June 9, 1655, and their sons, Isaac and Humphrey, and probably other children. Savage thinks there were three daughters. Johnson was admitted a freeman May 18, 1630. He settled in Roxbury and was called a yeoman. He was chosen by the general court, October 19, 1630, constable of Roxbury and surveyor of all the arms of the colony, and was a very industrious man in his place. He kept a tavern and was agent for Mrs. Catherine Sumpner, of London, in 1653. He was a man of wealth and much distinction. He was a deputy to the general court in 1634 and many years afterward. His house was burned August 2, 1645, with seventeen barrels of his country's powder and many arms in his charge. At the same time the town records were destroyed. He was elected a member of the Artillery Company in 1638. He signed the inventory of Joseph Weld's estate in 1646. He died September 30, 1650, and his will was proved October 15 following, dividing his property among his five children, the eldest to

have a double portion. The estate amounted to six hundred and sixty pounds. He married (second) Grace (Negus) Fawer, widow of Barnabas Fawer. Her will was made December 21, 1671, and proved December 29, 1671, leaving all her estate to her brothers Jonathan and Benjamin Negus. Children, all by first wife: 1. Isaac, married, January 20, 1637, Elizabeth Porter; killed in the Narragansett fight in King Philip's war, December 19, 1675. 2. Humphrey, mentioned below. 3. Mary, married Roger Mowry, of Providence, who sold her share in the estate October 12, 1659. Two other daughters.

(II) Humphrey, son of John Johnson, was born in England. He came to America with his parents and settled in Roxbury as early as 1643, when his name appears on a deed. He was a resident of Scituate in 1651, and while he was considered an able and shrewd man he was continually getting into trouble with the authorities. As he came to Scituate without the consent of the governor and two assistants, he was ordered to remove, and March 30, 1674, he removed to Hingham. He was given permission by the selectmen to settle upon the common land, provided he would move at three months' notice. On April 22, 1675, he was granted privileges for making improvements on the land. He resided on Liberty Plain at South Hingham. He married (first) in 1642, Eleanor Cheney, of Roxbury, who died at Hingham, September 28, 1678. He married (second) Abigail ———. Children of first wife: 1. Mehitable, born 1644. 2. Martha, 1647. 3. John, 1653, drowned at Hingham, June 12, 1674. 4. Joseph, 1655, died young. 5. Benjamin, 1657. 6. Margaret, 1659, married at Hingham, October 20, 1676, Josiah Leavitt. 7. Deborah, 1661, died April 1, 1669. 8. Mary, 1663. 9. Nathaniel, July, 1666. 10. Isaac, February 18, 1668, mentioned below. 11. Joseph, September 6, 1676. Children of second wife: 12. John, June 8, 1680. 13. Deborah, February 19, 1682-83.

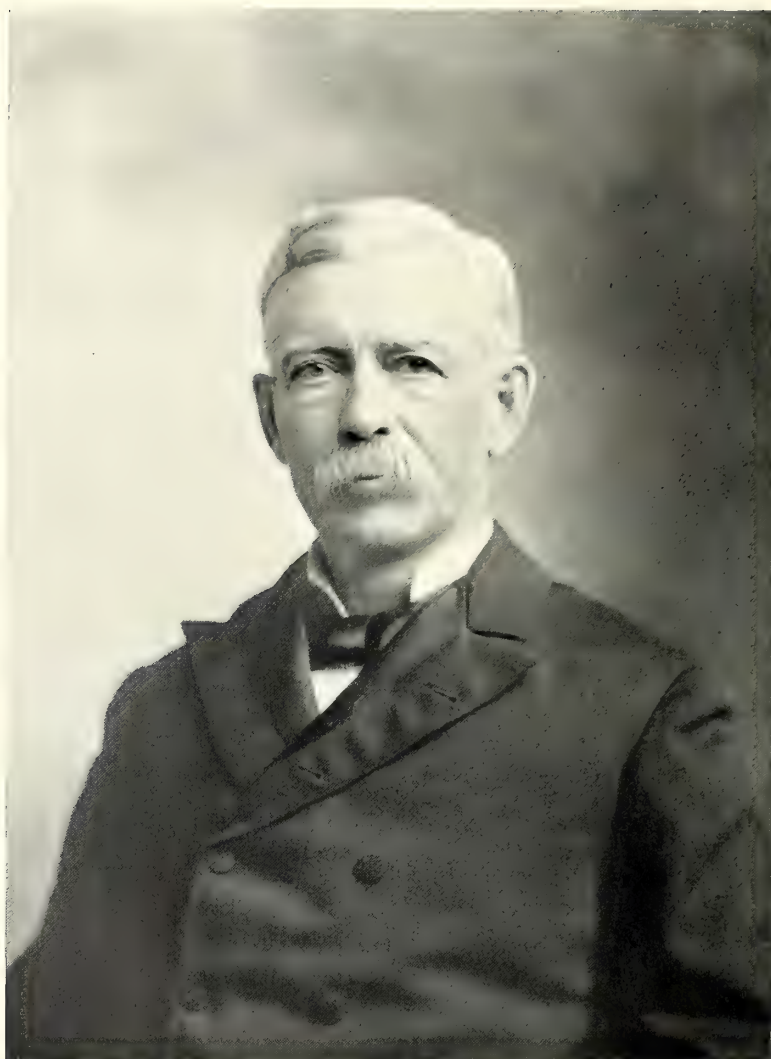
(III) Captain Isaac, son of Humphrey Johnson, was born at Hingham, February 18, 1668, and died in 1735. He married Abiah, Abial or Ahibail Lazell, born 1667, widow of Isaac Lazell (by whom she had two sons) and daughter of John Leavitt. Isaac Johnson settled in West Bridgewater about 1700. He was a captain, member of the general court, and a civil magistrate. Children, the first five born at Hingham, the others at West Bridgewater: 1. Abigail, April 28, 1689. 2. David, October 16, 1692. 3. Hannah, January 17, 1694-95. 4. Solomon, March 9, 1696-97. 5. Daniel, April

20, 1700. 6. James, married Jane Harris, daughter of Isaac Harris. 7. Deborah, married, 1723, Benjamin Perry. 8. Rebecca, married, 1719, Jonathan Washburn. 9. Sarah, born 1702, married, 1719, Solomon Pratt. 10. John, 1705, mentioned below. 11. Benjamin, 1711. 13. Mary, 1716, married, 1737, James Hooper.

(IV) Major John, son of Captain Isaac Johnson, was born at West Bridgewater in 1705 and died in 1770. He married (first) in 1731, Peggy, daughter of Colonel John Holman. She died in 1757 and he married (second) Esther ——— (probably). Children, born at Bridgewater: 1. Sarah, 1733. 2. Abial, 1735, married (first) John Alger, 1754; (second) 1758, Ebenezer Pratt. 3. Lewis, 1738, mentioned below. 4. Patience, 1744. 5. Joseph, 1747. 6. Content, 1749, married Captain Jacob Thomas. 7. Calvin, 1751.

(V) Lewis, son of Major John Johnson, was born at Bridgewater (Stoughton), in 1738. He settled in Stoughton. He was a soldier, private in Captain Peter Talbot's company, Colonel Lemuel Robinson's regiment, on April 19, 1775; also in Captain Simeon Leach's company early in 1776; also first lieutenant in Captain Simeon Leach's company, Colonel Benjamin Gill's regiment, marching from Stoughton to Braintree, March 21, 1776, after the evacuation of Boston, when the British ships were in the harbor. He was also first lieutenant in Captain Robert Swan's company (sixth), the west company of the second parish of Stoughton, Colonel Benjamin Gill's regiment (third Suffolk) later in 1776. He was second lieutenant in Captain Moses Adams's company, Colonel Eleazer Brooks's regiment, in 1778. He kept a tavern and Washington was his guest once. He married (intentions dated September 14), December 19, 1765, Mary May, of Stoughton (by Rev. Samuel Dunbar). Children, born in Stoughton: 1. Mary, August 22, 1766. 2. Nathaniel, September 12, 1768, mentioned below. 3. John, September 5, 1770. 4. Lewis, November 29, 1772, married, 1799, Betsey Sturtevant, who died November 28, 1832. 5. Holman. 6. Sally. 7. Lucy. 8. Sarah.

(VI) Nathaniel, son of Lewis Johnson, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, September 12, 1768, died at China, Maine, February 6, 1849. He removed from his native town to Maine about 1805 and bought a farm at China. He was a prominent citizen and held many positions of trust and honor. He was for some years high sheriff of Kennebec county. He married Sarah Gay, born at Bridgewater,



Leif Johnson

Massachusetts, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Holmes) Gay. She died at China, Maine, in March, 1857. Children, born at China: **Lucy**, Stephen, Nathaniel H., Adeline M., Elbridge, mentioned below, Fisher H.

(VII) Elbridge, son of Nathaniel Johnson, was born in China, October 12, 1810, and died in Albion, January 20, 1886. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and from an early age worked on his father's farm. He settled in Albion, Maine, after his marriage and owned a farm there. Besides farming he did teaming and for a number of years was a wool buyer in that section of the state. Mr. Johnson was a Whig in politics, but after the dissolution of the Whig party became a steadfast Republican. He was always active in the church. He first joined the Baptist Church, later the Christian church at Albion, of which he was a loyal and prominent member. He married Mary A. Worth, of Vassalborough, who died March 25, 1885, daughter of Alvin Worth. Children, born in Albion: Charles Henry, George Edwin, judge of probate court, Waldo County, Maine, a resident of Belfast; Samuel Worth, mentioned below; Warren Gardner, Fisher Gay, Elbridge Jr., Frank Shaw.

(VIII) Samuel Worth, son of Elbridge Johnson, was born in Albion, Maine, October 15, 1842. He attended the public schools of Albion and the China Academy. He studied the profession of medicine at the Maine Medical College, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1864. He opened an office in Dixmont, Maine, immediately after graduating, and practiced there until 1882, when he removed to the large field in Belfast. He has a large practice in that city, where he has since been located. He served on the United States pension examining board for twelve years. He is a member of the Maine Medical Society. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Waldo Hospital. Dr. Johnson has been prominent also in public life. He is a Republican in politics, and active and influential in his party. He was on the Dixmont school committee several years and representative from Dixmont to the state legislature in 1876. In 1908 Dr. Johnson was appointed collector of customs for the port of Belfast, an office he now fills. He married, April 2, 1870, Laura J. Boody, daughter of David and Lucretia Boody, of Jackson, Maine. (See Boody). Children: 1. Fred, born at Dixmont, September 2, 1875, now a dry goods dealer at Belfast, married, February 19, 1908, Elena P. Ellis. 2. Maud L., born in Dixmont,

November, 1877, married, 1902, William B. Woodbury, principal of the schools, York, Maine.

Zechariah Boody, immigrant ancestor, came to this country about 1695. History says that he was a deserter from a French ship which landed at Boston, and that he escaped when his companions were captured and executed. He settled in the parish of Madbury, Cocheco, now Dover, New Hampshire, and had a farm of about one hundred and seventy-five acres. He had a grant of ten acres from the town of Dover. He and his wife both lived to an advanced age, and he died about 1755. Children, all born in Madbury: 1. Elizabeth, married Ebenezer Pitman. 2. Hannah, married Robert Huckins. 3. Charity, married Abednego Leathers. 4. Sarah, married Benjamin Jenkins. 5. Abigail, married David Drew. 6. Betty, married James Rowe. 7. Daughter, died young. 8. Keziah, unmarried in 1758. 9. Azariah, mentioned below.

(II) Azariah, son of Zechariah Boody, was born in Madbury, New Hampshire, August 15, 1720. He resided there until about 1760, when he purchased a farm in Canaan, at Barrington, where he settled. He died February 26, 1803. He married (first) Bridget Bushbie, whose parents are said to have lived at the Bermudas and in Boston, and whose ancestor, Nicholas Bushbie, came to this country in the ship "True Love" in 1637. She died in Barrington, July 30, 1785, aged about seventy years. Two years later he married second —, of Berwick, Maine. It is said that he brought her from Berwick, a distance of some twenty miles, on horseback, behind him on a pillion, and that their combined weight was not less than four hundred pounds. Children, all by first wife: 1. Robert, born April 3, 1743, mentioned below. 2. Zechariah, August 12, 1745, married Mary Demeritt. 3. John, June 23, 1749, married Susannah Langley about 1750; died April 23, 1815. 4. Molly, June 23, 1749 (twin), married Peter Hodgdon. 5. Joseph, May 16, 1752, married Olive Drew; died 1824. 6. Sarah, March 8, 1755, married Isaac Waldron; died March 6, 1805. 7. Hannah, March 29, 1758, married Aaron Waldron; died February 7, 1830. 8. Azariah, November 29, 1761, died young. 9. Betsey, November 2, 1763, married John Caverly; died November 17, 1832.

(III) Rev. Robert, son of Azariah Boody, was born April 3, 1743, died April 21, 1814. He settled first at New Durham, New Hamp-

shire, in 1770. Two years later he removed to Limington, Maine. He held many positions of trust in the town, and was selectman and treasurer alternately up to the end of his life. He was a clergyman of the Quakers, and one of the leading men of that denomination in Maine and New Hampshire. On June 30, 1780, he and his brother Joseph Boody united with Rev. Benjamin Randall in the organization of the Freewill Baptists. On September 2 of that year Robert Boody was ordained to preach and to serve as the first deacon of the church. He was a man held in high esteem by his townsmen. He married, April 13, 1763, Margery Hill, born April 23, 1744. Children: 1. Azariah, born February 6, 1764, married, March 30, 1789, Betsey Chick, of Falmouth; died November 16, 1836. 2. Molly, May 26, 1766, married Robert Hasty, of Parsonfield, Maine; died October, 1833. 3. Robert, August 27, 1768, married, in 1795, Mercy Stover, of Limerick, Maine; died April, 1836. 4. Abigail, November 2, 1770, died November 17, 1770. 5. Sarah, August 28, 1771, married David Stover. 6. John H., September 18, 1773, mentioned below. 7. Betsey, January 15, 1777, married, August 5, 1798, Ebenezer Morton; died February 4, 1846. 8. Ruth, June 13, 1779, married ——— Greene and went west; it is said that at the age of thirty she weighed three hundred and thirty pounds. 9. Joseph, January 31, 1782, married Soloma Clark. 10. Israel, February 12, 1784, married, December 12, 1800, Hannah Strout; died December 1, 1854. 11. Benjamin, April 11, 1786, married (first) in 1806 Jane Crane, who died April 22, 1826; married (second) April 21, 1830, Sarah Winslow; died December 16, 1844. 12. Edmund, August 15, 1788, married Lydia Jones, of Windham, Maine; died December, 1853. 13. Henry H., August 15, 1788 (twin), married Mary Bond; died with no issue in 1852.

(IV) John H., son of Rev. Robert Boody, was born in New Durham, New Hampshire, September 18, 1773, died July 15, 1848. He settled at Jackson, Waldo county, Maine. He was a carpenter by trade, and owned a farm there. He married Patience Redman, of Scarborough, Maine, who died in August, 1854. Children: 1. John, born in Scarborough, September 18, 1796, died at sea. 2. Isabella, April 10, 1799, married (first) Edward March, of Portland; (second) Charles Bradford, of Bangor; (third) ——— Gollof (Gallup?). 3. Sally, June 16, 1801, married, February 17, 1842, John Emery, of Ripley, and had three children. 4. Lucinda, August 7,

1803, married Moses Saunders, of Bangor, and had one child. 5. David, mentioned below. 6. Redman, April 4, 1811, married, in 1833-34, Mary Twichell, of Dixmont, Maine, and had ten children. 7. Harriet, October 31, 1812, married, December 5, 1839, Samuel Eastman and had three children. 8. Hon. Henry H., November 10, 1816, married, September 3, 1846, Charlotte Mellon Newman, of Berwick, and had two children. 9. Alvin, July 12, 1819, married Sarah Ellen Sewell, of Auburn, Maine; died in October, 1855.

(V) David, son of John H. Boody, was born November 9, 1807, died August, 1879, of a cancer. He married Lucretia Mudgett, of Prospect, Maine. He resided in Jackson, Maine, his native place, all his life. Children: 1. Fitz Henry A., born April 27, 1832, married Hannah Jane Ames, of Stockton, Maine. 2. David, August 13, 1837, married, June 1, 1863, Abbie H. Treat, of Frankfort, Maine, and had five children. 3. John H., April 23, 1847, married, in 1874, Nora Pilley and had one child. 5. Laura Jane, 1843, married Dr. Samuel W. Johnson, of Belfast, Maine. (See Johnson VIII.) 6. Napoleon B. 7. Josephine, married Andrew B. Fogg, of Dixmont.

Captain Edward Johnson, immigrant ancestor, was born in JOHNSON Canterbury, county Kent, England, and baptized there September 16 or 17, 1598. He was son of William Johnson. He came to Charlestown with the first immigrants, but soon returned to England, and about 1636 or 1637 brought his wife, seven children and three servants, to New England. He was a man of influence in the colony, and resided in Woburn, where he held many important offices. At the first meeting of the commissioners for the settlement of the new town, he presented a plan of the territory to be included within its limits, and was appointed the first recorder or town clerk. He was active in founding the first church, and commanded the first military company in Woburn. He was the author of some unique lines at the beginning of the first volume of the Woburn town records, and also of "Wonder-working Providence of Sion's Savior in New England," first printed in London in 1653. He was famous as a surveyor and early explorer. He was appointed in 1665 by the general court to make a map of the colony, in conjunction with William Stevens. In 1672, after his death, the general court passed an order regarding the chronicle of the early history of the colony, which reads as follows:

"The court considering how many ways the providence of God hath mercifully appeared in behalf of his people in these parts, since their coming into this wilderness, and us of this colony in particular, do judge it our duty to endeavor that a register or chronicle may be made of the several passages of God's providence, protecting of and saving from many eminent dangers, as well in transportation, as in our abode here making provision beyond what could, in reason, have been expected, and preventing our fears many a time; so that our posterity and the generation that shall survive, taking a view of the kindness of God to their fathers, it may remain as an obligation upon them to serve the Lord their God with all their hearts and souls." The court, therefore, appointed a committee "to make diligent inquiry in the several parts of this jurisdiction concerning anything of moment that has passed, and in particular of what has been collected by Mr. John Winthrop, Sen., Mr. Thomas Dudley, Mr. John Wilson, Sen., Capt. Edward Johnson, or any other; that so, matter being prepared, some meet person may be appointed by this court to put the same into form; that so, after perusal of the same, it may be put to press." No fuller account of the origin and settlement of a town of equal age in New England has been given than that by Captain Johnson in his "Wonder-working Providence."

He died in Woburn April 23, 1672. His will was dated May 15, 1671, and the inventory, returned May 11, 1672, gives the amount of the estate as seven hundred and five pounds, five shillings and six pence. Of this amount about half was for property in England. He married Susan or Susanna ———, who died March 7, 1689-90. Her son John, with whom she dwelt after her husband died, was the sole beneficiary of her will. Children: 1. Edward, baptized November 7, 1619, married, February 10, 1649-50, Katherine Baker. 2. George, baptized April 3, 1625, married Katherine ———. 3. Susan, baptized April 1, 1627, married James Prentice. 4. William, baptized March 22, 1628-29, married, May 16, 1665, Esther Wiswall. 5. Martha, baptized May 1, 1631, married, March 18, 1649-50, John Amee. 6. Matthew, baptized March 30, 1633, married (first) November 12, 1656, Hannah Palfrey; (second) October 23, 1662, Rebecca Wiswall. 7. John, mentioned below.

(II) John, son of Captain Edward Johnson, was born in England and baptized May 10, 1635, in Canterbury, county Kent. He

died in Canterbury, Connecticut. He married, April 26, 1657, Bethia Reed, died about 1718, daughter of William and Mabel Reed. Children: 1. John, born January 24, 1659, married Mary Carley. 2. Bethia, born January 20, 1660, married (first) Jonathan Knight; (second) ——— Woolcott. 3. William, born September 29, 1662. 4. Obadiah, born June 15, 1664, mentioned below. 5. Joseph, born about 1666. 6. Samuel, born October 29, 1670. 7. Nathaniel, born May 15, 1673.

(III) Obadiah, son of John Johnson, was born in Woburn, June 15, 1664. He removed to Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1690. Among his children was Obadiah Jr., mentioned below.

(IV) Obadiah (2), son of Obadiah (1) Johnson, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, April 10, 1702, and died there April 10, 1765. He married, November 6, 1723, Lydia Bushwell, whose mother, Mary Bushwell, was a member of the Canterbury church. Among their children was Jacob, mentioned below.

(V) Jacob, son of Obadiah (2) Johnson, was born in Canterbury, 1734, and died at Plainfield, Connecticut, 1816. He married Abigail Waldo, of Canterbury. Children: Alfred, born July 25, 1766; Louise, Jacob, Waldo, Obadiah, Anson, mentioned below; Ebenezer, and Mary.

(VI) Anson, son of Jacob Johnson, was born in Plainfield, April, 1778, and died there June 20, 1859. He married Hulda Huntington, born 1784 and died at Belfast, January, 1861. Children, born in Plainfield: Jacob, Susan, Cora, Horatio Huntington, mentioned below.

(VII) Horatio Huntington, son of Anson Johnson, was born at Plainfield, December 10, 1808, and died at Belfast, Maine, March 31, 1885. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of seventeen years he left home and became a clerk in the store of his cousin, Ralph C. Johnson, Belfast, Maine. A year later he became a partner under the firm name of R. C. Johnson & Company. After five years in this business he engaged in the dry goods business on his own account under the name of H. H. Johnson. He built up a large and flourishing business, one of the largest dry goods stores in this section, and was in business for a period of sixty consecutive years. He retired a short time before his death. In politics Mr. Johnson was originally a Whig, later a Republican, and active in public affairs. He was an alderman of the city of Belfast, and a member of the governor's council during the administra-

tion of Governor Crosby for two years. He was a prominent member of the Universalist church. He married, December 2, 1841, Ann Frances Lothrop, born at Searsmont, January 3, 1819, daughter of Ansel Lothrop, born September 12, 1783, died December 8, 1834, and Lois (Whittier) Lothrop, born December 2, 1785, died February 19, 1839. Children, born at Belfast: 1. Arabella, September 21, 1842, married Philo Hersey, of Canton, Maine. 2. Horatio H., 1845. 3. Charles Edward, March 8, 1847, mentioned below. 4. Mary Frances, 1858, died July 21, 1906.

(VIII) Charles Edward, son of Horatio Huntington Johnson, was born March 8, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of Belfast. He became associated with his father in the dry goods business and was active in its management. Since the death of his father he has been occupied in the care and improvement of real estate and other investments. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican. He is a member of Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, Free Masons, of Belfast; Corinthian Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. He is an active member of the Universalist church. He married, June, 1874, Maria S. Hodsdon, born at Dexter, Maine, 1843, daughter of Rev. Frederick A. Hodsdon.

The Brazier family of Portland, Maine, is in all probability a branch of the Brazier family of Boston, Massachusetts. The fact that the two families are related is said to have been demonstrated years ago when lawyers were employed by the Portland Braziers to determine what interest, if any, they had in certain valuable property in Boston. The investigation proved that there were nearer relatives of the former owner of the property in the vicinity of Boston than those in Portland were. The earliest mention of members of this family is found in the record of baptisms of the First Church of Falmouth (now Portland), Maine. Brazier. Zachary Harrison, of Bathsheba, 1734; Brazier; A child of Zachary Harrison and Sarah, 1759. The arms of the English Brazier family is: A shield gules, amulets argent, and a bend or. Crest: A white dove, with (green) olive branch in mouth.

(1) Zachary Harrison Brazier, mentioned above, was born at a place and time not now known. He served as a private in Captain Joseph Noyes's company, for seacoast defense

at Falmouth, July 17, to December 31, 1775; and again as quarter gunner in Captain Abner Lowell's company of Matross, stationed at Falmouth from the first day of January to the last day of March, 1777. Zachary H. Brazier married Sarah (Sally) Guston, born January 9, 1736, died February 10, 1821. Their children were: John, Moses, Enoch, Daniel, Sarah, Nathaniel, Lucy, Anne (Nancy), Harrison and Betsey.

(II) Harrison, sixth son of Zachary H. and Sarah (Sally) (Guston) Brazier, was born in Portland, August 9, 1777, died November 8, 1855. He was a house carpenter and lumber dealer. The following article recently (1908) appeared in print: "The old McLellan-Wingate house, one of the best of the old residences in Portland, located at the corner of Spring and High streets, is to be used as an art museum by the Portland Society of Art. The finish on the inside of the house is excellent, and in the centre of the spacious hall is a run of flying stairs, unsupported except at the top and bottom, with a passage at each side. The stairs turn each way at the top to the corridor, which is the same width as the hall below. The hall was finished by Harrison Brazier, one of the best known workmen of his time, and he worked on it continuously ninety-seven days." On August 21, 1831, The Portland Society of the New Jerusalem was formed, and on August 20, 1836, Harrison Brazier united with this society and was confirmed. August 31, 1836 the society was incorporated under the name of "The First New Jerusalem Society of Portland," and soon afterward purchased land on Congress street, on which to build a house of worship; and Harrison Brazier, George Ropes and Arthur M. Small were appointed to superintend the building of the temple. Harrison Brazier married (first), December 17, 1799, Abigail Riggs, daughter of Jeremiah Riggs. She was born March 10, 1777, died April 7, 1823, leaving a family of eleven children. He married (second), September 17, 1823, Ann Lowell, who died June 15, 1859. By the second marriage there were no children. The children by first marriage were: 1. Sophia, born October 6, 1800, died March 26, 1878; married Joseph M. Kellogg, an officer in the United States revenue marine service, and had four children: Joseph, Eunice McLellan, Elijah and Sophia. 2. John Harrison, born September 1, 1802, died February 19, 1850; married, October 25, 1827, Ruth Ann Strout, by whom he had John Harrison and Mary Brazier. 3. Abigail Cobb, born Au-

gust 14, 1804, died August 6, 1818. 4. Enoch, born June 9, 1806, died in Cuba, February 27, 1856; married, August 21, 1831, Phebe Ilsley, who died January 21, 1852, leaving one child, Lucy A., who married John Sawyer. 5. Joseph Riggs, mentioned below. 6. Daniel, born December 29, 1809, died January 12, 1849; married, November 19, 1834, Mary L. Ingraham; they had two children: Annie Brazier, who married David Franklin Corser; and Joseph H., who married Ellen Bartol; they reside in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and have children: Emeline Josephine and Harry Bartol. 7. Margaret, born January 3, 1812, married, November 5, 1839, David Perkins. 8. Eunice Osgood, born January 18, 1814, died June 24, 1818. 9. Elizabeth Tobey, born December 17, 1815, died July 22, 1843; married, December 11, 1834, Abner Lowell, and had two children: John A., who lives in Boston; and Abby, who married (first) Edward Emery, of Portland, Maine; (second) a Mr. Brewer, of New York. 10. Mary M., born March 28, 1818, died November 21, 1843; married, November 23, 1841, Theodore Moses, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and died childless. 11. Charles, born September 23, 1821, died October 4, 1821.

(III) Joseph Riggs, third son of Harrison and Abigail (Riggs) Brazier, was born July 18, 1808, died August 28, 1878. He resided in Portland. He married, July 9, 1835, Harriet Porter Lowell. Children: 1. Harriet, married Payson Tucker, of Portland, manager of the Maine Central railroad. 2. Lucy Lowell. 3. Daniel, see below. 4. Henry Clay, died young. 5. William Harrison, died in 1900; married Alice J. Bagley; they had one child, Helen Louise Brazier, born January, 1884.

(IV) Daniel, eldest son of Joseph Riggs and Harriet Porter (Lowell) Brazier, was born in Portland, September 5, 1851, died August 29, 1895. He was educated in the public schools and by private tutors, and after leaving school took a clerical position with the Eastern Express Company. After a period of service there he became a clerk in the Maine Savings Bank, and in a short time was made assistant treasurer and teller, and held that position twenty years, till his retirement from business after a continuous service of twenty-five years. He was a Republican in politics, but not a politician, and held no political offices. He attended the State Street Congregational Church. He was a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, F. and A. M.; Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Portland

Commandery, Knights Templar. Daniel Brazier married, in Portland, November 15, 1882, Nellie Louise Foss, who was born May 14, 1856, sixth child of Alexander and Susan Farley (Little) Foss, of Portland. One child, Hattie Payson Brazier, born September 2, 1888, now a senior in Wellesley College.

Susan Farley (Little) Foss, above mentioned, twelfth child of Stephen (3) and Rebecca (Dodge) (Caldwell) Little, was born in Portland, Maine, June 5, 1819, and married, May 31, 1840, Alexander Foss, of Portland, who died August 19, 1864. They had nine children: 1. Frank Little, born July 11, 1841, married, May 14, 1864, Helen M. Thomas. 2. Elizabeth Maria, September 29, 1843, married, March 15, 1864, Albion P. Chapman, of Deering. 3. Sarah Hartley, May 26, 1847, married, December 8, 1870, Augustus Schlotterbeck. 4. Charles S., September 28, 1849, died young. 5. Georgiana Dow, March 8, 1854, married, January 29, 1878, Albert M. Wentworth. 6. Nellie Louise, born May 14, 1856, married, November 15, 1882, Daniel Brazier, of Portland. 7. Charles Sumner, married Cara Macy. 8. Edward Little, March 29, 1858, married Bertha Thompson. 9. Annie Nason, January 14, 1864, married James Nowlan.

Several settlers named Crosby came to New England early enough to be classed among the pioneers. From them sprung a hardy race of frontiersmen, who were industrious workers in peace, and hard fighters in the wars with French and Indians. Still later generations of Crosbys have won honorable mention as business men, college professors and professional men. The name signifying "cross-town," or "town built by the cross," was first used as the name of a settlement and later as a surname.

(I) Simon Crosby, perhaps a brother of Thomas, of Cambridge and Rowley, embarked for New England in the "Susan and Ellen," April 13, 1635. He was at that time twenty-six years of age. His wife Ann was twenty-five, and their son Thomas was eight weeks old. He resided at the corner of Brattle street and Brattle square, Cambridge, Massachusetts, nearly where the old Brattle house now stands. He was prominent among the pioneers, and was selectman in 1636-38, and died September, 1639, aged only thirty-one. The children of Simon and Ann were: Thomas, born in England, and Simon and Joseph, born in Cambridge. Ann, after the

death of her husband, married the Rev. William Thompson, of Braintree, before 1646, and became a second time a widow at his death, December 10, 1666.

(II) Simon (2), second son and child of Simon (1) and Ann Crosby, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August, 1637, died January 22, 1726, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Billerica, his residence being on the north side of Bare hill. He became a large landholder, was the first innholder in the town, was a leading citizen, and representative 1691-97-98. His will made June, 1717, was proved February 26, 1725. He married, July 15, 1659, Rachel Brackett, born November 3, 1639, daughter of Deacon Richard and Alice Brackett, of Braintree. She was living at the date of his will. The children of Simon and Rachel were: Rachel, Simon, Thomas, Joseph, Hannah, Nathan, Josiah, Mary and Sarah.

(III) Joseph, third son of Simon (2) and Rachel (Brackett) Crosby, born July 5, 1669, died about 1736, in Billerica, Massachusetts, where he passed his life, residing east of Nutting's pond. He married, May 6, 1691, Widow Sarah Stark, daughter of Lieutenant William and Mary (Lathrop) French, of Billerica. She was born October 29, 1671, and was the mother of the following children: Joseph, Sarah, Rachel, William, Mary, Thomas, David, Prudence, Hannah, Deborah, Robert and Peletiah.

(IV) Robert, fifth son of Joseph and Sarah (French) (Stark) Crosby, was born July 20, 1711, in Billerica, and was among the early settlers of Townsend, Massachusetts, where he died in 1743. He married, February 7, 1732, in Andover, Mehitable Chandler, born about 1709, in Andover, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable Chandler, of Westford (see Chandler, V). He died there, and she married (second) Andrew Spalding, of Westford. Robert Crosby's children were: Robert, Jonah, Phoebe, Joel and Josiah.

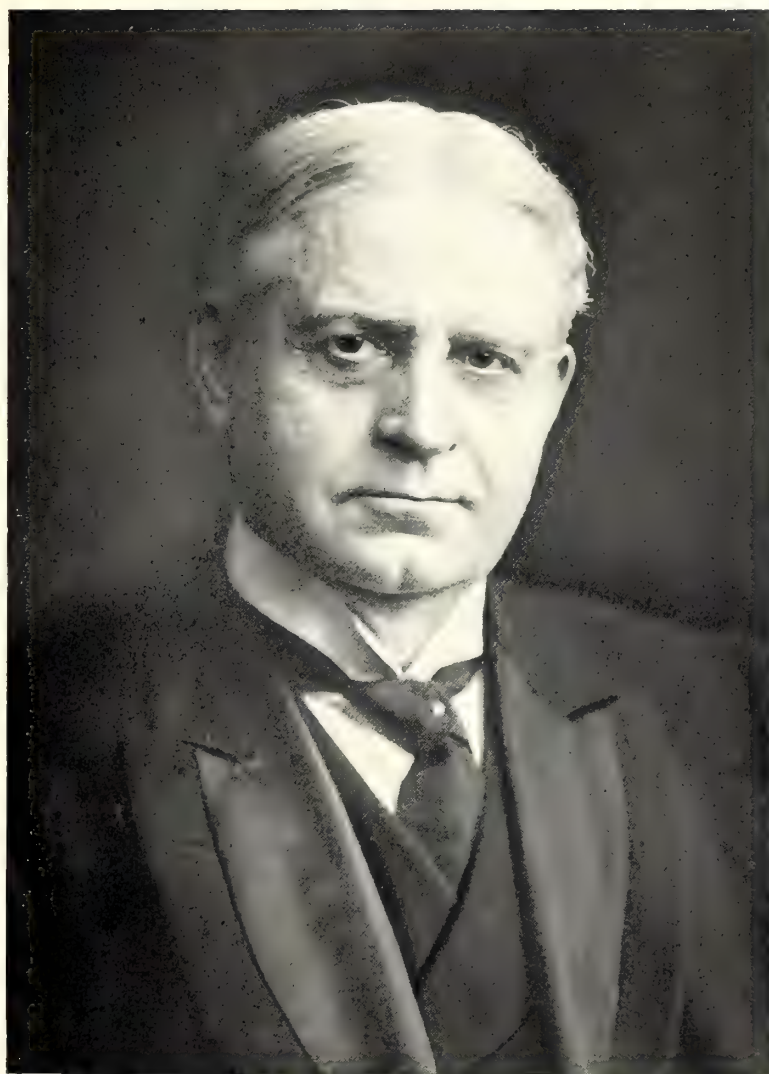
(V) Jonah, second son of Robert and Mehitable (Chandler) Crosby, baptized at the Townsend church, October 3, 1776, died in Winslow, Maine, in 1813. He was probably born in Townsend, and was received into the church there from New Ipswich in 1759. He resided in New Ipswich a short time, and returned to Townsend from that town. While residing in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, he was married in Townsend, December 22, 1757, to Lydia Chandler, of Westford, Massachusetts. She was born December 10, 1735, in that town, and was baptized December 14, fol-

lowing. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and one of the pioneer settlers of Winslow, Maine, where he cleared up land in the forest, and was a leading and influential citizen. His children were: Ezra, Jonah, Stephen, Jesse, Thomas, Eben, Rhoda, Ellen, Lydia, Abigail, Susan, Mary, Robert, Joel.

(VI) Ezra, eldest son of Jonah and Lydia (Chandler) Crosby, was born in Winslow, Maine, where he passed his life engaged in farming, and died in 1814. He married Teresa Sherwin, born June 24, 1768, in Dunstable, Massachusetts, died in Hartland, 1850, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were: Jane, Artemas, Mehitable, Joel, Sybil, Cummins, Eunice, Phoebe, Sherwin, Lucena and Vina.

(VII) Sherwin, son of Ezra and Teresa (Sherwin) Crosby, born August 29, 1805, in Winslow, died at the age of eighty-one years, in December, 1886. He was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and was forced to maintain himself almost fully from that age. He had little opportunity for education, and was occupied largely through life as a farmer and farm laborer. He was an extremely religious man, actively identified with the Methodist church. He took little interest in any other matters, and lived a most exemplary life, respected by all his contemporaries. He married, in 1832, at Unity, Nancy Jordan Clifford, born August 6, 1808, in Northport, died December 16, 1877, at the age of sixty-nine years. She was a woman of exceptionally bright mind, remarkable for her common sense and executive ability, and was an able assistant to her husband in his church and moral work. She was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Priest) Clifford. His children were: Teresa, Dana Boardman, Mulberry Burnham, John Sherwin, Luann Whitmore, Jacob Trueworthy and Eli Vickery. The first three died in infancy. The fourth receives further notice in the succeeding paragraph. Luann Whitmore is the wife of William Hamilton, of Unity, Maine. Jacob Trueworthy is a clergyman, residing in Auburn, Maine (mentioned below), and the youngest son resides in Albion, same state.

(VIII) John Sherwin, eldest surviving son of Sherwin and Nancy Jordan (Clifford) Crosby, was born January 13, 1842, in Freedom, Waldon county, Maine, near Unity Village, where he passed his boyhood. At sixteen years of age he went to Hingham, Massachusetts, where he remained for a year working in a shoe manufactory and devoting his evenings to study, his purpose on leaving



John Sherwin Crosby

home having been to acquire a liberal education. From Hingham he went to Hanover, in the same county, with a view to entering Hanover Academy, in which he soon became a student, supporting himself at first by shoemaking after school hours, but in a short time by acting as an assistant teacher in the Academy. With the exception of a year at Phillips Exeter Academy and a part of a year at Tufts College, he continued teaching in the private and public schools of Plymouth county from 1859 to 1866, meanwhile pursuing with the aid of private instructors the various branches of a college course of study. From 1863 to 1866 he was principal of Assinippi Institute, a classical school at West Scituate, during which time he read law with Hon. Perez Simmons, a leading lawyer of the state, to whose wise and fatherly counsel he has ever felt deeply indebted. In 1866 he accepted the principalship of the high school at St. Joseph, Missouri, a position which he retained until the spring of 1877, when failing health necessitated a change of occupation, and he entered into a law partnership with ex-Governor Silas Woodson, which continued until the elevation of the latter to the bench some five years later. In 1885 he removed from St. Joseph to Kansas City, Missouri, from which time until 1896 he maintained offices in both cities, practising in the state and federal courts of Missouri and Kansas. In the fall of the latter year, at the solicitation of the single taxers of Delaware, he went to reside at Wilmington, and in the following winter addressed the legislature and the constitutional convention of that state in the interest of the single tax movement. In April, 1897, he settled in New York city, where he practised law until 1901, when he was appointed to his present position of expert accountant and auditor in the finance department of that city.

Mr. Crosby, who was eminently successful as a teacher, has been equally so in the trial of causes. As a jury lawyer he is said to have had no superior at the Missouri bar. His enthusiasm for the practise of law has, however, abated somewhat with the increasing tendency toward a monopoly of the courts by corporations, the creation of which artificial persons he has long held to be an abuse of civil power. In 1884, while practising in St. Joseph, he published "The Primer," said to have been the pioneer of single tax periodicals, in which he advocated the philosophy of Henry George, and foretold that the monopolistic combinations since known as trusts would inevitably result from the grant of corporate

privilege for purposes of private gain. In 1896 he published a short treatise on government, entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature and Functions of the State," a second edition of which was issued in 1901. He is now revising the work with a view to making it a popular text book on the science of government. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of popular education and during the last thirty years has devoted much time to the public discussion of political and economic questions upon which he has spoken in almost all parts of the United States and Canada. In the "History of Hanover Academy," published in 1899, the author says of him: "As a platform speaker he stands in the opinion of many, almost unrivalled for magnetic and effective oratory, and has been called 'the Wendell Phillips of the single tax movement.'" While he has never sought office he has been a candidate on various occasions for member of congress, supreme and appellate court judge, and other official positions, his nomination having generally been made during his absence from the field. Of strong individuality, he has seldom allied himself with organizations religious or fraternal. He has served as president of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, and is now president of the Missouri Society of the City of New York. He is also a member of the Maine Society of that city, of the American Economic Association, and one of the incorporators of the New York County Lawyers' Association. In religious belief he is liberal, finding some good in every sect and creed. In politics he is a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Lincoln, holding that the only legitimate purpose of any government is to secure, to all persons within its jurisdiction, peaceable enjoyment of the natural, equal and inalienable rights of man. Mr. Crosby is a man of large physique, commanding presence and genial personality.

Mr. Crosby married, at Hanover, June 30, 1865, Abby Josephine Gardner, born July 31, 1842, in Marshfield, Massachusetts, died November 24, 1881, daughter of Stephen and Maria Ford Gardner, of Marshfield. She began teaching at the age of fourteen years, and was an enthusiast in that work, continuing in it some time after her marriage. She was greatly loved by the people of St. Joseph, and her funeral was one of the most largely attended ever held in that place. She left one son, John Sherwin, recently deceased, and one daughter, Louise Leonard, who became the wife of the late Frank Albert Drew, for many years president of the Boston tax board, and

now resides in Boston. She has two children: Josephine Amelia and Crosby Lawrence. Mr. Crosby married (second) in St. Louis, July 22, 1896, Bertie Fassett, widow of Walter H. Fassett, of Portland, Maine, and daughter of James Mellon, of Houlton, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby have a mutual interest in the grandchildren of both, to whom they are much devoted.

(VIII) Rev. Jacob Trueworthy, second surviving son of Sherwin and Nancy Jordan (Clifford) Crosby, was born February 16, 1847, in Unity, and was educated in the schools of New England. At the age of eighteen years, he abandoned temporarily the pursuit of an education to become a soldier in the civil war, joining Company B, Twenty-ninth Maine Veteran Volunteers, for one year. His service continued for thirteen months, and he was honorably discharged. He returned home and entered in business, but was not satisfied with a business career, however, and closed out his interest and began studying to fit himself for the ministry. He joined the East Maine Methodist conference and served as pastor for the following churches: China, Georgetown, Wiscasset, Pittston, Dresden, Guilford, Sangerville, Ellsworth and Brewer, Maine.

He was then transferred to the Maine conferences and was successively pastor at Bath Wesley Church, Saco and Auburn. At the close of his Auburn pastorate, Mr. Crosby withdrew from the conference and received an honorable discharge. This step was taken because he could not longer consistently proclaim the creed of the Methodist church. His views are quite liberal and though he is not now connected with any church, he is frequently called upon to speak in nearly all the churches in Lewiston and Auburn and the surrounding towns; in the meantime, as a means of gaining a livelihood, he is doing something in the real estate business. He was married October 23, 1871, to Annie Maria Symonton, of Camden, Maine, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Pascal) Symonton, and they are the parents of a daughter and a son: Maria Mary Josephine and Henri Sherwin. The former was born October 21, 1875, in Waldoborough, and is now the wife of Frank Cayer, residing in Auburn, Maine. The son was born May 21, 1882, married Maude Evelyn Marshall and resides in Auburn. He has a daughter and a son: Marion Josephine and Sherwin Marshall, born respectively December 23, 1905, and January 18, 1907.

A time-honored name in American annals, among the first in Maine, this has been conspicuous in many states, and is among the most prominent of this commonwealth to-day. As jurists and legislators, as business men and philanthropists, its bearers have done service to their native land and have received honor at its hands. It has been said that Roxbury, Massachusetts, received the best of the English emigrants in Puritan days, and this family has furnished since those olden days many of the best pioneers in many states of the Union.

(I) William Chandler, immigrant ancestor, with his wife, Annis, and four children settled at Roxbury in 1637. Annis is supposed to have been a sister of Deacon George Alcock, of Roxbury. One child was born to them at Roxbury between 1638 and 1640. William Chandler appears as the owner of twenty-two acres of land, with seven persons in his family. He was charged with the care on the commons of one goat and kid, the least of any of the residents. He took the freeman's oath in 1640, and was at that time stricken with disease which caused his demise November 26, 1641. He was among the proprietors of Andover, with his son Thomas, and tradition says he was the owner of the tannery at the corner of Bartlett street and Shawmut avenue, Roxbury. A chronicler of his time says he "Lived a religious & godly life among us & fell into a Consumption to which he had, a long time, been inclined; he lay near a yeare sick, in all which time his faith, patience & Godliness & Contentation So Shined that Christ was much glorified in him—he was a man of Weak parts but Excellent faith and holiness; he was a Very thankful man, and much magnified God's goodness. He was poor, but God prepared the hearts of his people to him, that he never wanted that which was (at least in his Esteem) Very plentiful and comfortable to him—he died in the year 1641, and left a Sweet memory and Savor behind him." His widow was married July 2, 1643, to John Dane, of Barkhamstead, England, who died in September, 1658, and she married (third), August 9, 1660, John Parmenter, of Sudbury, Massachusetts. The children of William and Annis Chandler were: Hannah, Thomas, William, John and Sarah.

(II) Captain Thomas, eldest son of William and Annis (Alcock) Chandler, born in 1630, died "15 day, 1703." He came with his parents to New England in 1637, when he was about seven years old. He was one of the

proprietors and early pioneers in the settlement of Andover, and his name is twenty-third "of the householders in order as they came to town." He was employed with George Abbot, senior, and others, to lay out lands granted individuals by the general court. An old record reads: "It is ordered, that Thomas Chandler be leften't in ye ffoot Company in Andover, John Stephens, Ensign, under the command of Dudely Bradstreet, Capt." He was representative to the general court in 1678-79, from Andover. Loring's "History of Andover" says: "Thomas Chandler was a blacksmith, ultimately a rich man, carrying on a considerable iron works." It is a tradition that iron works existed where Marland village now is. Thomas Chandler's son, Captain Joseph, sold, 1718, "one half of ye whole Iron works in Salisbury on ye falls commonly called ye Powwow River." Thomas Chandler married Hannah Brewer, of Andover. She died in Andover, October 25, 1717, aged eighty-seven. Their children were: Thomas (died young), John, Hannah, William, Sarah, Thomas, Henry and Joseph.

(III) William (2), third son of Thomas and Hannah (Brewer) Chandler, born May 28, 1659, was married April 21, 1687, to Eleanor Phelps, of South Andover. They were the first couple married by Rev. Francis Dane, of Andover, and that was April, 1687, for until 1686, the expiration of the first charter, marriages were performed only by magistrates and persons appointed for that purpose. The church records of Westfield say "Admitted 10, November 1728, Eleanor Chandler, widow." She was the fortieth person admitted to that church. The following is an abstract of deed given by William and Eleanor Chandler: "I William Chandler, of Andover, Husbandman, Sell for eighty pounds, land sixty acres, all that my homestead as described in a deed of my father Chandler to me having date ye twelfth Day of June 1697, to William Foster of Boxford, weaver, on 3 September, 1697. He acknowledged the above September 18, 1697, his wife Eleanor, at the same time resigning her right of Dower. Signed William Chandler and Eleanor Chandler." Their children were: Eleanor, William, Benjamin and Moses.

(IV) William (3), eldest son of William (2) and Eleanor (Phelps) Chandler, born July 20, 1689, in Andover, died, as indicated by the inscription on his gravestone, at Westford, Massachusetts, July 27, 1756, being sixty-seven years and seven days old. William Chandler, of Billerica, bought of William

Gaines, of Billerica, December 18, 1714, land in Billerica acknowledged August 9, 1716, and recorded July 14, 1726. William Chandler, of Billerica, clothier, bought of N. Longley for one hundred and thirty-three pounds several messuages of land in Chelmsford, July 3, 1724, first parcel on Kings brook, of ten acres, second parcel of twenty acres on both sides of Stone brook, third, saw-mill land, fourth, land by Flushing pond, and fifth, sixty acres, bounded east by land of Major Henchman, deceased. William Chandler sold to N. Spake for three hundred pounds one messuage of house lot of ninety-five acres in Billerica, on the west side of Concord river, with dwelling house and barn, bounded northerly by Broad Meadow, and westerly by Chelmsford line. Deed signed William Chandler, and his wife, Susannah, by her mark, August 4, 1724. He also sold other lands at various times, which would indicate that he was quite an extensive landowner. He was married to Susannah Burge, of Westford, Massachusetts. Their children were: Benjamin, William, Moses, Aaron, John, Henry, Joseph, Isaac, Rachel, Sarah (died young), Lydia, Samuel, Sarah and probably Jacob.

(V) Lydia, tenth child of William (3) and Susannah (Burge) Chandler, born December 10, 1735, baptized December 14, 1735. She was married December 22, 1757, in Townsend, to Jonah Crosby, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. (See Crosby, V).

(II) William (2), second son of William and Annis (Alcock) Chandler, married, August 18, 1658, Mary Dame, born 1638, in Ipswich, died May 10, 1679, in Andover. She was a daughter of Dr. John Dane ("chirer-gen"), and his first wife, Eleanor (Clark) Dane. Dr. John Dane was a son of John Dane, of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, England, whose second wife was Annis, widow of William Chandler (1). Dr. John Dane was the author of "A Declaration of Remarkable Providences in the Course of my Life" (re-published in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for 1854), in which he declares that he was a "Taylor by trade," when residing near Bishop's Stortford, England. William Chandler married (second), October 8, 1679, Bridget (Hinchman), widow of James Richardson. She died March 6, 1731, aged one hundred years. He was admitted a freeman in 1669. He was a brickmaker in Andover, and kept an inn on the road from Ipswich to Billerica, being licensed June 17, 1692. He died in 1698, in Andover, and left a large estate. His chil-

dren, all born of first wife, were: Mary, William, Sarah, Thomas (died young), John, Philemon, Hannah, Thomas, Joseph (died young), Phebe, Joseph and Rhoda.

(III) Joseph, youngest son of William (2) and Mary (Dane) Chandler, born July 17, 1682, in Andover, died April 23, 1734, at the same place, in his fifty-second year. He married, June 10, 1708, Mehitable Russell, of Andover. She with her husband were received into the church at South Andover, on profession of faith, June 5, 1720, and she remained a member until her death. In his will of December 18, 1733, and which was "proved and approved" May 20, 1734, he mentions his "wife Mehitable," "my Eldest son Thomas," whom he makes sole executor and to have the "Homestead," "Joseph," and "John," "my daughter, Mehitable Crosby," and daughters, "Mary," "Phebe," "Bridget" and "my Youngest Daughter Hannah Chandler," "my Executor, is to provide for her," "my executor" is to provide for his mother and to give her a "Christian burial if she die my widow," but "if she sees reason to marry again my Executor is to be free from what I have ordered him to do for her." Their children were: Mehitable, Thomas, Mary, Phebe, Joseph, Bridget, John, Infant son (died young) and Hannah.

(IV) Mehitable, eldest child of Joseph and Mehitable (Russell) Chandler, was born about 1709, in Andover. She married (first), February 7, 1732, Robert Crosby, of Townsend, Massachusetts (see Crosby, IV). At the time of his marriage he was one of the proprietors of North Town (Townsend). She was dismissed December 7, 1734, from the church in Andover to the church in Townsend. She married (second), November 26, 1745, Andrew Spalding, born December 8, 1701, son of Andrew and grandson of Edward Spalding. He was deacon of the church in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and was one of the grantees of that town. He applied to the general court of Massachusetts for aid for his son-in-law, Joel Crosby, who had been taken captive by the Indians at Half Way brook, near Lake George, June 20, 1758. Her children by Robert Crosby were: Robert, Jonah, Phebe, Joel and Josiah. Children by Andrew Spalding were: Ruth, Solomon, Henry and Abigail.

1624 by the English proprietors, probably for the purpose of counteracting as far as possible among the colonists the religious teachings of their non-conformist spiritual leaders. His mission to Plymouth proved futile, however, and upon his expulsion from the colony, in the summer of 1624, he went to Nantasket, where he became intimately associated with Roger Conant, whom he accompanied to Cape Ann and later to Naumkeag (Salem). From the latter place he went to Virginia, where he died. He left at least one son, "Mordecay," whose name appears in the records of Suffolk deeds in 1642, but whether or not the Rev. John was the ancestor of the Francis Lyford, about to be mentioned, is purely a matter of conjecture.

(I) Francis Lyford, place and date of birth unknown, was a resident of Boston in 1667 and for several years afterward, as is shown in Suffolk deeds of that period, in which his name appears as a party to various real estate transactions. In or prior to 1680 he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and in the records of both places he is referred to as a mariner. For a number of years he was master of a sloop engaged in transporting lumber and other merchandise to and from Boston to the Piscataqua, and on one occasion he was sent to Saco, Maine, to rescue and bring to Portsmouth the inhabitants of that town who were exposed to the ravages of the Indians. In a list of persons who had been granted land in Exeter prior to March 28, 1698, his name appears as having received two hundred acres, and he also acquired considerable real estate by purchase. He was a selectman in Exeter for the years 1689-90. In King William's war he served as a soldier from February 6 to March 5, 1696. In 1709 he was chosen constable, but the general assembly, acting upon information to the effect that he was incapacitated for service by physical disability, ordered the selectmen of Exeter to appoint another in his place. In a deed recorded in 1715 he is designated as a weaver. His will was made December 17, 1723, and proved September 2, 1724, showing that his death must have occurred sometime between these dates. In June, 1671, he was married in Boston to Elizabeth Smith, born November 6, 1646, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith. His second wife, whom he married in Exeter, November 12, 1681, was Rebecca Dudley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. His children were: 1. Thomas, born in Boston, March 25, 1672. 2. Elizabeth, born 12

The first of this name in New England was Rev. John Lyford, a minister of the Established Church of England, who was sent to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the spring of

Boston, July 19, 1673, united with the Old South Church, October 7, 1696; died single. 3. Francis, born in Boston, May 31, 1677; all of his first union. 4. Stephen, see forward. 5. Ann, who became the wife of Timothy Leavitt, son of Moses Sr. and Dorothy (Dudley) Leavitt, of Exeter. 6. Deborah, who became the wife of — Follett. 7. Rebecca, who married — Hardie (Hardy). 8. Sarah, who became the wife of John Foulsham (Folsom), son of John and grandson of John and Mary (Gilman) Foulsham. 9. Mary, who married — Hall. All were born in Exeter, but the record at hand fails to give dates of their birth.

(II) Stephen, son of Francis and Rebecca (Dudley) Lyford, resided in Exeter, and in a list of grantees of land dated April 12, 1725, is mentioned as having received one hundred acres. In 1734 he served as a selectman. He died in Exeter, December 20, 1774, and among the items of his estate, which was valued at fifteen hundred and seventy-five pounds, ten shillings and nine pence, was a negro woman "Syl," and a negro girl "Nants." He was married in Exeter to Sarah, daughter of Moses and Dorothy (Dudley) Leavitt. Moses Leavitt, born August 22, 1650, was a son of John Leavitt, and Dorothy, his wife, was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley, the latter a son of Governor Thomas Dudley. Sarah (Leavitt) Lyford died October 13, 1781. She was the mother of seven children: 1. Biley, born in 1716; see sketch on following page. 2. Stephen, born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, April 12, 1723, was a revolutionary soldier, serving in Colonel Nicholas Gilman's regiment, New Hampshire militia, in 1777, and in September of that year was at Saratoga with Captain Porter Kimball's company of Colonel Stephen Evan's regiment. 3. Moses. 4. Samuel, died February 8, 1788. 5. Francis. 6. Theophilus. 7. Betsey (Elizabeth), who became the wife of Joshua Wiggin, of Stratham, New Hampshire.

(III) Moses, son of Stephen Lyford, was a tailor by trade and resided for many years in Brentwood, New Hampshire. He died in Exeter, April 13, 1799. He married, September 22, 1748, Mehitable Smith, daughter of Oliver Smith, of Exeter. In a deed recorded in the Exeter probate records Oliver Smith, of Exeter, Gent., conveys to Moses Lyford, son-in-law, and Mehitable, his wife, four acres of land in Brentwood. Mehitable died some time between July 15, 1803, and December 4, 1806. They were the parents of ten children: 1. Dudley, born July 28, 1749. 2. Francis, bap-

tized May 12, 1751, died young. 3. Oliver Smith, see succeeding paragraph. 4. Mehitable, born October 29, 1755, became the wife of — Swain. 5. Jonathan, born January 24, 1758. 6. Nathaniel Lad (Ladd), born January 26, 1762. 7. Sarah, born April 5, 1764, became the wife of — Merrill. 8. Francis, born April 12, 1766. 9. Elizabeth (Betty), born in 1768, was married in 1781 to Abraham Sanborn, born October 4, 1766, died December 21, 1845; Elizabeth died April 20, 1819. 10. Dorothy (Dolly), date of birth not at hand; became the wife of — Bean.

(IV) Oliver Smith, son of Moses Lyford, was born (presumably) in Brentwood, August 24, 1753. He served in the war for national independence and his military record, contained in the New Hampshire State Papers, vol. xiv, is as follows: "In Capt. Daniel Moore's company, Col. Stark's regiment, from August 1 to October 17, 1775, and in Capt. Wilson Harper's Company, Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment, for Canada, mustered July 16, 1766." His death occurred in 1788. In 1780 he married Elizabeth Johnson, born May 26, 1761, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Ann (Lane) Johnson, of Brentwood and Hampton. She was a sister of Mary Johnson, who became the wife of Nathaniel Lad (Ladd) Lyford, previously mentioned. In the will of Mehitable (Smith) Lyford, widow of Moses Lyford, the following children are mentioned as being those of her son, Oliver Smith Lyford: 1. Dudley, born in Brentwood, February 18, 1781. 2. Anne (Nancy), born in 1783, married David Philbrook, by whom she had eight sons and two daughters. 3. Mehitable, who in 1804 became the wife of Samuel Blake, born at Epping, New Hampshire, in January, 1779 (died in January, 1838, at Augusta, Maine). He was a son of Robert and Martha (Dudley) Blake, of Epping, and a grandson of Jedediah Blake. 4. Charlotte, born May 4, 1788, died January 19, 1831. In November, 1807, she became the wife of John Stevens (born in 1788; died in 1857). Their son, Hon. John Leavitt Stevens, who was born in Mt. Vernon, Maine, 1820, and died at Augusta in 1895, was United States minister to Hawaii. The latter married, May 10, 1848, Mary Lowell Smith, of Hallowell, Maine.

(V) Dudley, only son of Oliver Smith and Elizabeth (Johnson) Lyford, was born February 18, 1781, in Brentwood, New Hampshire, and settled in Mt. Vernon, Maine, in 1804-05. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter and became master of the trade, but cleared up a farm in

Mt. Vernon and made all the woodwork of his house, furniture and agricultural tools. He continued to reside in Mt. Vernon until his death in December, 1856. He was deacon of the Baptist church and a very decided Whig in political sentiment. About 1803 he married Elizabeth (Betsey), daughter of Esquire Jabez Smith, of Brentwood, and very soon thereafter settled in Mt. Vernon. Mrs. Lyford was born July 25, 1786, in Brentwood, and was the mother of eleven children, namely: 1. Sophronia S., became the wife of William Coggsell and died in Mt. Vernon. 2. Eben S. 3. Aaron S., who was selectman, town clerk and representative, and died in Mt. Vernon. 4. Betsey. 5. Fanny, who became the wife of Louis Bradley, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts. 6. Moses, for thirty years a teacher in Colby College; died at Springfield. 7 and 8. Daniel S. and Samuel T., both died at the age of nineteen years. 9. Oliver Smith, mentioned below. 10. Francis, who died at Mt. Vernon. 11. Dudley A., who died in California in 1857.

(VI) Oliver Smith (2), ninth child of Dudley and Elizabeth (Betsey) (Smith) Lyford, was born June 19, 1823, in Mt. Vernon, and grew up there upon the paternal farm. His education was completed by twelve weeks' attendance at the village high school, and in 1846 he entered the services of the Boston & Lowell railroad as watchman and assistant baggageman. In October of that year he became ticket agent and remained in the service of that company until February, 1851, in that capacity and extra passenger conductor. In November of the last-named year he became clerk of the Erie railroad at Dunkirk, New York, and so continued until October, 1855, when he became passenger conductor on the same road. From October, 1860, to November, 1863, he was station agent of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western roads at Salamanca, New York. In April, 1869, he became division superintendent of the Great Western and so continued until November, 1871, when he became assistant general superintendent of the same road. From the last named date until July, 1872, he was division superintendent of the Buffalo and Rochester division of the Erie railroad. For about sixteen months thereafter, he was general superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and from December, 1874, until November, 1876, was general superintendent of the Kansas Pacific. From January 1, 1878, to February, 1886, he was superintendent of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, and

for the succeeding year and a half was general manager of that line and continued in that capacity with the additional duties of vice-president from November, 1887, to February, 1890. Since that time, on account of advancing years, he has resigned the position of general manager, but has continued to serve as vice-president. The long service of Mr. Lyford through various promotions in railroad operations testifies to his ability as a railroad operator and his character as a man. He is a member of the New England Society of Chicago, and since 1850, when he united with the First Baptist Church of Lowell, has been identified with that sect. While an active supporter of Republican principles, he has taken no active part in political action other than to cast his vote with regularity. He married, September 27, 1852, Lavinia A. Norris, daughter of Grafton and Mary (Stevens) Norris. After the death of Grafton Norris, his widow became the wife of Jabez S. Thyng. The family was located in Livermore, Maine. The children of Oliver S. and Lavinia A. Lyford were: 1. Frank Emilus, who died at the age of eighteen months. 2. Fannie, wife of J. W. Griffith, resided in Omaha. 3. Will H., mentioned below. 4. Harry B., connected with the great hardware house of Hibbard, Spencer and Bartlett, in Chicago. 5. Charles W., who died at the age of three years. 6. Oliver S. Jr., a resident of New York City.

(VII) Will H., eldest surviving son of Oliver Smith (2) and Lavinia A. (Norris) Lyford, was born September 15, 1858, in Waterville, Maine, and received his education in the public schools and Colby College, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1879. He pursued the study of law in the law department of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1886. Two years later he became the head of the law department, and still remains general counsel of the same company. Having thoroughly prepared himself for his profession, he has been an active and successful attorney in his adopted city where he still resides. He is an earnest Republican in political sentiment and is a member of the Chicago, Union League, Chicago Athletic, Mid-Day, University, and South Shore Country clubs of Chicago. He is also a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Manhattan, Lawyers, and Railroad clubs in New York. In religious sentiment he is a Baptist, while his family is identified with the Episcopal church. He married, April 28, 1886, at Nebraska City, Nebraska, Mary Lee Mac Comas,

of that place, a daughter of Rufus French and Elizabeth (Simpson) Mac Comas, of Chicago. They are the parents of two children: Gertrude Wells and Calhoun Lyford.

(For preceding generations see Francis Lyford I.)

(III) Biley, son of Stephen LYFORD Lyford, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1716, and died at Brentwood, February 10, 1792. He was in the revolution in Colonel Nicholas Gilman's regiment of militia, September 12, 1777, and in Captain Porter Kimball's company, Colonel Stephen Evans' regiment at Saratoga in September, 1777. In his will he says: "My will is that my two negroes shall live with any of my children they see fit or otherwise to have their freedom as they choose." He also leaves Molly and Judith each one hundred Spanish milled dollars. His estate was valued at one thousand, eighteen hundred and twenty-five pounds, seven shillings and five pence. He married, August 25, 1743, Judith Wilson, born February 18, 1717, died 1789, daughter of Thomas Wilson. Children: 1. Rebecca, born July 26, 1744, died April 10, 1782; married Samuel Dudley. 2. Dorothy, born September 5, 1746, married, January 10, 1765, James Robinson. 3. Alice, baptized June 26, 1748, died July 3, 1748. 4. Mary, born August 10, 1749. 5. Alice (Else), born April 19, 1751, married John Sanborn. 6. Anne, born July 13, 1753, married Bartholomew Thyng. 7. Biley Dudley, born October 19, 1755, mentioned below. 8. Sarah, born February 22, 1757, died August 2, 1810; married Enos Sanborn. 9. Judith, born March 29, 1760. 10. John, born August 12, 1762, died January 16, 1812; married, November 20, 1786, Lois Smith.

(IV) Biley Dudley, son of Biley Lyford, was born October 19, 1755, died April 16, 1830, at Fremont, New Hampshire. He married (first) Mary Robinson; (second) Dorothy Blake, born April 4, 1770, died April 9, 1835. Child of first wife: John, born January 1, 1782, mentioned below. Children of second wife: 1. Dudley, born October 14, 1793. 2. James, February 25, 1795. 3. Ezekiel, November 24, 1796, died March 3, 1814. 4. Mary, September 27, 1798, died December 5, 1887. 5. Epaphras Kibby, July 21, 1800. 6. Henry, July 31, 1803. 7. Dorothy, June 6, 1810, died January 14, 1895; married (first) ——— Johnson; (second) Lyman Worthen. 8. Washington, March 10, 1805.

(V) John, son of Biley Dudley Lyford, was born January 1, 1782, died at St. Albans,

Maine, January 1, 1854. He married (first) Marian Rowe, of Brentwood, New Hampshire. Married (second) March 2, 1817, Abigail Fogg Baine (or Bean), a widow of William Baine. She was born June 10, 1792, at Raymond, New Hampshire, died December 20, 1878, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Lane) Fogg. Children of first wife: 1. Biley, born at St. Albans, January 22, 1805. 2. Mary, St. Albans, November 30, 1807, married ——— Snow. 3. Albert, St. Albans, June 26, 1810. 4. Dolly, Brentwood, New Hampshire, January 16, 1812, died October 10, 1850; married, March 30, 1823, Thomas Boynton Tenney. Children of second wife: 5. John Fogg, February 17, 1818, mentioned below. 6. James Robinson, April 10, 1819, married, January 8, 1861, Mary Elizabeth Ellis. 7. William King, August 13, 1820, died January 12, 1836. 8. Maria Rowe, November 13, 1821, died June 21, 1840. 9. Pamela, January 5, 1823, died August 9, 1848; married, 1841, Enoch W. Rollins. 10. Sullivan, May 25, 1824, died November 14, 1863. 11. Abigail, December 27, 1825, died December 26, 1848; married ——— Bates. 12. Frances H., July 7, 1828, died September 28, 1851; married ——— Given. 13. Samuel Fogg, May 15, 1830. 14. Lois Ann, February 5, 1832, married L. E. Judkins. 15. Sarah W., July 4, 1836, died October 26, 1861.

(VI) John Fogg, son of John Lyford, was born February 17, 1818, at St. Albans, Maine. He was brought up on his father's farm, and after he grew to manhood, bought the homestead of his father. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. In addition to farming he engaged extensively in lumbering. In 1901 he sold his farm and retired from active business, and since then he has been living with his daughter at Pittsfield, Maine. He is a Republican in politics; was for some years on the board of selectmen, was collector of taxes and held various other town offices. He married, February 8, 1844, Fannie Bean Rowe, born at St. Albans, Maine, August 6, 1819, died November 22, 1896, daughter of David and Betsey (McClure) Rowe, of Newmarket, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Franklin Orestes, born January 21, 1847, mentioned below. 2. Horace Kibby, June 17, 1848, married (first) August 30, 1870, Sophia Stinchfield; (second) November 27, 1876, Clara Ann Stinchfield; he now resides at Manly, Iowa. 3. Vesta Lizzie, January 31, 1852, lives with her father at Pittsfield.

(VII) Franklin Orestes, M. D., son of John Fogg Lyford, was born in St. Albans, Maine,

January 21, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of that town, at Corinna Academy, at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalborough, and at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D., March 8, 1877. He began to practice his profession at Farmington, March 31, 1877, and has continued in that city for thirty-one consecutive years. He has an extensive practice and stands high in his profession. He is a Republican in politics; has been supervisor of schools in Farmington for fourteen years and a member of the board of health for seventeen years. He is a prominent Mason, a member of Maine Lodge, No. 20, of Farmington; of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Jephtha Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Farmington; of Maine Consistory, Scottish Rite Masonry, Portland; a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias of Farmington. He is a Congregationalist. He married, January 22, 1873, Ellen S. Skinner, born in St. Albans, Maine, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Olive (Hackett) Skinner, of St. Albans. Their only child, Earle Howard, is mentioned below.

(VIII) Earle Howard, son of Dr. Franklin O. Lyford, was born at St. Albans, December 22, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Farmington and in Bowdoin College, where he graduated in the class of 1896. He attended the Boston School of Pharmacy and received his degree in 1901. He is at present in business as a druggist at Berlin, New Hampshire, a partner in the firm of Lyford & Currier, established in 1902. He is a member of Maine Lodge of Free Masons, No. 20, of Farmington; of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Jephtha Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Farmington, and of the Scottish Rite degree, Concord, New Hampshire. He belongs to the Odd Fellows of Farmington and the Independent Order of Red Men, Lewiston, Maine. He is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religion. He married, April 7, 1908, Cora S. Burleigh, daughter of Gilman Burleigh, of Vassalborough, now of North Carolina.

The Dillingham family is
DILLINGHAM an old one in England,
was early transplanted to
New England and has been prominent for
several generations in the history of Maine.
It has sent out from that state many worthy

sons who have made their mark in the various professions and callings of life.

(I) Edward Dillingham, the American progenitor, came from Bitteswell, in Leicestershire, England, to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1630. In 1637 he was one of ten residents of that town to receive a grant of land from the general court. This land was located in Sandwich and the pioneer ten were soon joined by many others from Lynn, Duxbury and Plymouth. Edward Dillingham was appointed, April 16, 1641, to divide the meadow land in Sandwich, of which eight acres were awarded to him. On September 27, of the following year, he was chosen deputy from Sandwich to the general court at Plymouth, and in the following year was on the list of those liable to bear arms in Sandwich. In 1647-48, he was one of the three who made inventory of the property of James Holloway and George Knot. He was appointed an associate of Richard Bourne, January 26, 1654, to act in behalf of the town in a contract with Thomas Dexter for building a mill. At the same time he was appointed on a committee to frame a petition to the general court for a grant and assistance in the purchase of Mohamet. On May 18, of the succeeding year, Edward Dillingham and Thomas Dexter were appointed to make a rate which would suffice to bring the town out of debt. He was one of those who signed an invitation to a clergyman to settle at Sandwich, and in 1658 he was a member of a committee to determine the true boundary of the land of every inhabitant in Sandwich. In that year he was sued by an Indian because of damage to the latter's corn, by Dillingham's horse. Edward Dillingham died in 1667. His will was made the previous year and probated on June 1, immediately succeeding his death. It would appear from matters mentioned in his will that he had taken cattle and horses from several former neighbors in his native place to be kept for a portion of their increase. Edward Dillingham's wife, Dusilla (maiden name unknown), died February 6, 1656. Their children, of record, were: Henry, John and Osiah (daughter).

(II) Henry, elder son of Edward and Dusilla Dillingham, was born 1627, in England, and lived in Sandwich, Massachusetts. His name appears on the list of those able to bear arms in 1643, and nine years later he was one of those appointed to lay out the most convenient way from Sandwich to Plymouth. In 1659 he was fined two pounds, ten shillings, for refusing to serve as constable, and three

years later he was fined fifteen shillings for refusing to assist the marshal in prosecuting Quakers. In the same year, October 2, his wife was fined ten shillings for attending a Quaker meeting. He is recorded in Sandwich, February 23, 1675, as having a just right to the privileges of the town. From this it would appear that his leaning toward the Quakers had been condoned. In the same year he was made one of the council of war. On a list made July 15, 1678, he is recorded as one of those who had taken the oath of fidelity and in 1702, June 25, he is listed as one of the freemen in Sandwich. He was married June 24, 1652, to Hannah Perry, who died June 9, 1673. Children: Mary, Edward, John and Dorcas.

(III) John, younger son of Henry and Hannah (Perry) Dillingham, was born February 24, 1658, in Sandwich, and died there, May 2, 1733. He appears to have been a good husbandman who took no part in public affairs. His name appears in the records of 1681, as a freeman who had taken the oath of fidelity. No record of his wife appears. His children were: John and Meletiah.

(IV) Meletiah, younger son of John Dillingham, was born about 1700, and died January 25, 1786. He appears to have resided in Hanover, where he exchanged lots in 1744, and in 1748-49 bought land in Hanover. He was engaged in shipbuilding and is also described in deeds as a blacksmith. He bought land in Scituate in 1768, and in Hanover in 1771. He built a home near "The Corners," in Hanover, and his descendants lived in that town for some generations; in the last century the name has not appeared in Hanover. He was married October 28, 1723, at Scituate, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Curtiss, of Hanover, Massachusetts. She was born August 22, 1691, and died December 17, 1727, leaving a son. He was married (second) February 18, 1730, to Phoebe Hatch, of Hanover, who died January 31, 1732, leaving no living issue. He was married (third) January 31, 1735, to Mariah Gilford, who died December 21, 1784, aged seventy-five years. His children were: Lemuel, Lydia, Hannah, Content, Thomas, Joshua, Meribah, William, Ann and Phoebe. The first was the child of first wife.

(V) Lemuel, child of Meletiah and Mary (Curtiss) Dillingham, was born before December 17, 1727, in Hanover or Scituate, and settled in Bristol (Bremenport), Maine, where he died after 1800. He was in Bristol as early as June 21, 1774, on which date he bought seventy-five acres of land, and in November,

five years later, he wrote from that point, asking a removal certificate from the Quaker church, in Massachusetts. In December, 1779, this certificate was sent, directed to Falmouth, Maine, to the monthly meeting of Friends at Casco Bay. The seventy-five acre lot which he purchased was sold by him, in 1795, to John Johnson, and was again purchased by Dillingham in 1796. This was again conveyed to Johnson, September 9, 1800. He was a consistent Quaker and was buried in the Quaker cemetery in Bristol, in an unpainted coffin according to the custom of that sect. The following anecdote is related to indicate the character of men like Lemuel. On one occasion he invited David Collamore to have breakfast, but the latter declined at first, but afterwards said, "I believe I will have a cup of coffee." To this Dillingham replied, "Thee cannot lie in my house," and Collamore was obliged to forego the refreshment. The brother of the last named, John Collamore, of Bristol, married Dillingham's daughter, Sarah, and a contract appears on record, dated September 9, 1800, which shows that John Collamore undertook the care of Lemuel Dillingham, in his old age, agreeing to provide him with wholesome victuals, drink and clothing, with comfortable bed and bedding and a fire when necessary, and also medical attendance, and the care of a nurse if required. Collamore further bound himself to see that Dillingham was decently buried at death. He was married September 23, 1756, to Sarah Palmer, born in Hanover, Massachusetts, and died in Bristol, Maine. Their children were: Lemuel, Joshua, Sarah, Josiah and Lydia.

(VI) Joshua, son of Lemuel and Sarah (Palmer) Dillingham, was born November 12, 1758, in Hanover, and removed to Bristol, Maine, prior to 1774. He bought land in Bristol, December 10, 1779, located on the south branch of Pemaquid pond. During that year he served as a seaman on the colonial frigate "Boston." He is described as a blacksmith in a deed of land made June 10, 1782, and the next year he sold that land in Megunticook. In 1795 he gave a deed in which he is described as a resident of Camden. On September 16, 1798, he received from Henry Knox, of Thomaston, a deed of land embracing one hundred and eighty-seven acres, on the west bank of Penobscot Bay, for which he paid \$441.32. In 1801 he purchased another tract of seventy acres in the same locality, and in 1803 a lot of nearly thirty-four acres. He was one of the first settlers in Camden, having removed from Bristol about 1782, in a ves-

sel, and landed on what has ever since been called Dillingham Shore. He had previously erected a log cabin near the shore, and in this he lived for some time. He was followed to Camden within a few years by his brothers, Lemuel and Josiah. Their lands were probably taken on warrants as revolutionary veterans, and when the Waldo patent came into the hands of General Knox, their titles had to be confirmed by deeds which were granted after he moved his family to Thomaston. Joshua's land was subsequently divided into several farms on which three of his children settled. He was one of the first Universalists in the town of Camden, and often read sermons at meetings of that sect held in private houses. This section was then a part of Massachusetts, and in 1808, he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature. He died May 6, 1820, in Camden. He was married February 4, 1778, to Mary Palmer, a sister of the wife of his elder brother, Lemuel. She was born October 28, 1760, and died March 18, 1848, having survived her husband nearly twenty-eight years. Their children were: Nathaniel, Rachael, Sally and Joshua.

(VII) Nathaniel, eldest son of Joshua and Mary (Palmer) Dillingham, was born October 13, 1783, in Camden, and settled on a part of his father's land in that town. He was first selectman of Camden, from 1824 to 1831, and was for many years cashier of the Megunticook bank of that town. He was a staunch supporter of the temperance movement, and was president of the Camden Temperance Society in 1829. His chief occupations were farming and lumbering. About 1850 he moved to Old Town, Maine, where his son resided, but subsequently resided with a son in Bangor, where he died May 30, 1863. He was married August 25, 1805, to Deborah Myrick, of Princeton, Massachusetts, born November 4, 1782, in that town, and died September 2, 1862, in Old Town, Maine. Children: Theodore Heald, Frederick Hartwell, Edward Hamilton, George Humphrey, Harriet Maria and Nathaniel Himelius. The second son was a deputy and special deputy collector in the Bangor custom house twenty-six years, and died there in 1901. The third son died in infancy, as did the fourth. The daughter lived and died in Camden, unmarried. The youngest son lived in Bangor where he died April 19, 1899.

(VIII) Theodore Heald, eldest child of Nathaniel and Deborah (Myrick) Dillingham, was born December 2, 1806, in Camden, and died March 7, 1858. He moved from Camden

to Warren, Maine, where he engaged in trade. He moved to Old Town prior to 1835, and was in lumber business and in trade. He served for a time as Indian agent. In 1838 he removed to Bangor, but returned to Old Town in October, 1844, and continued there until his death. He was married (first) January 2, 1831, to Angelica Hovey, daughter of Deacon John Miller, of Warren, Maine. She was born March 13, 1812, and died November 16, 1839, and he was married (second) in February, 1842, to Susan Kent Beverage, of Camden, Maine. She died in that town August 19, 1873. Their children were: Edwin Frederic, George Francis, Harriet Maria, Charles Theodore, Albert Heald and Henry N. The second son died in Bangor in 1904. The daughter died at the age of sixteen months. The third son resides in New York City, member of firm Charles T. Dillingham & Company, wholesale booksellers. The youngest son died before two years of age.

(IX) Edwin Frederic, eldest child of Theodore Heald and Angelica H. (Miller) Dillingham, was born June 6, 1832, in Warren, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor and was for a short time a student in a private school at Old Town. In 1844 he became a student of the Bangor high school and continued there one year. He entered the book store of David Bugbee in Bangor, May 24, 1847, and continued as a clerk until 1854. From August 25 of that year, until February 9, 1899, he was a member of the firm of D. Bugbee & Company, and on the last named date became sole proprietor of the business. This concern has remained in the same locality, and in connection with the sale of books, stationery and wall paper, since June, 1836, includes a blank book factory and bindery. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he is junior warden; has been a member of the Parish for more than fifty years, and is the oldest living male communicant. He has been the longest in active business of any one in Bangor, covering a period of sixty-one years in the same store. He is the oldest member and past master of St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and is also the oldest past high priest of Mount Moriah Chapter, R. A. M. He is the oldest past commander of St. John's Commandery, K. T., and the oldest member of the Scottish Rite body of that town. He has been treasurer of this association for twenty years and for forty-six years has been treasurer of Saint Andrew's Lodge. He holds the oldest policy in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance

Company in the state of Maine and province of New Brunswick. Mr. Dillingham is first vice-president of the Bangor Loan and Building Association and is recognized as one of the leading business men of his own town. He is an active supporter of the Republican party, and served as a member of the common council of Bangor in 1864-5-6, being the only survivor of the former body. For over fifty years he has spent his summers at Camden, where he and his sons own a tract of ten acres, with cottages, the location being known as Dillingham's Point. He was married May 8, 1855, in Bangor, to Julia, daughter of Martin and Jane (Cutter) Snell, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. (See Alden.) Children: 1. Frederick Henry. 2. Edwin Lynde. 3. Jenny Cutter, wife of Dr. George S. Macpherson, of Boston; daughter; Janice Russell. 4. Julia Field, married William H. Stalker, and resides in New York City.

(X) Frederick Henry, eldest child of Edwin F. and Julia (Snell) Dillingham, was born April 7, 1857, in Bangor, and attended the public schools of that city. He was graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Having decided to engage in the practice of medicine, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880, and since that date has been continuously and actively engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City. In January, 1882, he was appointed a member of the board of health, and continued as a member of that body, holding the position of assistant sanitary superintendent, when he resigned May 1, 1903. He is an adjunct professor of dermatology in the New York Polyclinic and Hospital, visiting physician and dermatologist of St. Joseph's Hospital, and consulting dermatologist of St. Francis' Hospital. Dr. Dillingham is a member of the Academy of Medicine of New York and the State and County Medical societies. He is a member of the Medical Association of Greater New York; the New York Polyclinic Clinical Society; and the West Side Clinical Society. He is also a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and of the Maine Society of New York. Since 1887 he has been secretary of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the Blue Lodge and

Royal Arch Chapter. A man of genial nature and large heart, he brings to the practice of his profession that personal magnetism which is one of the strongest equipments in a physician. Possessed of a fine literary taste, Dr. Dillingham is and always has been a student, and keeps abreast with the best thought of the times and the progress and advancement in his profession. He was married (first) November 15, 1893, to Helen Alexandra, daughter of James Edward and Helen Ganson, of New York City. She died January 20, 1894, and he was married (second) November 3, 1897, to Susy Maria Ferguson, of New York City, widow of John Henry Ferguson, and sister of his first wife.

(X) Edwin Lynde, second child of Edwin F. and Julia (Snell) Dillingham, was born in Bangor, Maine, May 3, 1861. He attended public schools in Bangor and was graduated from Yale in 1882 (A. B.). He engaged in business in New York City after graduating, and in November, 1886, moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was connected with Ticknor Company and Lee & Shepard until February, 1892, when he returned to New York to enter the firm of Charles T. Dillingham & Company, wholesale book sellers, where he continued until March 25, 1896. Since October, 1896, has been head of the F. Dillingham, is descended from John Alden, subscription book department of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Julia (Snell) Dillingham, wife of Edwin (who is fully written of in other pages of this work) and his son Joseph, through the following line:

(III) Deacon Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Simmons) Alden, was probably born at Bridgewater, and lived in South Bridgewater. He married Hannah, daughter of Daniel Dunham, of Plymouth, in 1690. Children: Daniel, Joseph (died young), Eleazer, Hannah, Mary, Joseph, Jonathan, Samuel, Mehitabel and Seth.

(IV) Eleazer, third child of Deacon Joseph (2) and Hannah (Dunham) Alden, was born 1694, at South Bridgewater, and died in 1773. He lived all his life in South Bridgewater, where he was a highly respected citizen, attaining to a ripe old age. He married, 1720, Martha, daughter of Joseph Shaw; she died in 1769, aged sixty-nine years. Children: Jonathan, Eleazer, Abraham, David, Joshua, Caleb, Ezra and Timothy.

(V) Eleazer (2), second son of Eleazer (1) and Martha (Shaw) Alden, was born in 1723, at South Bridgewater, and died there in

1803. He married, in 1748, Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Whitman, who died in 1819, aged ninety-three years. Children: Martha, Mary, Abigail, Sarah, Hannah and Eleazer.

(VI) Abigail, third child of Eleazer (2) and Sarah (Whitman) Alden, was born in 1756. She married, in 1774, William Snell, at South Bridgewater, and there their first three children were born; afterward they removed to Ware, and again to Tamworth, New Hampshire. He was a soldier in the French war, where he lost a leg, and was a very great sufferer from his wounds. He was also a teacher in the schools of his town, and was called "Master Snell." Children: William, Seth, Smyrdus, Eleazer, Alden and Martin.

(VII) Martin, sixth child of William and Abigail (Alden) Snell, was born May 4, 1793, in Ware, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Brown University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1818. He took a post-graduate course at Yale, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1821. He engaged in teaching, and was a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, but did not take them on account of poor health. He married, March 9, 1825, Jane Cutter, born July 15, 1801, and died in Bangor, Maine, May 29, 1854. Children: William Cutter (died at age of seven years), Elizabeth Jane, Henry Martin, Julia and William.

(VIII) Julia, younger daughter of Martin and Jane (Cutter) Snell, was born July 18, 1831, in Eastport, Maine, and became the wife of E. F. Dillingham. (See Dillingham, IX.)

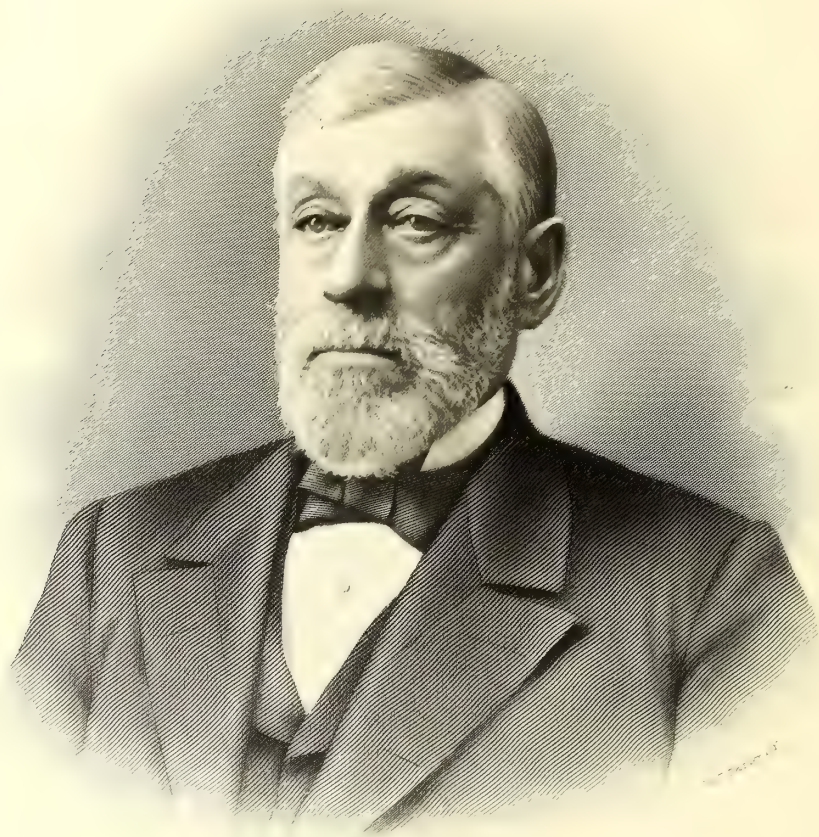
The Champlin family in the United States is of Norman-French rather than of English origin, it is supposed. Families of this name are still found in Normandy, and few if any in England. Samuel de Champlain, the distinguished navigator and explorer, the founder of Quebec and the first governor of New France, was a Norman. A celebrated French painter, born at Les Andelys in 1825, bore the name, Charles J. Champlin.

(I) Geoffrey Champlin, the first to bear the Champlin name in this country, reached the new world in some way not now known. It is thought that he may have landed in Boston or some other Massachusetts port, and have left there with the company of Dissenters who followed Coddington and Arnold into the wilderness. He was on the island of Rhode Island as early as 1638, and within a year after the earliest white settlers made

their homes there. We find him at first a resident of Portsmouth, but he soon made his home in Newport. On the twenty-fourth of the eleventh month, 1638, he was admitted an inhabitant, and was made a freeman September 14, 1640. While at Newport, if not before, he acquired property, and in 1661 removed to Misqiamacut, now known as Westerly. His home lot and dwelling in Newport, with forty acres of land, he sold in 1669. His name appears in the list of free inhabitants of Westerly in 1669. In 1661 he took the oath of fidelity to the colony. During King Philip's war, 1675-76, he probably returned to Newport. He died on or before 1695, as in that year he is mentioned in a confirmation of a deed by his son Jeffrey as "my deceased father." Previous to 1650 Geoffrey Champlin married (probably in Newport), but the name of his wife is unknown. His children, so far as has been ascertained, were Jeffrey, William and Christopher.

(II) Jeffrey, the oldest son of Geoffrey Champlin, was born probably at Newport, about 1650, some say in 1652. May 17, 1671, he was called to take the oath of allegiance to the colony, but did not appear. He took the oath September 17, 1679. The same year he was chosen a member of the town council in Westerly. In 1680 he was the moderator of the town meeting. His is the earliest record of a moderator in Westerly. He was the moderator of town meetings also in 1681-84. With the exception of 1683 he represented Westerly in the general assembly from 1681 to 1685. In 1685 he bought of Anthony Low six hundred acres of land in Kingston, and removed thither in 1686. In 1690, when Captain of the train band of Kingston, he was appointed on a commission to raise money to pay soldiers to be used "against their Majesty's enemies." The government of Rhode Island as organized in 1647 in accordance with the terms of the patent brought from England in 1644 by Roger Williams, consisted of a president and an assistant from each town. In case of the absence or death of the president, his place was to be taken by the assistant of the town from which the president was chosen. Jeffrey Champlin was the Kingston assistant from 1696 (with the exception of 1697) to 1715, the year in which he died. He had one son Jeffrey, and a daughter Hannah, born about 1677, who married John Watson Jr., April 8, 1703.

(III) Jeffrey (2), only son of Jeffrey (1) and Hannah Champlin, was born probably in Westerly, about 1672. About 1700, while re-



A. J. Champier

Engraved by J. H. Smith

siding in Kingston, he married Susanna Eldred, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Cole) Eldred, and granddaughter of Susanna Hutchinson, youngest child of the well-known Anne Hutchinson. Their children were Enblin, born January 30, 1701-02, married, December 25, 1721, Joseph Wilbourn, and Jeffrey, born February 2, 1702-03, married, September 26, 1725, Mary Northrup. Mrs. Susanna (Eldred) Champlin died about 1705-06, and Jeffrey Champlin married (second) Hannah Hazard, daughter of Robert and Mary (Brownell) Hazard, of Kingston, and granddaughter of the first Thomas Hazard, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Their children were: Thomas, born September 3, 1708, Stephen, see forward, and William, born March 3, 1712-13, probably died before 1730. Mrs. Hannah (Hazard) Champlin died March 5, 1713, and Jeffrey Champlin married (third) Susanna ———. Their children were Hannah, born January 11, 1715; and John, born February 12, 1716-17, married Frelove Watson. Jeffrey Champlin died in 1718. His will, made February 14, 1717-18, was proved March 10, 1718. The inventory amounted to £1,457, 7s, 1d. His widow married, May 26, 1720, Samuel Clarke, of Westerly.

(IV) Stephen, of South Kingston, second son of Jeffrey (2) and Hannah (Hazard) Champlin, was born February 16, 1709-10. He married, in 1733, Mary Hazard, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Borden) Hazard, of North Kingston. He lived on Point Judith Neck. He was admitted a freeman May 2, 1732. In 1746 he bought of Thomas Hazard two hundred acres of land on Boston Neck, and later three hundred and thirty acres on the coast. He died on his estate July 22, 1771. In his will, July 1, 1771, he gave each of his daughters £400. His children were Stephen, born September 29, 1734; Hannah, January 20, 1735-36; Sarah, August 18, 1737; Mary, April 14, 1739; Susanna, March 26, 1742; Jeffrey, March 21, 1744-45; Robert, April 12, 1747; Thomas, November 26, 1755. Mary Champlin, widow of Stephen Champlin, born February 23, 1716, died March 13, 1773. Her father, Robert Hazard, left her £500 at his decease, May 20, 1762.

(V) Robert, of South Kingston, third son of Stephen and Mary (Hazard) Champlin, born April 12, 1747, married, in 1768, Mary Browning, daughter of John and Ann (Hazard) Browning, of South Kingston. He was a sea-captain, sailing from Newport to the coast of Africa, West Indies, &c. He died in

South Kingston, September 25, 1809. Mrs. Mary (Browning) Champlin, born in 1737, died April 8, 1823. Their children were Robert, born November 1, 1769; Sarah, June 1, 1771; Lucy, 1774, John, April 7, 1775; Stephen, 1776.

(VI) John, second son of Captain Robert and Mary (Browning) Champlin, married (first) Abigail Carpenter, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Cornell) Carpenter, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. She died at Colchester, Connecticut (to which place they had removed), November 13, 1800, and John Champlin married (second) in 1803, Martha Armstrong, of South Kingston. He died there June 4, 1852. Mrs. Martha (Armstrong) Champlin, born September 9, 1779, died at Lebanon, May 24, 1843. Their children were Robert, born January 22, 1805; Sarah, March 17, 1806; John, April 28, 1807; Stephen, April 11, 1808; James Tift, June 9, 1811; George, May 17, 1813; Lydia, August 29, 1816; Martha, September 19, 1819; Mary, September 19, 1819 (twins).

(VII) James Tift, the fourth son of John and Martha (Armstrong) Champlin, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, June 9, 1811. Not long after his birth his parents took up their residence in Lebanon, Connecticut. His was a typical New England home, in which were taught lessons of duty, frugality and piety. When about fourteen years of age he united with the Baptist church in Lebanon. A thoughtful, studious boy, both father and mother easily discovered the bent of his mind, and his aptitude and wishes for school advantages found in them hearty support. The desire for a collegiate education early took possession of him, and in the autumn of 1828 he entered the academy at Colchester and devoted himself to college preparatory studies. These studies were continued at the academy in Plainfield, Connecticut. Having completed his preparatory course, he entered the freshman class of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in September, 1830. At Brown he came under the influence of Francis Wayland, the distinguished president of the University, and one of the foremost educators of his time. From Dr. Wayland he received an impulse along intellectual and spiritual lines that followed him through life. During his college course he won first rank as a student and at graduation was the valedictorian of his class. Even before his graduation he was looking forward to the vocation of a teacher, and was elected principal of the Normal Labor School at Pawtuxet, Rhode Island;

but the position lacked the attraction of educational work along lines with which he was especially familiar, and he returned to the college as a graduate student. Probably this was with reference to a position in the University, as at the opening of the next collegiate year he received an appointment as a tutor at Brown, a position which he held until March, 1838. Unexpectedly, early in February of that year, he received a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Portland, Maine. Dr. Maginnis, the pastor of the church, had resigned in order to accept the professorship of biblical theology in the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, New York, and he directed the attention of the church to Tutor Champlin as a desirable candidate for the vacancy. The call was so urgent on the part of the church that while looking forward to the work of teaching as his life-work, Mr. Champlin decided to visit Portland and look at the field. This he did, and after spending several weeks in Portland he accepted the call and was ordained in Portland as pastor of the church, May 3, 1838, President Pattison, of Waterville College, preaching the sermon. Mr. Champlin entered upon his labors with great earnestness, and proved an efficient and successful pastor. June 12, 1839, he was married to Mary Ann Pierce, of Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Mr. Asa Pierce, a prominent Providence merchant, President Wayland being the officiating clergyman. Mrs. Champlin was a descendant of Captain Michael Pierce, of Scituate, Plymouth Colony, who was slain at the head of his command in King Philip's war on Sunday, March 26, 1676. Captain Pierce was a brother of John and Captain William Pierce, and came to New England not far from 1645, locating first at Hingham and later at Scituate. Mr. Champlin's pastorate at Portland was a happy one, but the location of Portland on the sea-coast was unfavorable for a bronchial difficulty that had fastened itself upon him, and which made it difficult for him to discharge his pulpit duties; and when, in the summer of 1841, Mr. Champlin was elected professor of ancient languages in Waterville College, he deemed it his duty to accept the appointment and resigned his pastorate. At Waterville he entered upon what proved to be his life-work. His associates were scholarly men, and his new duties were congenial to him. To the work of instruction he added the task of preparing needed text-books. In 1843 he published his "Demosthenes on the Crown," which soon came into use in many American col-

leges. Professor Felton, of Harvard College, reviewed the work in the *North American Review*, and called attention to it as "a valuable addition to the series of classical books published in the United States." For more than thirty years this was the text-book in general use in American colleges, in the study of this masterly oration. Other classical works followed. In 1855 Mr. Champlin received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rochester University. Two years later he was elected president of Waterville College. He was also made professor of moral and intellectual philosophy. The college at that time had three buildings, and an invested fund of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. Dr. Champlin at once entered upon the task of securing for the college an ampler endowment and equipment. The outbreak of the civil war in 1861 interfered for a while with his well-matured plans, but in the third year of the war he drew the attention of Mr. Gardner Colby to the needs of the college. Mr. Colby was a prosperous Boston merchant, some of whose early years had been spent in Waterville and Winslow, and whose mother had been befriended by the first president of the college. On revisiting Waterville in 1866, by invitation of Dr. Champlin, he was present at the Commencement dinner, and took the occasion to offer to give the college \$50,000 on condition that the friends of the college would raise \$100,000 additional. By heroic efforts on the part of Dr. Champlin and some of his colleagues this amount was raised. At the suggestion of Dr. Champlin, in recognition of Mr. Colby's generous gift, the trustees of the college voted to ask the legislature of Maine to change the name of the institution to Colby University. This was done, and later the name was changed to Colby College, its present designation. Added funds for building purposes soon came into the treasury of the college. Memorial Hall and Coburn Hall, costing upwards of \$75,000, were erected; and the old chapel and North College were remodeled at an expense of \$14,500. In 1872 the funds of the college had increased to \$200,000. During this period of endowment and upbuilding, Dr. Champlin prosecuted his studies and work of instruction with old-time vigor. With energy and fidelity he discharged his many important duties. But in 1872, having served the college thirty-one years, he asked to be relieved of the burden he had carried so long. By request of the trustees he continued his labors another year, and then brought his connection with the col-



James Pierce Champlin

lege to a close, save that he accepted an election as a member of its board of trustees, a position which he retained until his death. In 1874 he took up his residence in Portland, where the years of his devoted ministry were spent; and there among his books, and in the prosecution of added literary labors, he passed the evening of life. Brown University in 1850 had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and Colby University in 1872 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He died in Portland, March 15, 1882. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Ricker, of Augusta, who was closely identified with the interests of Colby during Dr. Champlin's connection with the college, well said of Dr. Champlin: "With an unusually robust intellect, an honest heart and a fixed purpose he pushed his investigations into every field of inquiry pertaining to the several branches of learning he was called to teach. With unflagging industry he toiled, with pre-eminent fidelity he sought to discharge the great trusts committed in his keeping, and was faithful in little and also in much. His life has been a distinguished benediction, whether considered in its relation to the church or state, to learning or to religion." His widow, Mary Ann (Pierce) Champlin, died in Portland, May 17, 1892. Their children were James P., Augustus, Caroline and Frank Armstrong.

(VIII) James Pierce, oldest son of the Rev. Dr. James Tift and Mary Ann (Pierce) Champlin, was born in Portland, Maine, June 9, 1840. He attended the schools in Waterville, including the Waterville Academy, then under the principalship of James H. Hanson, one of the most distinguished of the heads of the secondary schools in Maine. In 1854 he went to Suffield, Connecticut, where he continued his studies in the academy at that place, remaining a year. In the spring of 1855, in accordance with a fixed purpose to enter upon a business career, he obtained a clerkship in the publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Company in Boston, and remained with this house a year. In the spring of 1856 he returned to Maine and obtained a situation in Portland as a clerk in the wholesale grocery establishment of Davis, Twitchell & Chapman. Here he remained until the spring of 1860, when he again took up his residence in Waterville and engaged in business there. But after a year he returned to Portland and entered into partnership with John G. Twitchell, under the firm name of Twitchell & Champlin, the firm conducting a wholesale flour busi-

ness. This partnership continued until 1865, when Mr. Champlin and Mr. Twitchell bought out the interests of Frederick Davis and Elbridge Chapman in the firm of Davis, Twitchell & Chapman, wholesale grocers, and changed the name of the firm to Twitchell Brothers & Champlin. In 1868 John Q. Twitchell and James P. Champlin bought out the interest of Mr. Thomas E. Twitchell, and continued the wholesale grocery business until 1872, when they admitted to the firm Mr. Champlin's brother, Frank A. Champlin. Twitchell, Champlin & Company continued the business along the same lines as hitherto until 1890, when the firm was incorporated under the name of The Twitchell Champlin Company. At the first election held by the stockholders Mr. James P. Champlin was made one of the directors and the directors elected Mr. Champlin president each year until 1903, when he declined a re-election. Since that time he has kept in touch with the business of the company, but has not taken an active part in its management. The corporation has prospered from its beginning. A branch house was opened in Boston at the time of the incorporation of the company. In addition to its large plant on Commercial street, Portland, the company has established canneries in many places, including those at Hiram, Waldoboro, Sedgwick, Machiasport and Lubec, Maine, and Wolcott, New York; while at the home establishment in Portland vegetables and fruits are canned in their season. The company also manufactures brooms and other articles at the Portland plant. The pay-roll of the company at the present time amounts to about \$2,000 a week. The Boston branch is continued and The Twitchell, Champlin Company has a wide reputation for business integrity and enterprise. Mr. James P. Champlin married, November 2, 1864, Helen F. Perry, daughter of Ezra N. Perry, of Portland. She died October 19, 1895. Their children are Marion Pierce, George Pierce, Arthur Perry and James Pierce Jr. After the death of Mrs. Champlin, Mr. Champlin made his home in Boston, giving his attention largely to the company's business interests there. February 16, 1898, he married, in Bangor, Nettie C. Wiggin, daughter of Andrew Wiggin, of Bangor. They remained in Boston until 1901, when they returned to Portland and took possession of the fine residence erected by Mr. Champlin on Vaughan street. Released from the oversight of large business interests, Mr. Champlin in recent years has devoted much of his

time to travel. With Mrs. Champlin he has visited many parts of the United States, including the southern states, California and Alaska. They had also spent some time among the islands of the West Indies, including Trinidad, Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica, and in visiting some of the South American states. They have traveled also extensively in the various countries of Europe, in Egypt and in Palestine. Though often urged to accept public office, Mr. Champlin has declined such service on account of the large demands of his growing business interests. These have so largely engrossed his time and attention as to leave no opportunity for service in other fields, however attractive.

(VIII) Augustus, second son of the Rev. Dr. James Tift and Mary Ann (Pierce) Champlin, was born in Waterville, March 9, 1842. With a view to professional life he prepared for college at the Waterville Academy. Entering Waterville College in 1858, he was graduated in 1862 in the second year of the civil war. The year following he taught a school in Evansville, Illinois. Then for a year he was principal of the academy in China, Maine. He then devoted himself to the study of law, and after admission to the bar entered upon the practice of his profession in Dexter, Maine. Later he turned his attention to fire insurance, and removing to Bangor opened an office in that city. In 1878 he removed to Portland and associated himself in the fire insurance business with Sterling Dow, under the firm name of Dow & Champlin. Subsequently he devoted himself to the adjustment of fire insurance claims. Later he became the resident secretary of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. His judgment in all matters pertaining to fire insurance was frequently sought. He married, February 23, 1888, Carrie H., daughter of William T. and Lucetta S. (Libby) Kilborn, of Portland, Maine. Mr. Champlin died in Portland, September 12, 1897, leaving besides his widow one daughter, Mary, born in Portland, April 23, 1889.

(VIII) Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Tift and Mary Ann (Pierce) Champlin, was born in Waterville, January 4, 1846. She studied at the academy in Waterville, and later at Miss Bonney's school in Philadelphia. While at school in Philadelphia she was baptized by the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, and united with the First Baptist Church in that city. Of a charming personality, active in social and church relations, she endeared herself to a wide circle of

friends. May 19, 1873, she was married to the Rev. Henry S. Burrage, pastor of the Baptist church in Waterville. In October, 1875, her husband became editor and proprietor of *Zion's Advocate*, a weekly religious paper published in Portland, Maine, and that city became their residence. Two children were born to them, Champlin and Thomas Jayne. Mrs. Burrage died in Portland, November 24, 1875.

(IX) Marion Pierce, only daughter of James Pierce and Helen F. (Perry) Champlin, was born in Portland, Maine, September 24, 1869. She was educated in the Portland schools, and was graduated at the high school in 1889. Afterwards she attended Mrs. Reed's school, Fifty-third street, New York City. October 9, 1895, she was married to Mr. Fred E. Small, of Portland, a salesman and department manager of The Twitchell, Champlin Company, and a son of Benjamin Irving and Henrietta L. (Shaw) Small. They have one child, Helen C. Small, born in Portland, August 20, 1896.

(IX) George Pierce, eldest son of James Pierce and Helen F. (Perry) Champlin, was born in Portland, March 8, 1872. He was graduated at the Portland high school, and later attended the Portland Latin school one year. In 1890 he became connected with the Boston house of The Twitchell Champlin Company as clerk, and is still connected with that house as one of the directors, and as assistant manager of the corporation. September 30, 1896, he married in Boston, Massachusetts, Mabel Kurr, and they have one child, Dorothy Pierce, born in Boston, November 11, 1897.

(IX) Arthur Perry, second son of James Pierce and Helen F. (Perry) Champlin, was born in Portland, June 2, 1873. He studied at the Portland public schools, and later at the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts, with which he was connected three years. In 1892 he entered the employ of the Portland house of The Twitchell Champlin Company as clerk. Since 1903 he has been the treasurer of the corporation. April 7, 1904, he married Frances L. Chapman, of Portland, daughter of the late Cullen Carter and Abbie (Hart) Chapman.

(IX) James Pierce Jr., youngest son of James Pierce and Helen F. (Perry) Champlin, was born in Portland, September 8, 1880. After graduating at the Butler grammar school in Portland, he entered the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1889. He then

passed his examinations for entrance to Brown University, and intended to enter the freshman class of that institution in September, but was taken ill, and died August 30, 1889, before the opening of the collegiate year.

This old English name is among FLINT those early planted in Massachusetts, and is now represented throughout the United States by numerous worthy descendants. It has contributed much to the military annals of New England and has also been known in considerable part in civil development. The Flints of Bedford are descended from sturdy Puritan ancestry, and have preserved intact the sterling integrity and profound religious faith of their forefathers.

There are two Thomas Flints among the early settlers of this country. Thomas Flint, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, is mentioned for the first time in the town records for the year 1650. His descendants lived in that historic place for several generations, but about the beginning of the nineteenth century, Captain Nathaniel Flint moved to New Boston, New Hampshire, founding a branch of the family now represented in Bedford, that state. The Thomas Flint, whose line follows, settled at Concord, Massachusetts, where his posterity lived for many generations, and so far as can be ascertained he is no connection of the Thomas Flint who settled at Salem, Massachusetts.

(I) Hon. Thomas Flint, born in 1603, came from Matlock, Derbyshire, England, to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1638, and brought with him four thousand pounds sterling. He died in Concord, October 8, 1653, and his will is the first recorded in the Middlesex probate records. His brother, Rev. Henry Flint, of Braintree, and his uncle, William Wood, were executors. According to Shattuck's History of Concord, "He possessed wealth, talents and a Christian character; represented the town four years, and was an Assistant eleven." In Johnson's Historical Collections, he is represented as "a sincere servant of Christ, who had a fair yearly revenue in England, but having improved it for Christ by casting it into the common treasury, he waits on the Lord for doubling his talent, if it shall seem good unto him so to do, and the mean time spending his person for the good of his people in the office of magistrate."

Johnson, in his "Collections," further commemorates the noble old Soldier of the Cross in the following verses:

"At Christ's commands, thou leav'st thy lands, and native habitation;
His folks to aid, in desert straid, for gospel's exaltation.
Flint, hardy thou, wilt not allow, the undermining fox,
With subtil skill, Christ's vines to spoil, thy sword shall
give them knocks.
Yet thou base dust, and all thou hast is Christ's, and by
him thou
Art made to be, such as we see; hold fast forever now."

Mrs. Abigail Flint, wife of the Hon. Thomas, died in 1689, but nothing further is known about her. There were two sons: Colonel John, whose sketch follows; and Captain Ephraim, born January 14, 1642, died August 3, 1723. On March 20, 1683-84, Captain Ephraim Flint married Jane, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, and died without issue. He owned about one thousand acres of land, including Flint's Pond, which was named for him. All these items indicate that the Flints were people of the first standing in the early history of Concord, Massachusetts.

(II) Colonel John, elder son of Hon. Thomas and Abigail Flint, was born, probably at Concord, Massachusetts, about 1640, and died there December 5, 1686. He was a deputy to the general court from 1678 to 1680, and again in 1682. On November 12, 1667, he married Mary Oakes, daughter of Edward and Jane Oakes, and a sister of Rev. Urian Oakes, president of Harvard College in 1667. Mrs. Mary (Oakes) Flint died June 9, 1690. There were eight children born to her and her husband: Mary, October 26, 1668, died May 31, 1675; Thomas, December 12, 1670, died May 29, 1675; John, March 31, 1673, died June 6, 1675; Abigail, January 11, 1674-75, married Colonel Daniel Esterbrook; John (2), whose sketch follows; Mary, August 11, 1680, married Timothy Green; Thomas, January 16, 1682-83, married Mary Brown; Edward, July 6, 1685, married Love (Minott) Adams. It will be noticed that the three eldest children all died within five weeks of each other, which calls to mind the sad lack of medical knowledge in those days, which often gave to diseases, which are now easily controlled, the nature of an epidemic.

(III) John (2), third son of Colonel John (1) and Mary (Oakes) Flint, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, July 18, 1677, died October 25, 1746. On May 7, 1713, he married Abigail Buttrick, who died October 7, 1746, two weeks and four days before her husband. It would seem that in some of the early New England towns, women were not wholly without importance, even in those days, for the Concord records make this statement: "Colonel John Flint Late Husband to mrs. Abigail his Wife (now Decasd) Died october 25:1746." Seven children were born to

Colonel John (2), and Abigail (Buttrick) Flint: Ephraim, March 4, 1713, graduated from Harvard College, 1733; Abigail, February 24, 1715-16; Mary, December 17, 1717, died May 20, 1719; Sarah, May 3, 1720; John (3), whose sketch follows; Hannah, September 23, 1724; Jane, April 23, 1727.

(IV) John (3), second son of Colonel John (2) and Abigail (Buttrick) Flint, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, May 12, 1722, died January 20, 1792. He was one of the selectmen from 1771 to 1774. On January 12, 1744-45, John (3) Flint married (first) Hephzibah Brown, daughter of Eleazer and Abigail (Chandler) Brown, and there were seven children, whose births occur with biennial uniformity: Hephzibah, November 1, 1747; Edward, whose sketch follows; John, August 11, 1751; Abigail, September 6, 1753, died fifteen days later; Nathan, February 11, 1755; Ephraim, April 17, 1757; Thomas, May 6, 1759. John (3) Flint married (second) Submit (Bateman) Brown, daughter of John and Anna (Wheeler) Bateman, who was about twenty years younger than himself, for the record says that she died October 11, 1791, aged forty-nine.

(V) Edward, eldest son of John (3) and Hephzibah (Brown) Flint, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, 1749, and died there March 18, 1812. His marriage record reads as follows in the old town book: "Edward Flint and Hephzibah Fletcher Both of Concord was married at Litchfield by the Revd. mr. John Cotton of that Town by Virtue of Licence Granted him by the Governor of that province of newhampshire February ye 28, 1770." Nine children were born to Edward and Hephzibah (Fletcher) Flint; Ephraim, September 14, 1770; Rebeckah, February 2, 1773, died September 13, 1774; Hephzibah, February 22, 1775; Samuel, March 16, 1780; Ephraim, whose sketch follows; Elizabeth, April 22, 1785; Abigail, December 2, 1787; Edward, March 31, 1793; John, February 20, 1797.

(VI) Ephraim, third son of Edward and Hephzibah (Fletcher) Flint, born at Concord, Massachusetts, August 5, 1782, was named after his elder brother who died in babyhood. Ephraim Flint moved to Baldwin, Maine, in 1806, being the first of his line to forsake the ancestral dwelling-place, and he died in his adopted town September 21, 1865, after a residence there of nearly sixty years. Ephraim Flint married Phebe Snow, and among their children was Ephraim (2), whose sketch follows.

(VII) Ephraim (2), son of Ephraim (1) and Phebe (Snow) Flint, was born at Baldwin, Maine, March 11, 1819, and died in Dover, that state, June 17, 1894. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at Westbrook Seminary and the academies of Parsonfield, Gorham, Bridgton and Fryeburg, Maine, where he obtained his preparation for Norwich University in Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1841, after a course at the Harvard Law school. He read law with Fessenden and Willis of Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and the following year began the practice of his profession at Monson. He remained there seven years, or until 1851, when he was elected clerk of courts and removed to Dover, which became his permanent home. He held the office of clerk of the courts twelve years, or until 1863. From 1864 to 1867 he was secretary of state, and in 1868 was a member of Governor Chamberlain's council. In politics he was originally a Whig, and afterwards became a Republican. By appointment of Governor Coburn he served on the commission to locate the normal schools at Farmington and Castine, and in 1869 was chairman of the board of commissioners to revise the statutes of the state. He represented his town in the legislature of 1881. Mr. Flint continued in the practice of his profession up to the time of his death. He was a member of Mosaic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Dover, and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On June 16, 1844, Ephraim (2) Flint married Laura Maria Riley, born at Norwich, Vermont, January 20, 1822, died at Dover, April 3, 1899. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom the elder two, Edward and Fannie, born at Monson, both died in babyhood. The sketch of Henry B., the eldest surviving son, follows in the next paragraph. Edgar T., the third son, was born at Dover, Maine, and died at Savannah, Georgia, where he was employed in the post-office. His death was caused by yellow fever. Clara F. Flint, the youngest child, was born at Dover, and was married to Walter Thomas, of Waltham, Massachusetts, who is now in the dry goods business at Warren, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two children: Marjorie and Harold.

(VIII) Henry B., second son of Ephraim (2) and Laura M. (Riley) Flint, was born at Monson, Maine, September 10, 1850. He was educated in the schools of Dover, Foxcroft Academy, Franklin School for Boys at Topsham, Maine, East Maine Conference Seminary

at Bucksport and at Gray's Commercial College in Portland. He studied civil engineering in the office of Green & Danforth in the latter city. In 1869 he entered the employ of General George Thom, of the United States engineering corps, and was engaged in harbor improvements and in removing obstructions at various places along the New England coast. While engaged in this work he held the position of inspector. In 1874 he returned to Dover and was elected clerk of the courts, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1875, and serving continuously till the present time (1908). Besides his official duties Mr. Flint has large farming interests and owns one of the finest and most extensive apple orchards in the state. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Congregational church. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Royal Arcanum. On August 15, 1872, Henry B. Flint married Caro E. Emery, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Emery, who was born in Bangor, October 28, 1852. Three children were born of the marriage: 1. Robert, born April 13, 1873, died June 21, 1876. 2. Edgar T., born June 2, 1877, at Dover, Maine, obtained his education in the schools of Dover and at Foxcroft Academy, the medical department of the University of Vermont, and Baltimore Medical College. He began the practice of medicine at Fort Kent in Aroostook county, and is now settled at Mars Hill in the same county. 3. Charlotte Woodman, born at Foxcroft, Maine, April 15, 1882, was educated in the public schools and at Foxcroft Academy. She also took a musical course at Dana Musical Institute, Warren, Ohio, and at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. She has taught school in Sebec and Jackman, Maine, and is now supervisor of music in the public schools of Guilford.

There are two ways of spelling this name, with the middle *t* and without. The Thachers claim that their method is the true and ancient one. But this probably belongs to that large class of surnames, like Webster, Fletcher, Fisher, Fuller and their counterparts, which were derived from an occupation; although in primitive times, when everybody had to be a jack-of-all-trades, it might be thought that the process of thatching roofs would hardly have been a distinctive craft or business.

Still, if the occupations of farmer and carpenter, which must have been of almost uni-

versal application, could furnish patronymics, why not thatcher? The family, whether they use the middle *t* or not, appear to have made an excellent record in this country, for they began with some early ministers of distinction, and have since included judges of the supreme court and other men of rank.

The first of the name of whom we can find any record is the Rev. Peter Thacher, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century at Sarum, England, where he was rector of the parish of Saint Edmund's for the space of nineteen years. He was a man of talent and possessed a liberal and independent mind; but he dissented from the established church, and being harrassed by the spiritual courts, he resolved to turn his back on ecclesiastical persecution and migrate to New England, but the death of his wife altered his plans. The purpose of the father was destined to be carried out by the eldest son, who subsequently became the Rev. Thomas Thacher, minister of the church at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and the first pastor of the Old South in Boston, whose pulpit he was filling at the time of his death in 1678. Rev. Thomas Thacher seems to have been quite a remarkable man. He was only fifteen when he arrived in this country, June 4, 1635, but he had the good fortune to become an inmate of the family of Rev. Thomas Chauncey, afterwards president of Harvard College. Young Thacher not only achieved distinction in the pulpit, but he studied medicine as well, and united the vocations of physician and clergyman, a useful combination in those days. He was a man of great learning, and President Stiles speaks of Mr. Thacher as the best Arabic scholar known in the country, and states that he composed and published a Hebrew lexicon. Mather says he was a most incomparable scribe, and there are yet extant monuments of Syriac and other Oriental characters in his handwriting, which are hardly to be imitated. Rev. Thomas Thacher seems to have been a man held in the highest veneration by his fellows, and his death inspired Eleazer, an Indian student at Harvard, to write an elegy from which the following extract is taken. Although the verse is conventional, it is perhaps worthy of note as coming from a red man in the year 1678.

"Thacher, 'tis virtue that thy name endears,
Virtue, that climbs beyond the starry spheres.
To men of station, and of low degree,
Thy faith shines forth like beacons o'er the sea.

Thy cross of suffering thou shalt bear no more,
Temptations, perils, sorrows, all are o'er,
Death, the destroyer, died—the last of foes—
And life renewed, to life immortal grows."

Rev. Thomas Thacher left a long line of ministerial descendants. His youngest son, Rev. Peter Thacher, was for forty-seven years the beloved pastor of the church at Milton, Massachusetts. His son, Rev. Peter (2) Thacher, was for thirty-five years in charge of the church at Middleboro, Massachusetts. His son, Rev. Peter (3) Thacher, preached at Attleboro, Massachusetts, for forty-three years, or until his death, which occurred September 13, 1785, in the seventieth year of his age. Perhaps the most noted Rev. Peter of all was Rev. Peter Thacher who received his doctor's degree from the University of Edinburgh. He was the eldest son of Oxenbridge Thacher, who was a grandson of Rev. Peter (1). Dr. Peter Thacher had his first pastorate at Malden, Massachusetts, but in 1785 was called to the Brattle Street Church in Boston. He was one of the earliest members of the Historical Society, and belonged to nearly all the literary and charitable institutions then existing in New England. Two of Dr. Peter Thacher's sons, Thomas Cushing and Samuel Cooper Thacher, also became ministers, the first at Lynn, and the second in Boston. There were also many collateral relatives who were clergymen. In fact, it is doubtful if any family in the country has furnished more preachers of the Gospel.

(I) Samuel Thatcher, the ancestor of the following line, was admitted freeman at Watertown, Massachusetts, May 18, 1642. No relationship is known to exist between him and Rev. Thomas Thacher, mentioned in the introduction, but the fact that they were contemporaneous settlers in the new world, and bore the same rather unusual surname, would indicate that they might have sprung from the same English stock a few generations back. The date of Samuel Thatcher's birth is unknown, but he died November 30, 1669. The inventory of his estate amounted to a little more than six hundred and seventy-five pounds, a comfortable property for those days. Samuel Thatcher was a deacon, served several times as selectman, and held the office of representative in 1665-66-68-69. Deacon Thatcher left a widow, Hannah, whose maiden name is unknown; two children: Hannah, born October 9, 1645; Samuel (2), whose sketch follows. Hannah Thatcher was married to John Holmes, but she had died previous to April 16, 1682, the date of her mother's will. This will was proved April 3, 1683.

(II) Samuel (2), only son of Deacon Samuel (1) and Hannah Thatcher, was born October 20, 1648, lived at Watertown, Massa-

chusetts, and died October 21, 1726. He was a lieutenant, and was admitted freeman April 18, 1690. His wife Mary, whose maiden name is unknown, died August 17, 1725. Children: 1. Mary, August 1, 1681, died the next May. 2. Samuel, April 8, 1683. 3. John, January 22, 1685-86, married Elizabeth Morse. 4. Anna, April 30, 1688, died July 22, 1690. 5. Mary, September 17, 1690, married Joseph Child. 6. Hannah, December 10, 1692. 7. Abigail, June 6, 1694. 8. Mercy, January 2, 1697-98. 9. Sarah, November 30, 1699, died June 13, 1727. 10. Ebenezer.

(III) Ebenezer, third and youngest son of Lieutenant Samuel (2) and Mary Thatcher, was born March 17, 1703-04, lived at Watertown, Massachusetts, and died in 1757. January 27, 1731-32, he married Susanna Spring, and they had seven children: 1. Samuel (3), whose sketch follows. 2. Sarah, February 20, 1733-34. 3. Mary, December 27, 1735. 4. Ebenezer, August 20, 1737, died in October, 1741. 5. Susanna, July 3, 1739. 6. Sarah, October 3, 1741, died September 3, 1749. 7. Ebenezer, January 15, 1742-43.

(IV) Samuel (3), eldest child of Ebenezer and Susanna (Spring) Thatcher, was baptized November 5, 1732, lived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which town he represented in the legislature, and died in 1792. On September 3, 1753, he married Mary Brown, of Lexington, daughter of James and Jane (Bowman) Brown, who was born August 13, 1735. Children: 1. Susanna, 1755, married Jesse Putnam. 2. Ebenezer, born and died in 1759. 3. Mary, 1767, married Thomas Mayhew. 4. Elizabeth, 1771. 5. Samuel (4) whose sketch follows. 6. Ebenezer, 1778, married Lucy F. Knox. Ebenezer Thatcher, the youngest son, was graduated from Harvard College in 1798, moved to Thomaston, Maine, where he became a lawyer, militia officer and judge of the court of common pleas. He afterwards removed to Bingham, where he died June 12, 1841. The second of Ebenezer Thatcher's children, Commodore Henry Knox Thatcher, was graduated from West Point in 1827, and commanded the frigate "Colorado" at the storming of Fort Fisher.

(V) Honorable Samuel (4), second son of Samuel (3) and Mary (Brown) Thatcher, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 1, 1776, and died at Bangor, Maine, July 18, 1870. In 1793, when a youth of seventeen, he was graduated from Harvard College. He studied law with Hon. Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, Massachusetts, settled first at New Gloucester, Maine; removed to Warren in

1800, where he lived till 1833, at which time he moved to Brewer; he spent his last years in Bangor. He represented the town of Warren in the state legislature for eleven years, and was representative to congress for two terms, 1803-07. He was sheriff of Lincoln county from 1812 to 1821, and was one of the founders of Warren Academy. January 15, 1800, he married Sarah Brown, daughter of Reuben and Molly (Howe) Brown, of Concord, Massachusetts. She was born in Concord, December 17, 1776, and died at Bangor, Maine, September 22, 1851. Five children, but one of whom survived their father: 1. Harriet Howard, born at Warren, Maine, May 28, 1801, died at Bangor, June 23, 1865. 2. Elizabeth, born at Concord, Massachusetts, April 1, 1803, died at Warren, June 23, 1827. 3. Samuel, born at Warren, February 11, 1805, lived at Bangor for some years, removed to Saint Anthony, Minnesota, in 1851, where he died August 31, 1861. He was much esteemed, and a promoter of every good work in his native state. He married Elizabeth L. P. Johnston. 4. George Augustus, whose sketch follows. 5. Benjamin Bussey, born in Warren, October 8, 1809, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826, studied law and had an office in Boston, but he relinquished his profession in order to devote his time to literary pursuits. He was a constant contributor to magazines and newspapers, and wrote well on many subjects. He died in Boston, July 14, 1840.

(VI) George Augustus, second son of Samuel (4) and Sarah (Brown) Thatcher, was born at Warren, Maine, August 24, 1806, and died at Bangor, Maine, December 1, 1885. He moved to Bangor in 1822 and was clerk for George W. Pickering till 1826, when they entered into partnership under the firm name of George A. Thatcher and Company. In after years Mr. Thatcher was associated with other firms till he retired from active business in 1847. He joined the First Congregational Church in 1828, and was chosen deacon in 1840, and for many years was trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary. He was originally a Whig and afterwards a Republican in politics, and served as assessor for several years. He was early identified with the anti-slavery and temperance movements in Bangor. October 1, 1832, he married Rebecca Jane Billings, daughter of Caleb C. and Nancy (Thoreau) Billings, who was born June 23, 1813, died October 27, 1883. Children: 1. George Putnam, born July 14, 1833, lives in California. 2. Frederick Augustus,

September 25, 1835, died January 10, 1838. 3. Charles Alfred, May 16, 1837, gave his life for his country; he died at Red River, Louisiana, November 26, 1864, while in command of the United States steamer, "Gazelle." 4. Benjamin Bussey, April 21, 1839, was a merchant in Bangor; has been representative and held other official positions; married (first) Mary E. Walker, born August 19, 1842, died January 12, 1875; married (second) December 4, 1877, Charlotte P. Walker, sister of his first wife; they have two children: George T. and Lottie May; Benjamin B. Thatcher died June 3, 1906. 5. Caleb Billings, November 5, 1840, lives at Bangor. 6. Sarah Frances, June 7, 1842, deceased. 7. Henry Knox, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Henry Knox, youngest of the six sons of George Augustus and Rebecca J. (Billings) Thatcher, was born at Bangor, Maine, August 3, 1854. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1877, and from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881. He began the practice of his profession at Cambridge, Maine, in 1882, and moved to Dexter, Maine, in 1885, where he has been located ever since. Dr. Thatcher is one of the leading physicians in that region, and has a large and constantly increasing practice. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Congregational church. He belongs to Penobscot Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Dexter, and to Saint John Royal Arch Chapter. January 17, 1882, Dr. Thatcher married Annie Ross, daughter of Hugh and Ann Ross, of Bangor. They have one child, Henry David Thoreau, born July 12, 1884. The son was educated in the schools of Dexter, and was graduated from the University of Maine at Orono in 1905. In 1907 he married Mary MacNamara, of Orono, and is now living at Wharton, New Jersey, where he is a civil engineer. They have one child, Anna Rebecca, born July 12, 1908.

Here is another Maine family who have filled to the full the measure of usefulness, as soldiers, preachers, physicians, seamen and farmers, and their record in all stations of life is an enviable one. The name is German, from which country their ancestors came.

(I) Davis Wasgatt, born March 11, 1751, enlisted in the Continental army, and fought in the revolution. He married Rachael Richardson, born November 27, 1752, died June 30, 1841. The husband died November 27,

1843. Children: Davis Jr., Rachael, Cornelius, Jameson, Rufus, Sarah H., Rufus, Hanna R., David R., Asa and Margaret D.

(II) Rev. Asa, seventh child and sixth son of Davis and Rachael (Richardson) Wasgatt, was born at Mt. Desert, Maine, August 19, 1793, died January 24, 1879. He was a Methodist minister, and in the war of 1812. He married Sarah Gott, born August 23, 1796, died December 29, 1855. Their children were: Asa Jr., Rhoda Haines, Sarah E., Thomas A., Cornelius, Delia Gott, Deborah, Mary Berry, David, Charles Wesley, E. Spurling and Nathaniel G. Two living at the present time: Rhoda H., at Bar Harbor, now in her eighty-sixth year, and Cornelius, of Everett, Massachusetts.

(III) Charles Wesley, son of Rev. Asa and Sarah (Gott) Wasgatt, was born in Somerville, Mt. Desert, Maine, July 27, 1837, died May 6, 1898. He followed the sea in early manhood as man and master until 1830, when he retired to a farm in his native town, on which he resided for the remainder of his life. He was very prominent in his section, holding important offices, and acting as administrator of estates. He was a shrewd and successful business man. He married Margaret Gray, born July 31, 1841. Children: 1. Charles R., chief bookkeeper at Kittery navy yard; married, 1896, Mabel Moore, of Kittery; have one child, Hazel. 2. Vernon G., assistant treasurer of Bar Harbor Banking and Trust Company; married, November, 1895, Caro Richards, of Bar Harbor; four children: Margaret, Boyd, Asa, Richard. 3. Lotta, widow of Dr. Byron D. Spencer, of Bangor; resides at Surry, Maine, with her mother; one child, Doris. 4. Rowland J., see forward.

(IV) Rowland J., youngest son and child of Charles Wesley and Margaret (Gray) Wasgatt, was born March 9, 1873, in Ellsworth, and attended the common schools, finishing his education in Bucksport Seminary in 1892. He received his professional training at Hahnemann Medical College, and was appointed house surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia. Prior to this he taught school in Addison and Greenville, Maine. In 1897 he began the practice of medicine at Union, Maine, coming to Rockland, that state, in 1898, where he has since resided. In 1903 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and in the spring of 1906 studied at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He is a member of the American Homeopathic Society, the

Hahnemann Alumni Society, and Maine Homeopathic Society, of which he was president in 1907. Dr. Wasgatt has an extensive and profitable practice, and is accounted very skillful as a physician and surgeon. He belongs to Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; King Solomon Temple, No. 8, Royal Arch Chapter; King Hiram's Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; Claremont Commandery, Knights Templar, of Rockland; and Rockland Lodge, No. 1008, Benevolent Protective Order Elks. He married Josephine, daughter of Joseph E. Nickerson, of Orrington, Maine, June 27, 1906. One child, Mary, born April 9, 1907.

From what part of England
WALKER the Walkers of New England came is not definitely known, as the name is common to many counties of old England and the first of the family who settled in the colonies of Massachusetts Bay or of Plymouth appears to have been Robert Walker, who came to Lynn (Saugus) 1630, with the first settlers of that place. The "Widow" Walker and her sons and nephews appear as passengers on the ship "Elizabeth" at Hingham, Massachusetts Bay, in 1634, son, Samuel, was one of the passengers and at once joined his father at Lynn, while the other cousins went to Plymouth colony, or as far south as Taunton, which was at the time of its first settlement part of the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, but afterwards included in the Colony of Plymouth. Samuel Walker, another immigrant, appeared at Woburn, Middlesex county, 1655, as a taxpayer. According to an affidavit made by himself and his son, Samuel, April 2, 1661, he was born in England about 1617, and he is recorded as having held public office in the town of Woburn. There is some confusion in these records, by reason of the father and the son having the same baptismal name as one of the sons of Richard, who also lived in Reading about the same time, and it does not appear that the two Samuels were always designated by naming the father. Samuel of Woburn was an innkeeper, and was given a license to sell liquors, his license being granted by the county court in April, 1662. He resided for a time in the town of Reading, adjoining Woburn, and his children by his first wife were born in that town, hence the confusion with Samuel (2), son of Richard of Plymouth, 1630, who also lived at Reading and had many children. Samuel, the original immigrant to Woburn, does not appear to be

in any way related to Richard of Lynn. His wife's name was evidently Ann, and their names are recorded as having been dismissed to the church at Reading, March 26, 1650, and to have ceased to be members of that church on their return to Woburn in 1654. His children by his first wife were: Samuel, born in Woburn, 1643; Joseph, 1645; Israel, 1648; John, 1649; Benjamin, 1651. The children of Samuel (2) (son of Richard of Lynn, Reading, and finally Lynn, where he died and was buried May 16, 1687) were: John, born in Reading in 1665; Samuel, 1669; Timothy, 1672; Isaac (q. v.), 1677; and Ezekiel, 1679.

(I) Captain Richard Walker, founder of this line, is first found of record at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1630, when he was ensign of the local military company. As the settlers of that town were English, there is no doubt that he was of the same nativity, but the place of his birth is unknown, and its time can only be approximated. The time of his death is indicated by the record which shows that he was buried at Lynn, May 16, 1687, when his age is given as ninety-five years, indicating that his birth occurred about 1592. He was made a freeman in 1634 at Lynn. In 1631 the neighboring Indians threatened the infant settlement and Ensign Walker was in service on guard. One night he heard a noise in the forest near him and felt an arrow pass through his coat and buff waistcoat. He discharged his gun into the bushes, and it was burst by the heavy charge it contained. He gave the alarm and returned to his post, after which he was again fired at. The next day an assemblage of men made a demonstration which frightened away the marauders for some time. In 1637 Mr. Walker was a member of the committee which made division of the common lands of the community, and in 1638 he received an allotment of two hundred acres, upland and meadow. In 1645 he accompanied Robert Bridges and Thomas Marshall in negotiating with Lord de la Tour and Monsieur D'Aulney, governors of French provinces on the north. As regard for his services in this expedition Lieutenant Walker received four pounds sterling. In 1657 he was one of those who deposed as witnesses against the claim to Nahant of Thomas Dexter, who had purchased it from an Indian for a suit of clothes. In 1678 he was one of the selectmen, then called "the Seven Prudential Men." The name appears in the muster roll of the Honorable Artillery Company of England in 1620. Upon the petition to the general court made by the new troop of Lynn, formed

in 1679, that he be its commander (which petition was granted), he is called "Captain Walker." He was by occupation a farmer. His wife, Sarah, was the administratrix of his estate. He had two sons and two daughters, and may have had others. The elder son, Richard, born in England in 1611, was at Reading in 1635, and represented that town several times in the general court. The other receives extended mention below. His daughter, Tabitha, was married March 11, 1662, to Daniel King; and the other, Elizabeth, married Ralph King, March 2, 1663.

(II) Samuel, younger son of Captain Richard Walker, was born in England and came with his father to New England in 1630. He settled first in Reading, which was originally Lynn Village, and removed thence to Woburn (formerly Charlestown Village), where he is found of record in a tax list of 1655, and again February 25, 1662, having been appointed a surveyor of highways at a town meeting of that date. He was selectman in 1668. He was a maltster, and in 1662 received the first license to sell spirits granted in Woburn. It seems that his good nature at one time overrode his judgment, as it is of record that he was fined ten shillings for selling to a notorious toper, the latter being fined five shillings at the same time for being drunk. That he was a man of character and standing is evidenced by the fact that he was one of a committee appointed at a meeting held March 28, 1667, empowered to divide the public lands. For this service the committee received seven acres for themselves in addition to the several allotments to them as individuals. He died, November 6, 1684, aged about seventy. His first wife, whose name is unknown, bore him seven children, namely: Samuel, Joseph, Hannah (died at four months), Hannah, Israel, John, Benjamin. His second wife, Ann, was the widow of Arthur Alger, of Scarborough, and daughter of Giles Roberts, of that place. She died in Woburn, March 21, 1716. She was the mother of Mr. Walker's two youngest children, namely: Isaac and Ezekiel.

(III) Isaac, sixth son of Samuel Walker and grandson of Captain Richard Walker, of Saugus (Lynn), 1630, was born in Woburn, Middlesex county, Massachusetts Bay Colony, November 1, 1677. He was one of the proprietors of the town of Penacook, established as a town under the direction of the general court of Massachusetts, all the territory afterwards set off as New Hampshire being then in Norfolk county, Colony of Massachusetts

Bay, and he built a log house on the lot apportioned to him, which, being the strongest and most capable of withstanding any assault from the Indians, was made the garrison house of the little colony, and in this house his son Isaac Jr. died the same day that his relative, Rev. Timothy Walker, died (September 1, 1781). He married, February 20, 1704, Marjory Bruce, and had five sons, all born in Woburn, namely: Isaac, 1707; Ezekiel, 1709; Timothy, 1711; William, 1715; Samuel, 1723.

(IV) Isaac (2), eldest son of Isaac (1) and Marjory (Bruce) Walker, was born in Woburn, July 12, 1707. He was by trade a tailor, and was known by his familiar friends as "Tailor Isaac." He married, about 1730, Sarah Breed, and they had five sons: Joseph, 1732; Ezekiel, 1735; James (q. v.), 1739; Isaac, 1741; Samuel, 1745; all born in Penacook; he lived in the "Garrison House" erected by his father, and died there September 1, 1782. He removed to Penacook, Massachusetts (now New Hampshire), before the organization of that town, and was an original proprietor, taking part in the formation of town government under the direction of the general court of the province of Massachusetts Bay in 1725. The name of the town was changed to Rumford in 1730, and in 1765, when the boundary between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was fixed, the place became Concord, New Hampshire.

(V) James, son of Isaac (2) and Sarah (Breed) Walker, was born in Rumford, Massachusetts, April 2, 1739. He married Ruth Abbott and had children, including James, mentioned below.

(VI) James (2), son of James (1) and Ruth (Abbott) Walker, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, July 26, 1778. He married a Miss Charles, and lived in Stowe, Maine, and had eight children, as follows: Judith, Sally, Abigail, Susan, Samuel, James, Barnes, Isaac. James (2) Walker was killed by being run over by an ox team while driving home from Portland, the accident taking place at Standish Plains, Maine.

(VII) Isaac (3), fourth son and youngest child of James (2) Walker, was born 1799, in Stowe, Maine, was educated in the common district school of his native frontier town, and was brought up on his father's farm. On reaching manhood he bought a farm in Fryeburg, Maine. He married Eliza Colby, who was born in Fryeburg in 1806, and they had four children, as follows: Simeon Colby, died January 12, 1860; Sarah Elizabeth, Augustus

Hall, Olive Chandler. He was a Whig in state and national politics, and served as a member of the board of selectmen of Fryeburg. He was a member of the Congregational church of that town. He died 1840.

(VIII) Augustus Hall, youngest son of Isaac (3) and Eliza (Colby) Walker, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, December 22, 1833. He was educated in the public school, Bridgton Academy, at North Bridgton, and Bowdoin College, where he passed through the freshman and sophomore years, and then entered the junior class of Yale College, and was graduated A. B. in 1856. He then read law in the office of D. R. Hastings, of Lovell, Maine, and with the law firm of Fessenden & Butler, and he was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced law in Anoka, Minnesota, up to July, 1859, when he returned to Maine on account of the severe illness of his brother, Simeon Colby Walker, who died January 12, 1860, and he thereupon began the practice of law at Fryeburg Village, and he carried on a successful practice there up to October, 1861, when he returned to Lovell, Maine, and was equally successful for twenty years. In June, 1881, he went to Bridgton, where he opened a law office and became president of the Bridgton Savings Bank; was elected state senator for two terms, 1881-82, and in the senate he served as chairman of the committee on legal affairs and as a member of the committee on towns, and was the only lawyer on that committee. He served as judge of probate for Oxford county for thirteen years; was made a member of Delta Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; of the Oriental Royal Arch Chapter, and Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar. He married, October 1, 1863, Mary E., daughter of Stephen Thurston, of Bangor, Maine, and they had one daughter, Alice Thurston, born October 12, 1865. The mother died March 26, 1875, and the daughter August 24, 1876. November 17, 1881, Mr. Walker married his deceased wife's sister, Emma Thurston. He is an attendant of and contributor to the work in the Congregational church at Bridgton, Cumberland county, Maine, where he reads and practices law.

George Summerfield Walker, WALKER one of the genial and intelligent citizens of Watertown, whose friends are numbered by the list of his acquaintances, is a native of the county and a scion of one of the earliest American families.

(I) The records of Rehoboth, Massachu-



Augustus H. Walker.

setts, show that one of the original proprietors of the town was "Widow Walker," whose property in 1643 was valued at fifty pounds sterling. After 1646 the name disappears from the records, which may have been due to her removal to another town, with her sons.

(II) James Walker, of Taunton, Massachusetts, son of "Widow" Walker, of Rehoboth, was born in England 1619 or 1620, but our search has not discovered the place in which he was born. He was probably a passenger on the "Elizabeth," Master William Stagg, who sailed his ship from London, April 15, 1634, as the names of James Walker, aged fifteen, and Sara Walker, aged seventeen, servants, and that of Jo. Browne, a baker, and William Brassy, a linen draper, in Cheapside, London, had signed their certificate of their conformity. On the same ship were Richard Walker, aged twenty-four, and William Walker, aged fifteen, and their certificate was signed by Sir William Whitmore and Sir Nicholas Ranton. This is the first and only time the name appears on any ship's list of passengers before 1655, and there is only one year variance between the age of this James Walker and the records of the gravestone in the Walker burial place in South Taunton, where he was buried. The ship "Elizabeth" landed at Nantasket, or Hingham, in Massachusetts Bay, and William, one of the passengers, went to Salem. The Richard Walker named was a son of Richard, of Saugus, or Lynn, the father having preceded him. Sara, his sister, married John Tisdill, of Duxbury, and James married Elizabeth Phillips. As Taunton was originally a portion of the town of Dorchester, the settlement in that place is entirely reasonable. These three Walkers, evidently cousins, distributed as follows: James and Sara settled in Taunton with John Browne, their uncle and guardian. William in Eastham, and Richard joined his father in Lynn. James is first recorded as being in Taunton, 1643, being enrolled as able to bear arms, the list appearing: "Mr. John Browne, Mr. William Poole, John Browne, James Walker." James Walker, the Hingham immigrant, 1634, son of "Widow" Walker, the mother of all the Walker immigrants of this period, was a settler in Taunton, Massachusetts Bay Colony, before 1643. He was a member of the committee appointed to distribute the portion of the relief fund for those suffering from Indian warfare, and when the division was marked between Massachusetts Bay colony and Plymouth colony he was a deputy to the Plymouth court for sixteen

years from 1654. He was a member and chairman of the town council of war, 1667, and again 1675 and 1678, and one of the council of war of Plymouth colony in 1658-61-71-81. He was assigned in the division of lands ninety-six acres. He had no military title, but was content to be a servant in both church and state. The children of James and Elizabeth (Phillips) Walker were: 1. James, 1645-46, married Bathsheba Brooks, died June 22, 1718. 2. Peter (q. v.). 3. Hester, 1650, married Joseph Woods, had four children, and died April 9, 1696. 4. Eleazer, 1662, never married, died December 15, 1724. 5. Deborah, married George Goodwin, died about May, 1726.

(III) Peter, son of James and Elizabeth (Phillips) Walker, was born in Taunton, 1649, married Hannah Hutchinson, and was engaged in the town business with Hon. James Phillips. He had three sons and three daughters, as follows: 1. Peter (q. v.). 2. Edward, 1692, married Mercy Richard. The name "Peter" is retained in each successive generation that lived in Taunton to the fifth and sixth, and as no child named Peter appears in the Woburn or Lynn families it is reasonable to assume that Peter, the immigrant, was the earliest determined ancestor of Charles Francis Walker, of Gardiner, Kennebec county, Maine, and this would place Peter, of York, Maine, who married Hannah Hutchinson, in the third generation from James, the immigrant of Rehoboth and Taunton.

(IV) Peter, (2), supposedly son of Peter (1) and Hannah (Hutchinson) Walker, and grandson of James Walker, was born about 1689, and lived in York, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and removed to Kennebunkport, where he married and had a son Joshua.

(V) Joshua, son of Peter (2) Walker, of York, Maine, born about 1705, lived in Kennebunk, where he married Hannah Perkins.

(VI) John, son of Joshua and Hannah (Perkins) Walker, born in 1739, came to Litchfield, Maine, from Kennebunkport in 1798, and settled east of Oak Hill on the road leading from the Hall school house to Litchfield Corner. He served in the American revolution, and was ensign of his company. He was married in 1759 to Elizabeth Burbank, and he died in Litchfield, Kennebec county, Maine, May 2, 1816, aged seventy-seven years. The children born in Kennebunkport and who came with him to Litchfield were: 1. Captain Lemuel. 2. Betsy, married Jonathan Walker, and died in Litchfield, March 14, 1846. 3. Sarah, married Harrison Downing.

4. Hannah, married Bracey Curtis, lived in Kennebunkport. 5. Ebenezer, died May 22, 1805, aged twenty-nine years. 6. Miriam, married James Alexander. 7. Esther, married Gould Jewell. 8. Eunice, married Robert Johnson, September 23, 1810. 9. Joshua, born June, 1780, married Sally Huntington in 1808.

(VII) Captain Lemuel, son of John and Elizabeth (Burbank) Walker, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, about 1765. Captain Lemuel married (first) Hannah Allen, born in Kennebunkport about 1760, died in Litchfield, Kennebec county. He was a sea captain and carried on an extensive trade with the West Indies, making repeatedly successful trips between New England ports and the ports of the West Indies. He served when quite young in the American army in the revolutionary war, and he was a pensioner before taking up life as a seaman. Among the vessels captured by the French in 1799 was "the ship 'Phoebe,' Captain Lemuel Walker from Kennebunkport." He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts before he removed to Gardiner, Maine, in 1802. He served on the school committee of Litchfield after 1805, and was also on the school committee. He married Hannah Allen, and their children were: 1. Samuel, lost at sea. 2. William, lost at sea, having sailed from Bath, Maine. 3. George, married Abigail Springer, November 25, 1813. 4. James, married Margaret S. Chase, December, 1825. 5. Elvira Daley, May, 1830. 6. Hannah, married Thomas Dennis, November 16, 1813, and lived in Hallowell, Maine. 7. Elizabeth, married John Dennis, November 26, 1807. 8. Amelia, married Thomas Lord, January 30, 1820, and lived in Hallowell, Maine. 9. Lemuel, died August 6, 1828. 10. John, died November 3, 1847. 11. Charles, married Achsah Sawin, and lived in Boston. 12. Betsy, died August 12, 1828. 13. Joshua (q. v.).

(VIII) Joshua, son of Captain Lemuel and Hannah (Allen) Walker, born in Litchfield, Maine, March 24, 1806, married, December 24, 1829, Hannah S., daughter of Jeremiah and Annie (Springer) Potter. She was born in Litchfield, August 5, 1806. He was a farmer, and he owned sixty-eight acres of good farming land in Litchfield, which he cultivated up to 1850, when he sold his farm and removed to Richmond. He was a man of public spirit, and was greatly interested in the welfare of the town of Litchfield, where he was a member of the school board and a surveyor of highways. He was a Whig in party politics, and was a prompt attendant at all

public meetings and at the polls at every election. He was a member of the Free Baptist church. Mr. Walker died in Richmond, Maine, March 28, 1851, and his widow died in the homestead, May 20, 1853. They had six children, all sons, born in Litchfield, as follows: 1. Jeremiah P., September 27, 1830, married Elizabeth Call; was a soldier in the civil war and died in Maryland. 2. Samuel W., May 31, 1832, died May 20, 1853. 3. James (q. v.), September 24, 1834. 4. George W., October 6, 1837, died at St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, January 15, 1856. 5. Edwin, March 9, 1841, died September, 1906; married Harriett Howell, and lived in Dedham, Massachusetts. 6. Isaac N., June 29, 1843, died in Limestone, Maine, July 8, 1861.

(IX) Captain James, third son of Joshua and Hannah S. (Potter) Walker, was born in Litchfield, Maine, September 24, 1834. He was a pupil in the public schools of Litchfield, and when he left school was quite young, but a rugged, healthful youth. He was first employed in the lumber and saw mill business in Richmond, Maine, for the Foster & Spaulding Company, and after three years such service he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he spent one year in prospecting with the intention of settling in the great west. At that time Minnesota was the frontier of civilization and did not prove attractive to young men brought up in New England. He returned to Maine, Gardiner, and formed a partnership with Mr. Bridge, and they built a sawmill at Limestone in 1857, and conducted it successfully up to the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. This event changed all his plans, and his patriotism was fired as the news of the danger to the safety and stability of the United States increased with the repeated disasters that met our army at the beginning of the war, and he abandoned the sawmill and enlisted, October 31, 1861, in the Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to Company E, which was recruiting at Fairfield, and the regiment was sent to the southwest as a part of the expedition of General Benjamin F. Butler, sent to capture New Orleans and open the Mississippi river in co-operation with the naval fleet of Rear Admiral Farragut and Captain Porter. He was appointed sergeant of the company, second lieutenant, September 2, 1863; captain, May 9, 1865. His regiment followed the fleet up the river on transports and landed at New Orleans upon the capitulation of that city, succeeding the capture of the forts. He first saw active field service at Camp Parapit, Pensa-

cola, and then in the defense of New Orleans. He accompanied the Bank's expedition into Louisiana and up the Red river, seeing and taking part in the battles that ensued in Louisiana and Texas. While in Texas his regiment re-enlisted for the war, and the winter of 1863 was spent in Texas. The regiment was transferred from the southwest to the National capital in the spring of 1864, and he was in the battles before Washington, at Harper's Ferry, Leesburg and in the Shenandoah Valley under the gallant and irresistible General Sheridan. In August, 1864, the regiment was sent on a vacation furlough in Maine, and in September they were ordered to Martinsburg, Virginia, and they guarded the army supplies held in the Valley of the Shenandoah, spending the winter at Stephenson's Station, and in the spring, when the confederates evacuated Richmond, were sent up the valley, and marched to head off any such movement. The regiment was at Charlestown, Virginia, when the news of President Lincoln's assassination startled the country and shocked the world, and this regiment was ordered to Washington to guard the city. On May 24, 1865, the regiment took part in the grand review, and soon after was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, and thence into South Carolina to protect the citizens in the disturbed condition of local affairs, pending the formation of state government. This duty sent the regiment to the various court houses in the state, and they continued on such duty up to July 5, 1866, when the veteran regiment was mustered out of the United States service.

On returning to Gardiner, the veteran soldier engaged in the brick manufacturing business at Richmond, Maine, and in 1869 sold out the brick business and engaged as a box manufacturer and a manufacturer of spruce excelsior, and this business he carried on successfully up to 1903, when he transferred the business to a ready purchaser and began the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds with his son, Charles F., under the firm name of James Walker & Son, and they employed over twenty trained workmen in the business continually. He became a prominent factor in the Republican party in Maine, served in both branches of the city government of Gardiner, and was mayor of the city in 1897-98. He is a director in the Gardiner National Bank and a trustee of the Gardiner Savings Bank. His military service was recognized by the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of Maine, electing him to companionship, and by the Grand

Army of the Republic through Heath Post, No. 6, of Gardiner, Maine, receiving him as a comrade and electing him commander of the post. He is also a master workman in the Ancient Order United Workmen, and a member of the Free Baptist church. He was married, August 21, 1864, to Julia, daughter of Annis and Sarah (Edgcomb) Douglass, and their children, born in the city of Gardiner, are: Charles Francis and Clara Ellen.

(X) Charles Francis, eldest child and only son of Hon. James and Julia (Douglass) Walker, was born in Gardiner, Maine, September 19, 1872. He was prepared for business life in the Shaw Business School of Augusta, Maine, and on completing the course as prescribed in that school entered his father's manufactory as a clerk and overseer, and in 1903 he was made a partner, the firm being James Walker & Son. Like his father, he is an earnest Republican, and by right of inheritance became a member of Danforth Maxcey Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Gardiner. He was also admitted to membership in the Gardiner Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married, October 12, 1893, to Gertrude, daughter of Charles and Mattie E. (Kimbal) Hamilton, of Randolph, Maine, and their children, all born in Gardiner, Maine, are: 1. Madeline Hamilton, born July 22, 1894. 2. Helen, April 30, 1895. 3. James Lee, January 2, 1896. 4. Julia, September 12, 1902, died aged six months. 5. Marion E., May 21, 1907, died January 21, 1908.

The members of this early BOYNTON immigrant family in America trace its pedigree through many generations in this country and England to the time of the Conquest. In a sequestered rural neighborhood bordering on the town of Bridlington and not far from the shore of the North Sea, in the eastern part of Yorkshire, England, stands the ancient village of Boynton, which derives importance from its having given name to the family of Boynton, and their principal seat for centuries. The manor house was from a very early period the residence of the Boyntons, the family sent forth branches into the neighboring villages, at an early period, East Heslerton and Wintringham being the abode for several generations of that branch whose descendants, William and John, came to New England in 1637 and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts.

(I) Bartholomew de Boynton, who was seized of the manor of Boynton in 1067, was the first mentioned as having used the name as

a surname. He was succeeded in his estate by his son.

(II) Walter de Boynton, son of Bartholomew de Boynton, was living in 1091.

(III) Bruis de Boynton, probably a son of Walter (I) de Boynton, left his name on a document dated 1129.

(IV) Sir Ingram de Boynton, knight, succeeded Bruis de Boynton, and lived in 1159. He left a son, his heir.

(V) Thomas de Boynton, son of Sir Ingram de Boynton, married and left at least one son.

(VI) Robert de Boynton, son of Thomas (I) de Boynton, flourished in 1205, and by his wife, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., left a son.

(VII) Ingraham de Boynton, son of Robert (I) de Boynton, was living in 1235 and 1258. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Grindall, by whom he had one child or more.

(VIII) Walter (2) de Boynton, son of Ingraham (I) and Margaret (Grindall) de Boynton, lived in 1273, and married the daughter of Ingram Mounscaux, and had issue.

(IX) Ingraham (2) de Boynton, son of Walter (2) de Boynton, was living in 1272 and 1307. He married a daughter of St. Quintine and had one child or more.

(X) Sir Walter (3) de Boynton, son of Ingraham (2) de Boynton, was knighted in 1356, being in the service of the Prince of Wales, in Brittany. He married a daughter of William Alton, and left issue.

(XI) Sir Thomas (2) de Boynton of Acclame, son of Sir Walter (3) de Boynton, was lord of the ancient demesne of Boynton, of Acclome and Aresome, in right of his mother, and of Rouseby, Newton, and Swaynton, by his wife Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Gifford Rossells, of Newton, Knight. He left a son.

(XII) Sir Thomas (3) Boynton, Knight, son of Sir Thomas (2) de Boynton, married Margaret, daughter of ——— Speeton, of Sawcock, and left issue.

(XIII) Sir Henry Boynton, Knight, son of Sir Thomas (3) Boynton, joined Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who had taken up arms against Henry IV, in 1405. They were defeated and Sir Henry, with seven others, was executed at Sadbury, in Yorkshire, July 2, 1405. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Merrifield, Knight, and by her had daughters, Janett and Elizabeth, and two sons, Thomas, who died at the age of twelve years, and William, next mentioned.

(XIV) William, son of Sir Henry Boynton, married Jane, daughter of Simon Harding, and left a child or children.

(XV) Sir Thomas (4), Knight, son of William (1) and of Jane (Harding) Boynton, made his will July 28, 1408, which was proved on September 6 following. He married Margaret, daughter of William Normanville, and they had two sons—Henry, the elder and heir, and Christopher, the subject of the next paragraph.

(XVI) Sir Christopher, younger son of Sir Thomas (4) and Margaret (Normanville) Boynton, had his seat at Sadbury, in Yorkshire. He married the daughter of Sir John Coignes, of Ormesbury, Knight, and had issue.

(XVII) Sir Christopher (2), of Sadbury, Knight, son of Sir Christopher (1) Boynton, also had estates in Heselton and Newton, and in the parish of Wintringham. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Wanford, by whom he had one son, William, who died without issue. By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Robert Strangeways, of Kelton, he had daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, and two sons, Sir Christopher, whose male issue is extinct, and Robert, next mentioned.

(XVIII) Robert (2), son of Sir Christopher (2) and Jane (Strangeways) Boynton, of East Heselton, died in 1526, leaving by his wife Anges sons: John, of East Heselton; Richard, of Newton, who died in 1539; William, a priest, and James, mentioned in the next paragraph.

(XIX) James, son of Robert (2) and Agnes Boynton, of Wintringham, made his will in 1534 and died the same year, leaving a widow Jane and sons Roger, William and Christopher.

(XX) Roger, eldest son of James and Jane Boynton, was also of Wintringham, and resided at Knapton, in that parish. He died in 1558. By his wife Jenet, daughter of ——— Watson, he had sons: James, Richard, William, Edmund, and a daughter Alice.

(XXI) William (2), third son and child of Roger and Janet (Watson) Boynton, resided also at Knapton, in Wintringham. He died in 1615, leaving a widow Margaret, who was his second wife; sons Francis, Daniel, John and William, and daughters Anne and Margaret.

(XXII) William (3), youngest son of William (2) and Margaret Boynton, was executor of his father's will, and residuary legatee. He continued to reside at Knapton, where his sons William and John were born. (Men-

tion of the latter and descendants appears in this article.)

(XXIII) William (4), son of William (3) Boynton, was born in 1606 at Knapton, East Riding, Yorkshire, England. With his brother John he embarked at Hull in the fall of 1638 and arrived in Boston that same year. The party was under the charge of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, and they settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, where William Boynton was assigned a lot of land on Bradford street, to which he subsequently added by extensive purchases in various parts of the county. During his lifetime he gave a farm to each of his children, and the remainder of his estate he left to his wife, Elizabeth Jackson, who came with him from England. In the records he is called a planter and weaver, but in the deeds he is called a tailor. He must have been a man of education and influence, for he taught the school from 1656 to 1681, and was probably the first person employed as schoolmaster in the town. The children, born in Rowley, Massachusetts, were: John, Elizabeth, Zachariah, Joshua, Mary, Caleb and Sarah.

(XXIV) Joshua, third son and fourth child of William (4) and Elizabeth (Jackson) Boynton, was born March 10, 1646, at Rowley, Massachusetts. In 1673 his father gave him a farm in Newbury containing a hundred acres, where he lived more than fifty years. He was a soldier under Major Appleton in the wars at Narragansett in 1675, and also under Captain Brocklebank when the latter was slain by the Indians in April, 1676. Joshua Boynton was thrice married. His first wife was Hannah Barnet, of Newbury, to whom he was united April 9, 1678. She died January 12, 1722, at Newbury, and he married widow Mary Syles, of Rowley, who died July 28, 1727. On October 30 of that year he married Mary, widow of his cousin, John Boynton. There were twelve children in all, of whom the first five at least belonged to the first marriage. There is some discrepancy in the dates of birth of the others, and the record gives the last seven as born at Rowley. Joshua Boynton's will was proved November 12, 1736, showing that he had reached the age of ninety years.

(XXV) Joshua (2), eldest son of Joshua (1) and Mary (Sikes) Boynton, was born May 4, 1669, in Newbury, and married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Gerrish) Dole, in May, 1708. She was born in Newbury, November 14, 1681, and they resided there. He died October 29, 1770, and she on December 27, 1777. They had thirteen children: Sarah, Jeremiah, Jemima, Mary, David, Moses, Josh-

ua, Mary, Apphia, Jane, Hannah, Enoch and Mehitabel.

(XXVI) David, second son of Joshua (2) and Mary (Dole) Boynton, was born in Newbury, December 15, 1712, and married Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Palmer) Stickney, of that town, September 19, 1738. She was born in Byfield, Massachusetts, September 2, 1711. They resided in Newbury, and he died there February 8, 1757. She married (second) Moses, son of Jacob Hardy, December 3, 1760, and removed to Dunstable, Massachusetts. He died, and she then married a Mr. Butterfield, of Andover, Massachusetts. The record of births are as given: Sarah, David, Samuel, Amos, Thomas, Mary, Moses and Jonathan.

(XXVII) Amos, third son of David and Mary (Stickney) Boynton, was born in Newbury, February 2, 1745. He removed to Byfield, Massachusetts, and thence to Machias, Maine, in 1766. This town was colonized from Scarborough, Maine, just prior to Amos joining the settlement. He signed the petition to the general court for a charter, subscribed for the building of the first meeting house, and was part owner of the first sawmill. He held a lieutenancy in Captain Smith's company, in Colonel Benjamin Foster's regiment, in the war of the revolution. He married Polly Libby, and (second) Lucy Loring. Children: Sally, who married Jonathan Longfellow, who was of the poet's line; Polly, married his brother Isaac; Betsey, Hannah, Lydia, Stephen, Thomas and Lucy.

(XXVIII) Stephen, eldest son of Amos and Lucy (Loring) Boynton, was born in Machias in 1787. When the war of 1812 broke out a military company was formed in Machias which should be ready at a moment's notice, and of this company Stephen was one, and received a grant of land for his services. The war caused a season of great scarcity in Machias, and many of the citizens were in necessitous circumstances. To escape the hard times, Stephen went to St. John, New Brunswick, and obtained employment, remaining till 1820, when he returned to his old home. He died in the centennial year, 1876. He married Hannah Jewett. Married (second) Myra Brown. Married (third) Hannah Bowker. Married (fourth) Polly Whitney, nee Crocker. By his first marriage he had five children, four by the second and two by the fourth. Amos, Thomas, Abigail T., Lucy L., Ezekiel, Hannah F., David, Roscoe G.; a son who died in infancy, and Mary L., the only member of the family who remained unmarried.

(XXIX) Roscoe G., second son of Stephen and Myra (Brown) Boynton, was born July 15, 1836, at Machias, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Martha A. Bowker in 1861. Children: Elmira B., Anna C., Emily J. and George B.

(XXX) George B., only son of Roscoe Green and Martha A. (Bowker) Boynton, was born in Machias, October 13, 1870. He attended the public schools, entered the Eastern Trust and Banking Company of Machias as bookkeeper, and subsequently became manager. In 1907 he organized the Dirigo Canning Company. The plant is located at Mount Monsapac, Maine, and they can clams, blueberries, apples and vegetables. Later he formed the Acme Canning Company of Ayer Junction, Maine, and the Machias Canning Company of Machiasport, Maine, this latter corporation canning sardines. Of all of these companies Mr. Boynton is treasurer. He is also a partner in the general store of Boynton & Estey at Whiting, Maine. They do an extensive business in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Boynton is a member of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar; of the Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Ben Hur Lodge, No. 77, Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He acts and votes with the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt. He is very broad and liberal in his religious proclivities. He married Gertrude Frances, daughter of John and Silvia Perry, and they have no children.

Among the early pioneers of
HINCKLEY Plymouth Colony were those bearing this name, and their descendants have had honorable records as citizens. They have borne a part in nearly every line of industry which has contributed to the progress and development of the nation. The name has been conspicuously identified in Maine with various lines of material and moral progress.

(I) Samuel Hinckley, who was no doubt the ancestor of all in this country bearing the name, was born in 1595 in Tenterdon, county of Kent, England, and came to Boston in the "Hercules" of Sandwich (two hundred tons. Captain John Witherby), July 11, 1637. He was accompanied by his wife Sarah and four children, and located first at Scituate, remov-

ing to Barnstable in 1640. He died there October 31, 1662, having survived his wife, who passed away August 16, 1656. He was married (second) December 15, 1657, to Bridget Bodfish, widow of Robert Bodfish. He was a large land-holder, and of some prominence in civil life. His children, all born of first wife, were: Thomas, Susannah, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel (died young), Samuel and John; besides a daughter and twin children who died in infancy, unnamed.

(II) Thomas, eldest child of Samuel and Sarah Hinckley, was born in 1618 in England and died April 25, 1760, at Barnstable, at the age of about eighty-eight years. A memorial stone is erected on his grave in Barnstable. He had nearly attained to man's estate when he accompanied his parents to this country, and soon took an active and conspicuous part in the conduct of colonial affairs. He participated in the great Narraganset fight in 1665, and was representative of the general court in 1647. He served as assistant to the governor, who was deputy governor of 1680, and governor from 1681 to 1692. He was king's councilor in Andros from 1692 to 1706. He was married (first) December 4, 1641, to Mary daughter of Thomas and Wealthean (Loring) Richards. She died in Barnstable, June 24, 1659, and he married (second), March 16, 1660, Mrs. Mary Glover, widow of Nathaniel Glover, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and daughter of John Smith. She was born July 20, 1630, at Toxeth Park, near Liverpool, England, and died in Barnstable, July 29, 1703. Her father was known by the title of quartermaster and his wife and her mother was Mary Ryder, of Toxeth Park. Governor Hinckley's children by first marriage were: Mary, Sarah, Malatiah, Hannah, Samuel, Bathshua, Thomas, Mehitabel. Those of second marriage were: Admire, Ebenezer (died young), Mercy, Experience, John, Abigail, Thankful, Ebenezer and Reliance.

(III) Samuel (2), eldest son of Governor Thomas Hinckley and his first wife, Mary (Richards) Hinckley, was born February 14, 1652, in Barnstable, and passed his life in that town, where he died March 19, 1697. He was a soldier in King Phillip's war, and was one of the grantees of the town of Gorham, in the district of Maine. He was married November 13, 1676, to Sarah, daughter of Captain John Pope, of Sandwich. After his death she became the second wife of Thomas Hutchins, of Barnstable. Children of Samuel (2) Hinckley were: Mercy (died young), Mehit-

able, Thomas, Seth, Samuel, Elnathan (died young), Job, Shubael, Mercy, Josiah and Elnathan.

(III) Thankful, daughter of Governor Thomas Hinckley and his second wife, Mary (Smith) (Glover) Hinckley, was born August 20, 1671, in Barnstable, and became the wife of Rev. Experience Mayhew, of Chilmark.

(IV) Samuel (3), third son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Pope) Hinckley, was born September 24, 1684, in Barnstable, and died in Brunswick, Maine, where he settled after January, 1720. He resided in Harwich, Massachusetts, until 1715, in which year he removed to Truro, Massachusetts, going thence to Maine. He was married in April, 1710, in Harwich, Massachusetts, to Mary, daughter of Edmond and granddaughter of Major John Freeman of that town, where she was born. Children: Seth, Shubael, Samuel, Mary, Edmond, Reliance, Aaron, Mehitable, Experience, Isaac and Gideon.

(V) Samuel (4), third son of Samuel (3) and Mary (Freeman) Hinckley, was born February 7, 1711, in Harwich, Massachusetts, and died in Georgetown, Maine. He resided in Brunswick until after 1742, when he removed to Georgetown, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was married in Brunswick to Sarah Miller; children: John, Mehitable, Samuel, Mary, Josiah, Edmund, William, Seth, Nathan, Sarah and Reliance.

(VI) Edmund, fourth son of Samuel (4) and Sarah (Miller) Hinckley, was born January 29, 1745, in Georgetown, Maine, where he passed his life, and was a farmer. He was married in 1767 to Mary Pettingill, of North Yarmouth, Maine. Children: Elizabeth, John, Miriam, Edmund, Mary, Martha, Rebecca and Sarah.

(VII) Edmund (2), son of Edmund and Mary (Pettingill) Hinckley, was born January 6, 1778, in Georgetown, Maine, where he was engaged in farming and fishing. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in Georgetown, Maine, to Abigail Oliver, born April 27, 1782, in that town, daughter of Ephraim and Anna (Spinney) Oliver. Children: Maria, William, Pettingill, Eliza, John Wilson, Ann, Ephraim Oliver, Mary and Richard.

(VIII) Ephraim Oliver, fourth son of Edmund and Abigail (Oliver) Hinckley, was born August 6, 1818, in Georgetown, Maine, where he was reared and received such education as the local public school afforded. During the most of his active years he followed a seafaring life, which proved detrimental to his health, and for the last twenty years he

has lived a retired life on account of physical disabilities at Georgetown. He is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, but takes no active part in political movements, and has no desire for official station. He was married in Georgetown, September 22, 1845, to Maria, born January 28, 1822, in that town, a daughter of Ephraim and Jerusha (Spinney) Oliver. Ephraim Oliver was a farmer and fisherman, residing in Georgetown. The children of Ephraim O. and Maria (Oliver) Hinckley were: William, Loring, Georgianna, Sarah Elizabeth, Frederick James, Abby Ellen, Edward Clarence and Mary Maria.

(IX) Frederick James, second son of Ephraim O. and Maria (Oliver) Hinckley, was born November 25, 1853, in Georgetown, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen years he went to sea with his father, and continued in this line of occupation for many years. At the age of twenty-two years he became master of the vessel, and sailed in the coasting trade and voyages to the West Indies until 1897. In the last-named year he settled in Bath, Maine, where he engaged in business as a ship broker, and fire and marine insurance agent. In this he has been successful, and is regarded as a useful and leading citizen. He is a member of the Atlantic Carriers' Association, and of the Free Baptist church of Georgetown, Maine. He was married, January 19, 1875, to Mary Emma, of Phippsburg, Maine, daughter of Isaac Holbrook, of that town. Two children, one of whom died in childhood. The other, Ethel Blanche, is the wife of Sylvester H. Rowland, of Bath, Maine, formerly of New Jersey.

This name was early in New England. William Hough, housewright, was a son of Edward Hough, of West Chester, in Cheshire, England, and came to America, probably in 1640, with Rev. Richard Blinman. It has not been ascertained that this Edward Hough emigrated to America, but a widow, Ann Hough, who died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1672, aged eighty-five years, was perhaps his relict, and the mother of William Hough. William Hough married, October 28, 1635, Sarah, daughter of Hugh Caulkins, and had Hannah, Abiah and Sarah. He removed to New London, and there had Samuel, John, William, Jonathan, Deborah, Abigail and Ann. Of several of these children there are no traces. Joseph, mentioned below, may be a grandchild of William the immigrant.

(I) Joseph Hough was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1717, and died June 5, 1809. He married, June 27, 1745, Catherine Yale, who died October 5, 1767, aged forty-six years. She was the daughter of Captain Theophilus and Sarah Street Yale. Their children were: Joseph, Mary, Lois (died young), Lent, Lois, David, Joel, James (died young), James, Catherine and Sarah.

(II) Lent, second son of Joseph and Catherine (Yale) Hough, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, April 4, 1751, and died October 8, 1837. He married (first) Rebecca Tuttle, who died August 22, 1798, aged forty-four years. He married (second) Mary Andrews, who was Mary Pierrepont, of North Haven, before her first marriage. She died June 27, 1832, aged seventy-five. Children by the first marriage were: Lucy, Hannah and Serrajah; child by second marriage, Almira.

(III) Serrajah, only son of Lent and Rebecca (Tuttle) Hough, was born in Wallingford, March 26, 1780, and died in Meriden, August 3, 1853. He married, February 18, 1801, Elizabeth S. Avery, who was born in Wallingford, September 27, 1782, daughter of Abner Avery. Their children were: Lyman Worcester, Lent Serrajah, Nancy Avery, Rebecca Tuttle, Alonzo Bennett, George Sherman, John Meers, William Augustus and Julius Ogden.

(IV) Alonzo Bennett, third son of Serrajah and Elizabeth S. (Avery) Hough, was born March 25, 1810. He resided in Ludlow, Vermont, Gardiner, Maine and later in Vineland, New Jersey, where he was engaged in the insurance business. He married Rebecca Gilbert, who died in Portland, at the home of her son, William Ogden, July 1, 1898, aged eighty-six years. Children: 1. Franklin, died at about the age of four years. 2. William Ogden, see forward.

(V) William Ogden, son of Alonzo Bennett and Rebecca (Gilbert) Hough, was born in Ludlow, Vermont, March 12, 1843, died in Portland, Maine, December 23, 1902. At ten years of age he went to Gardiner, Maine, with his parents, and there attended the public schools, graduating from the high school. He then entered Bowdoin College, which he attended two years. Entering the employ of the Berlin Mills Company of Portland, he became an expert accountant, and made bookkeeping his business the remainder of his active life. Mr. Hough was a man of very high moral ideas, and was of spotless character. He was a Republican and stood for all that was best

in the platform of that party. His strong moral convictions early made Mr. Hough a Prohibitionist, in which faith he grew strong with advancing years. He was a most exemplary Christian and devoted church and Sunday-school worker. While in Portland he was a member of the Second Parish Church (Congregational). His devotion to his mother during her years of widowhood was a beautiful example of filial regard. For nearly forty years they lived in the house where his widow is now living. William Ogden Hough married, in Portland, Maine, June 6, 1900, Lucy Scribner, born in Otisfield, Maine, September 6, 1853, daughter of William T. and Emaline (Haskell) Scribner the former of Otisfield and the latter of Poland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Scribner: 1. Mary Louise, born December 14, 1845, died May 28, 1880; married David L. Mayberry and had a son Frederic, who married Lizzie Eggleston. 2. Diana, born January 3, 1849, residing with Mrs. Hough. 3. Lucy, above mentioned as the wife of William Ogden Hough. 4. George W., born January 15, 1855, married (first) Rose J. Bonney; married (second) Sarah Rawson; they reside in Paris, Maine.

The family of this name of TAYLOR which this article is written is traced to Scotland. The christian name of the immigrant to America indicates his Scotch birth, and probably Scotch parentage. But the name Taylor, being an English name, suggests that those who bear it are descended more or less remotely from English forebears, and that this family began its existence under its present surname south of the Cheviots.

(I) Duncan Taylor, a native of Scotland, removed from Glasgow, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he lived and died. His wife, Christena (Murray) Taylor, died in 1876, aged over ninety years. Ten children, three eldest born in Scotland, among whom were: Duncan, Neil, Donald and William, twins; James, went to California; John, Malcomb, Mary, Alexander.

(II) Alexander, son of Duncan and Christena (Murray) Taylor, was born in Prince Edward Island, April 17, 1830, died November 29, 1878, aged forty-eight years. He was educated in the common schools and left Prince Edward Island when a boy of fifteen and came to Portland and worked with his brother William, who had come before him. He learned the trade of shipsmith, and worked

at this business all his life, was an industrious, quiet, exemplary citizen, who set a good example in his daily life. He was inclined to be fraternal in his associations with his fellow-men, and was a member of Free and Accepted Masons lodge, chapter and commandery; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and St. Andrew's Society and Burns' Society, Scotch societies.

He married, in Portland, on January 1, 1856, Mary Frances Marden, born in Dover, New Hampshire, January 9, 1830, died in Portland, January 21, 1906, aged seventy-six years. She was the daughter of Simon and Phoebe (Lougee) Marden, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Addie I., born February 14, 1857, married John S. Conley, of Portland; children: Walter, William, Arthur and Marion. 2. William Neil, mentioned at length below. 3. Sarah C., born in Portland, November 1, 1861; married (first) Benjamin L. Johnson; child, Mary F., born February 6, 1888; married (second) Samuel O. Carruthers, and had one child Ruth, born August 25, 1893. 4. Walter M., born March 3, 1866; married Henrietta Speight, and had child, Charles S., born November 24, 1900.

(III) William Neil, second child and elder of the two sons of Alexander and Mary Frances (Marden) Taylor, was born in Portland, February 17, 1859, graduated from the Portland high school in 1876, and then went with the firm of Loring, Short & Harmon to learn the stationery trade and the art of blank-book making. After a term of two years' service there he went west and was in various employments for ten years. In 1888 he returned to Portland and became a traveling salesman for his former employers, and was on the road until 1891. He then took a position with Randall & McAllister, coal dealers. On the death of Mr. Randall, Oakley C. Curtis, Henry T. Merrill and William N. Taylor were appointed trustees of the estate and managed the business. Mr. Taylor is an active supporter of the principles of Lincoln and Roosevelt, and has long been a party worker. In 1907 he was elected to the city council from Ward 1. In religious affiliations he is a Baptist. He has membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Portland Lodge, No. 188, and the Ancient Landmark Lodge, F. and A. M., of Portland.

He married, on June 4, 1890, Maud Havens, daughter of John Freeman and Elvira Small (Sargent) Randall (see Randall, II), and they have one child, Neil Randall, born November 5, 1903.

Thomas Low or Lowe, immigrant ancestor, was born and came from the island of St. Michaels (an English possession). He is believed to have been the son of Captain John Low, master of the ship "Ambrose" and vice-admiral of the fleet that brought over Governor Winthrop's colony in 1630. The cane and Bible, said to have belonged to Captain John Low, have been handed down in the families of the Essex Lows and are now in the possession of Daniel W. Low, of Essex, Massachusetts, a descendant. The Bible was "Imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queen's most excellent Majestie, dwelling in Pater Noster Rowe at the signe of the Tigershead Anno 1579." "The whole Book of Psalms by Sternhold Hopkins and others, printed by Derye over Aldergate 1578." "Susanna Low her book 1677, May 19." "Thomas Low his book." Thomas Low came early to America and was a resident of Ipswich as early as 1641. According to his deposition made in 1660 he was born in 1605. He was a maltster by trade. He died September 8, 1677. His will, dated April 30, 1677, was proved November 6, 1677. His son John succeeded to his business as maltster and carried it on until 1696. Thomas Low married Susanna ———, who died at Watertown, August 19, 1684, aged about eighty-six. Children: 1. Margaret, born in England, married, April 8, 1657, Daniel Davidson, who was afterwards a major-general; died July 8, 1668. 2. Thomas, born in England, 1632, died April 12, 1712. 3. Sarah, born 1637, if deposition of father in 1660 is correct, married Joseph Safford. 4. John, mentioned below.

(II) John, son of Thomas Low, was born about 1640 in Ipswich. He married, December 10, 1661, Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Thorndike, of Beverly, Massachusetts. He married (second) Dorcas ———. He died intestate, and in 1705-06 Elizabeth, Daniel and Joseph Low, declining to administer, the son Thorndike was appointed. Children born at Ipswich: 1. John, April 24, 1665. 2. Elizabeth, October 10, 1667. 3. Margaret, January 26, 1669. 4. Dorcas, November 3, 1673. 5. Daniel, about 1675, mentioned below. 6. Joseph, about 1677. 7. Martha, September, 1679. 8. Thorndike, about 1680, died 1750; children: i. Nathaniel; ii. Joseph; iii. Sarah, married Abraham Martin Jr.; iv. Deborah, married Isaac Randall; v. Martha; vi. Mary, married Nathaniel Foster; vii. Elizabeth, married Timothy Bragg Jr.; viii. Dorothy, married Thomas Yorke; ix. Daughter, married Jacob Clarke.

(III) Daniel, son of John Low, was born about 1675, in Ipswich. His uncle, Thomas Low Sr., who settled in Gloucester and married Sarah, daughter of Harlaakenden Symonds, December 2, 1687, was a grantee with his son John Low Jr. and others who bought of Harlaakenden Symonds a tract of land called Coxhall, now Lyman, Maine, six by four miles. Most of the grantees and first settlers in this section of York county, Maine, were from Ipswich. Thomas and John appear to have lived always at Gloucester. Daniel Low went to York when a young man; bought land in Wells, Maine, of Henry Maddocks, of York, June 19, 1721, and January 29, 1723-24. Sarah Low, widow of Thomas (3) Low, son of Thomas (2) Low, deeded land in Wells to her son, John Low, of Gloucester. There is no indication that either Thomas or John became permanent residents of Maine. Daniel was killed by the Indians at Wells in the spring of 1723. His property seems to have descended to Job, William, Jeremiah and Ephraim (1), doubtless his sons. Job had a house in Wells in 1735 and was an inhabitant and proprietor with William in 1726. Jeremiah Low may have returned to Ipswich; his estate was divided February 28, 1758, among his widow, Elizabeth Low (now Raymond); children: Jeremiah, Mary, Lydia, Daniel and Jonathan.

(IV) Job, son of Daniel Low, was born about 1700-10. He lived in Wells, Maine, and in 1735 appears to be the only one of the family living there. These appear to be his sons: 1. Jedediah, mentioned below. 2. John, merchant, had a ship built by Pelatiah Littlefield at Wells in 1792. 3. Jonathan, was soldier in the revolution from Wells. 4. Ephraim (2), born March 14, 1748, married ——— Littlefield, of Wells; he was a soldier in the revolution. 5. Ebenezer, went with Ephraim (1) and Jedediah to settle in Sanford, Maine; Olive, daughter of Ephraim (1), born June 28, 1742, was the first white girl born in Sanford, Maine.

(V) Jedediah, son of Job Low, married Mary Stewart, of Wells, Maine. He came from Wells to Sanford, during or right after the revolution and settled on a farm in what is now the lower part of Sanford Village, Maine. A year or two previous to 1779, Jedediah Low, taking with him his father, Job Low, moved and settled upon a farm about a mile north of Springvale Village, Maine, and upon it now lays the pond which supplies Springvale with water. He was granted this farm of one hundred acres from the agents of

the state of Massachusetts during the revolutionary war, concerning which there had been a famous lawsuit. About 1785 he sold this farm, and, with his family, consisting of six children—Jeremiah, Moses, Stephen, Eunice, Hannah and Abbie—removed to Shapleigh, Maine. He was a soldier in the revolution in the Wells company, Colonel Joshua Bragdon's regiment, April 9, 1775, and later in the year in Colonel Scammon's regiment (Thirtieth) Massachusetts.

(VI) Jeremiah, son of Jedediah Low, born in Sanford, Maine, 1779, died in Shapleigh, 1861. He married Abigail Ham, by whom he had eleven children, and after her death married Patience Abbott, of Ossipee, New Hampshire. Children of Jeremiah and his wife Abigail: 1. Thomas, died in 1819, aged nineteen years. 2. Sarah Ann, married Thomas Ricker. 3. Hannah, born March 5, 1805, married Simon Wilson; she died February 1, 1882. 4. Betsey, born September 1, 1807, married Oliver Trafton; died August 15, 1882. 5. Samuel, born 1809, married Lydia Rhodes. 6. Darling, born 1812, married Phebe Rhodes (sister to Lydia); died October 4, 1874. 7. Eunice, born 1815, married James Nason; died June 1, 1890. 8. Asa, born 1818, married Mary Getchell; resided in Springvale, a prominent citizen and lawyer. 9. Thomas, born 1820, mentioned below. 10. Albion, married Elizabeth Southwick. 11. Mary, married Daniel Brown for her first husband and Henry Wiggins for her second, both of Danvers, Massachusetts. Of these children Thomas, Hannah, Betsey remained in Shapleigh; Eunice settled in Alfred; Sarah in Waterboro; Asa in Springvale, Maine; Samuel, Darling, Albion and Mary settled in Danvers, and are buried there, as is Betsey, who went to Danvers many years afterwards.

(VII) Thomas, son of Jeremiah Low, born in Shapleigh, 1820, died in 1875. He married, 1847, Clara, born in Shapleigh, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Trafton) Staples. Thomas Low was educated in the public schools of his native town, and worked on his father's farm during his minority, continuing afterward at farming in his native town all his life and on the same farm. He was a prominent citizen. He was for many years on the board of selectmen of the town. In politics he was a Republican of much influence and high standing. He was a member of the Baptist church of Shapleigh. Children: 1. Abbie C., born November 26, 1858, married Moses Morrison, of Springvale. 2. Jerry Albion, born February 28, 1862, mentioned be-





Frank M. Low

low. 3. Lilla, born June 22, 1865, married Walter Russell, of Alfred, Maine. 4. Leslie T., born January 15, 1867, married Eldora Hanscome, of Lebanon, Maine; he is a shoemaker, residing at Whitman, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Jerry Albion, son of Thomas Low, was born in Shapleigh, February 28, 1862. He worked on his father's farm from an early age until after he came of age. He was educated in the public schools of Shapleigh. In 1887 he removed to Sanford and entered the employ of the Sanford Plush Manufacturing Company in the finishing department, and ten years later, in 1897, was placed in charge of the plush-finishing department as overseer, and has held that position to the present time. He is a Republican; was a selectman in 1894-95 and again in 1906-07-08, when he was chairman of the board. He has been a director of the Sanford Building and Loan Association since 1893; director of the Sanford Co-operative Association since its organization in 1900. He is a member of Friendship Lodge of Odd Fellows of Springvale; Morah Encampment of Pythias, Sanford. He attends the Baptist church with his family. Mr. Low is interested in all movements for the public welfare and the improvement of the town in which he lives. He is highly esteemed by his townsmen and a citizen of much influence for good in the community. He married, January 11, 1887, Lavinia, born May 10, 1862, daughter of Stephen P. and Phebe Jane Ham, of Shapleigh. Children: 1. Elmer L., born June 7, 1890. 2. Llewellyn J., April 29, 1902. 3. Thomas M., June 10, 1904.

LOW The family here under consideration is of Danish extraction, members thereof being men of character and action in all that have contributed to the welfare of the communities in which they located. The race is an energetic one, and its members inclined rather to active than sedentary employment. They are self-reliant and accumulate above the average amount of substance, this being particularly true of the present representative of the family, Frank M. Low, one of the leading young business men of Portland, whose success is attributable to executive ability, business acumen and strict integrity.

John William Low, the first of the family to come to the United States, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1824, son of Balthazar and Elizabeth Dortha Maria Low. He was left an orphan at the age of six years. He ob-

tained his education in the schools of his native land, and at the age of twenty, being ambitious and energetic, he left his home for the new world, he having decided that the prospects for advancement there were better than in the old. After engaging in many business ventures in the south and middle west, he finally settled in Portland, Maine, at about the age of thirty, and there established a clothing store, on a small scale, which line of business he followed throughout the remaining years of his life. He was one of the first Danish settlers in the city of Portland. Before coming to Portland, in the fall of 1845, he shipped at Norfolk, Virginia, as hailing from Pennsylvania, as a seaman aboard the "Cyane," a sloop of war belonging to the United States navy, and served three years and three months, or through the Mexican war. He was made a citizen of the United States in New York City, October 12, 1852, under the name of William Low. Changed or reaffirmed it in Portland, November 25, 1891, as John William Low. He was made a Mason in Navigator Lodge, No. 232, New York City, May 22, 1851. He married Jensine Antoinette Ibsen, born in Denmark, December 19, 1830, died September 16, 1907. Children who grew to maturity are: John, Soren Frederick, George B., Emma M., William Adolph, Frank Mathias, see forward. John W. Low died in Portland, February 13, 1904.

Frank Mathias, eighth son and youngest child of John William and Jensine Antoinette (Ibsen) Low, was born in Portland, December 18, 1872. He attended public schools until fifteen years of age, and then entered the employ of a local clothing firm to obtain a knowledge of that business, serving between two and three years. In 1890, in partnership with an older brother, they established a clothing business, which was the foundation for the present extensive and profitable business known as Frank M. Low & Company, probably the largest of its kind in the state of Maine. The partnership above referred to was dissolved in 1895, since which time it has been conducted by Frank M., under whose competent management and administration it has increased to such large proportions; the stock consists of a full line of all that is worn by men and boys, of different grades of quality to suit the requirement of all classes, and is known as "The House of High Grade Clothing." His successful career as a merchant has won for him the confidence of his fellow citizens, and he was chosen as a director of the Fidelity Trust Company at its in-

corporation, serving at the present time, and also as director of the Portland Board of Trade. In Free Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the following named organizations: Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, St. Alban Commandery, Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite, and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the following clubs: Portland, Athletic, Yacht and Country. He takes an active part in the politics of his native city, giving his allegiance to the Republican party, and his influence is always felt on the side of all that pertains to the welfare and advancement of the varied interests of Portland. Mr. Low married, in Portland, July 31, 1899, Anna Louise, born May 20, 1876, daughter of Melville C. and Abigail Maria Hutchinson, of Portland. Children: Frank Mathias Jr., born 1900. John Hutchinson, 1902.

Robert Low was born October 30, 1759, died in North Livermore, Maine, January 10, 1849. He was a Baptist preacher, lived in Waterville, Maine, where his children were born, and from 1821 to 1838 was a trustee of Waterville College, Waterville, subsequently known as Colby University. He married, December 9, 1779, Judith Elwell, born March 23, 1759, died in East Livermore, Maine, January 26, 1839. Robert and Judith (Elwell) Low had nine children born as follows: 1. Robert, March 1, 1781. 2. Samuel, November 20, 1782. 3. David (q. v.), December 23, 1784. 4. Moses, March 3, 1788. 5. Sally, December 31, 1789. 6. Mary, November 7, 1791. 7. Betsey, September 20, 1793. 8. Sylvania, October 26, 1796. 9. John, November 17, 1799.

(II) David, third son of Robert and Judith (Elwell) Low, was born in Waterville, Maine, December 23, 1784. He was married to Hannah Sweetser, by whom he had three children: William Granville (q. v.), Josephine, Laura. He married as his second wife ——— Matthews, by whom he had two children: Edwin and David.

(III) William Granville, first child and only son of David and Hannah (Sweetser) Low, was born in Waterville, Maine. His children changed the spelling of the name from Low to Lowe. He was married to Susan Moor, born in St. Albans, Maine, and he was a farmer and carpenter in Levant, Maine.

(IV) Perley, son of William Granville and Susan (Moor) Low, was born in Levant, Maine, November 6, 1845. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He enlisted in the Union army in 1864, and was in the First District of Columbia Cavalry and later in First Maine Cavalry (Army of the Potomac), Major-General George Crooks; Third Brigade, Colonel Charles H. Smith, his regiment being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan P. Cilley and holding the right of the brigade in the Appomattox campaign, the cavalry being in command of Major-General Philip Sheridan. On returning home at the close of the war, he taught school in Maine, and in 1867 removed to Chicago, where he worked in lumber yards, which employment led to his becoming a member of the firm of Thompson Brothers & Lowe, lumber dealers, in 1885. The firm became Kelley, Lowe & Company in 1889 and Perley Lowe & Company from 1893, his partner being William Templeton. He was a member of the Lumberman's Exchange of which he was a director, vice-president in 1885 and president in 1886. The offices of Perley Lowe & Company are at 1603 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Illinois, and their principal mills at Peshtigo, Wisconsin. He is president of Mississippi Lumber Company. He had been all his life an active layman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in Chicago became especially interested in the Halstead Street Mission. He served as a lay delegate from the Rock River conference to the general conference at Los Angeles, California, in 1904. He was made president of Wesley Hospital, Chicago, and a trustee of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. His club affiliations included the Westward Ho! Club of Chicago, Chicago Golf Club and Union League. He was married in 1875 to Eliza, daughter of William and Annie Templeton, of Glasgow, Scotland, and their children are: Agnes S., Ella E., Annie E. and Grace J. His home is on Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

Among the earliest records of ELWELL Massachusetts is to be found the name of Elwell, and it has ever stood for integrity, honesty and steadfastness of purpose. This family furnished soldiers at the time of the revolution, and its members, in times of peace, have done their part as citizens of colony and state.

(I) The name of Robert Elwell appears in the colony records of Gloucester, Massachu-



E. H. Elwell.

setts, in 1635, when he appeared as witness concerning the "outrageous conduct" of one Thomas Wannerton. No documentary evidence has been discovered to show his family connections, his social standing or even his nationality. He was admitted as a freeman in 1640, was a member of Salem church in 1643, and was several times made selectman, the first time in 1649. There is a record of his buying land in 1642, and by further purchases, in addition to grants from the town, he became possessed of several lots, among which was a neck of land consisting of about thirty acres, on the southeast side of the Harbor, known as "Stage Neck." His first residence was at the Harbor, but as most of his land was situated at the Eastern Point, it is supposed he afterwards settled there. The term goodman was often given to him and he was worthy of this name in the best sense of the word. He died in 1683, leaving an estate worth two hundred pounds. His first wife, Joane, died in 1675; in 1676 he married Alice Leach, a widow, who survived him. His children were: Samuel, a second child (name unknown) who died young, John, Isaac, Josiah, Joseph, Sara (born and died in 1651), Sarah, Thomas, Jacob, Richard and Mary.

(II) Samuel, the eldest son of Robert Elwell, was born in 1635-36 and died about 1697. He married Esther Dutch, who survived him, and after his death is described as a "poor distressed widow," in consequence of sickness and poverty; she died in 1721, aged about eighty-two years. Their children were: Samuel, Jacob, Robert, Esther, Sarah, Ebenezer, Hannah, Elizabeth and Thomas.

(III) Robert (2), son of Samuel and Esther (Dutch) Elwell, removed to Maine, and thereupon sold his property and rights in Gloucester to some of his children. He married, October 12, 1687, Sarah, daughter of James Gardner, and their children were: Robert, Sarah (died young), Hannah, Samuel, Benjamin, Sarah, Joseph, John and Jemimah.

(IV) Joseph, fourth son of Robert (2) and Sarah (Gardner) Elwell, was born August 11, 1705, in Gloucester, and died at Biddeford, Maine. His wife's name and the number of his children is not known.

(V) Benjamin, son of Joseph Elwell, was born November 10, 1733, at Biddeford, Maine, and died July 4, 1801, at Buxton, Maine. With his eldest son John he enlisted in Captain Daniel Lane's company in the revolutionary war. He married, January 22, 1761, Abigail Ingraham. Record is found of only two of

their children, John, mentioned above, and Theodore.

(VI) Theodore, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Ingraham) Elwell, was born September 2, 1786, at Saco, Maine, and died June 10, 1843, at Buxton, Maine. He married Anna Harmon.

(VII) Nathaniel H., son of Theodore and Anna (Harmon) Elwell, was born May 23, 1820, at Buxton, Maine. He married Martha P. Harmon.

(VIII) Edward Harmon, son of Nathaniel H. and Martha P. (Harmon) Elwell, was born November 9, 1845, at Buxton, Maine. He received his education in the public schools and academy of his native town, and prepared for college, though he did not enter. He has been for more than twenty-five years connected with the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, being one of the directors of that company, and manager of the northwestern department of said company. He has been a resident of Chicago, Illinois, since 1885, and is one of that city's representative business men. Mr. Elwell belongs to the Union League Club and South Shore Country Club, and is a member of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married, February 1, 1882, Nettie L., daughter of George and Mary F. (Lunt) Tuttle (see Tuttle, VIII). They had two children: 1. Russel Tuttle, born October 20, 1887, prepared for college at the Culver Military Academy; entered Chicago University 1906, will graduate 1910; while at Culver graduated as commissioned officer and stood high in his rank. 2. Grace Edna, born October 13, 1889, prepared for college at the Stevan School for Girls, and in 1908 entered Wellesley College.

The name of Tuttle was common in England for several hundred years before first heard of in America, and is generally supposed to come from the name of a place, "Toot-hill." The family here described is of Welsh origin, and is first heard of in New Hampshire, remaining there for several generations.

(I) John Tuttle was in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1640, his name appearing among the citizens who protest against the project of Underhill to place Dover under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. He died in 1663, leaving a widow, Dorothy, and three children. One child was Elizabeth, who married Captain Philip Cromwell, and another was John.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Dor-

othy Tuttle, won distinction in civil and military affairs. He filled every public office with in the gift of the citizens of Dover, and in 1695 was by appointment judge of their majesties' court of common pleas under the administration of Lieutenant-Governor Usher. He held the office of selectman, town clerk and town treasurer. He was a member of the assembly, and was one of the six commissioners sent from Dover to the convention of 1689. He died in 1720. His wife's name was Mary.

(III) John (3), second son of John (2) and Mary Tuttle, was born in 1671, and was killed by Indians, May 17, 1712. He was known as "Ensign" Tuttle. He married Judith, daughter of Richard and Rose (Stoughton) Otis. She and her brother, Sir Nicholas Stoughton, were the only children of Anthony Stoughton, of Stoughton in Surrey, England.

(IV) Thomas, fourth son of John (3) and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, was born March 15, 1699, and died about 1772. He married Mary Brackett, and they had eleven children. She died February 28, 1773. They were members of the Society of Friends, and most of their descendants are of that faith.

(V) Reuben, son of Thomas and Mary (Brackett) Tuttle, was born March 26, 1737. He settled in Barrington, New Hampshire, and in 1785 removed to Durham, Maine, where he died in 1814. He married, May 26, 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of Tobias and Judith (Varney) Hanson, and they had eight children, born at Barrington, New Hampshire. In revolutionary times he, being a blacksmith as well as a farmer, was often called upon by the patriots of New Hampshire to use his skill to repair the locks of their muskets, to fit their bayonets, and to make them swords, and this was in direct opposition to his convictions against war, as he was a Quaker. He was so annoyed by their demands that he sold out such of his possessions as he could not very well move, and with his family left on a coaster, from which they disembarked at Mast Landing. In 1785 he removed to Durham, Maine. His wife died January 28, 1828. Their children were: Elisha, Judith and six others.

(VI) Elisha, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Hanson) Tuttle, was born September 27, 1767, and died December 21, 1854. He married Sarah, daughter of Caleb and Lydia (Bishop) Estes, who was born March 4, 1772, and they had nine children. She died January 15, 1857. Their children were: Lydia, Tobias, Esther, Thomas, Judith, Philena, Patience, Sarah and Elias.

(VII) Thomas (2), son of Elisha and Sarah (Estes) Tuttle, married Lydia, daughter of Caleb Jones, of Brunswick, Maine, and they had four children.

(VIII) George, the eldest son of Thomas (2) and Lydia (Jones) Tuttle, was born September 18, 1823. He married Mary F. Lunt, born February 22, 1828, and they had seven children, as follows: 1. May Etta, born in 1858, died March 13, 1866. 2. Nettie L., married Edward H. Elwell, February 1, 1882. (See Elwell, VIII.) 3. Thomas E. 4. Sarah J., born October 24, 1862, married Captain M. D. Sprague; she died in 1888. 5. John H., born August 20, 1863, married Flora E. Jewett. 6. Harry W., born April 15, 1866, died in 1888, unmarried. 7. Fannie M., born October 20, 1870, married Edward H. Jenkins.

It is claimed that all of the older CHASE families of this name in New England are descended from Aquila Chase, one of the early settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, and among the founders of Hampton, New Hampshire. Many prominent citizens in various parts of the nation have borne this name.

(I) Jacob B., son of James Chase, was born August 27, 1829. He resided in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he was engaged as ship master. He married Hannah J. Thurlow, who was born in Newburyport, daughter of James Thurlow, of Newburyport. They had seven children: 1. Joseph. 2. Hannah, married John H. Bean, and has three children: Fred, Lillian and Alvena. 3. Jacob, married Myra Southwick, and they are the parents of four children. 4. Sarah, married John Bray and has three children: Grace, Edward and Joseph. 5. George W., mentioned below. 6. Grace E., married Allan McKenzie and has one child, Harold. 7. William.

(II) Dr. George Washington, third son of Jacob B. and Hannah J. (Thurlow) Chase, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 25, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1880 entered upon a course of mental therapeutics under the direction of Dr. E. J. Noyes, of Boston. He completed his course of medical instruction and graduated from the Metaphysical College in 1879, and immediately engaged in the practice of mental medicine in Newburyport. He followed his vocation there until 1883, when he removed to Portland, where he has since practiced. He is a typical exponent of his school of medicine, and has a large clientage. He is a man of

quiet manners, a lover of his home, and a member of no secret order or society. The excitement of a political campaign has an attraction for him which he likes to indulge, but he has never held or aspired to a city office. He is a staunch Republican. He married Carrie E. Williams, July 5, 1886. She is the daughter of Charles and Lydia (Davis) Williams, of Amesbury, Massachusetts. They have two children: 1. Marion, born July 6, 1888. 2. Evelyn, March 13, 1891.

The following account relative SPINNEY to the early history of the Spinneys on this side of the ocean is based partly upon family tradition, while some of the facts, particularly those concerning the arrival and settlement of the immigrants, are to be found in existing records. James Spinney, a native of Plymouth, England, a young man of wealthy parents and therefore possessed of excellent prospects in life, accompanied a fishing expedition to the Bay of Fundy, and prompted by a spirit of independence which was a predominating feature of his character, he decided to cast his lot with those of his countrymen who had preceded him as pioneers in America. Making his way along the coast to Kittery he acquired possession of a large tract of wild land, and bringing into action a natural capacity for enterprise, he erected a sawmill on Sturgess creek, thus becoming the pioneer lumber manufacturer in that locality. Thomas Spinney, a brother of James, came to America in search of the latter, but being unable to find him he at last located himself at Eliot Point, a short distance from the scene of James' industrial enterprise in Kittery, and ere long the brothers were reunited. The Spinneys of York county are the posterity of these immigrants. In addition to felling and manufacturing lumber, James Spinney engaged in fishing, and as fast as he cleared his land of the lumber he improved it for agricultural purposes. He married Mary Gouch and reared several children. His brother Thomas became a prosperous farmer and landholder, including among his possessions a large tract in North Berwick, which he divided and sold to good advantage.

(I) Zina H. Spinney, who was born in 1808, resided in Georgetown, Maine, and died there in 1866. He married ———, and had a family of five children: Mary E., Palmer O., David, Alfred O. and Charles S.

(II) Palmer O., second child of Zina H. Spinney, was born in Georgetown, March 18,

1838. Having made good use of his educational opportunities, which were confined solely to the public school system then in vogue, he taught school for a time and was considered an excellent instructor. He was, however, attracted to the sea, and entering the merchant marine service before the mast he worked his way aft to the quarterdeck, taking command of a vessel while still a young man. He soon became tired of battling with the elements, and abandoning the sea he was appointed by President Lincoln keeper of the Sequin light, at the mouth of the Kennebec river. With a view of bettering his fortunes he relinquished that position, and going to Lewiston took charge of two corporation boarding-houses, which he carried on for some time. He next engaged in the clothing business in that city, becoming a member of the firm of Pulverman & Spinney, and selling his interest in that concern some three years later, he purchased a farm in Brunswick, where he is now residing. He is a charter member of Mechanics' Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also affiliates with the encampment and the canton, all of Lewiston. In politics he acts independently. About the year 1858 he married Mary J. Todd, who was born in Georgetown in 1840. They were the parents of five children. Annie L., Elvington Palmer, Leon Leslie (who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1894), Inez P., Alfred.

(III) Elvington Palmer, second child of Palmer O. and Mary J. (Todd) Spinney, was born in Georgetown, June 30, 1868. He fitted for college in the schools of Lewiston and Brunswick, took his bachelor's degree at Bowdoin with the class of 1890, and as his health had become somewhat impaired, at the conclusion of his college course he went to Wisconsin to recuperate. During his year's residence in the west he taught school, and upon his return to his native state devoted a similar period to teaching at the Paris Hill Academy. From the latter place he went to Alfred as principal of the high school, and taking up the study of law while residing in that town he was admitted to the bar in January, 1895. In the following February he established himself in practice at North Berwick, and has ever since resided there, making excellent professional progress, and in addition to conducting a profitable general law business has served as attorney for the town for a period of six years, also acting in a similar capacity for South Berwick, Wells and York. In politics he is independent. He is a member of Eagle Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

Columbian Encampment, Canton Columbia and Ray of Hope Lodge of Rebeccas, all of North Berwick, and also of the local grange. At Bowdoin he affiliated with the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He attends the Free Will Baptist church.

October 30, 1895, Mr. Spinney was joined in marriage with Grace E., daughter of Caleb U. and Susan P. Burbank, of Alfred. They have two children, Dorothy B., born November 6, 1899, and Leon Leslie, born August 19, 1903.

The New England Waites have WAITE not been an especially prolific family, although during the seventeenth century no less than ten immigrants of the surname were settled in the several plantations east of the Hudson river previous to the year 1665; and if we may accept the conclusions of students of the history of the European branches of the family, the Waites and Waytes may be said to be one of the most ancient families in England, where it was found seated soon after the Norman conquest. Then the name appears to have been borne only by persons of rank, courtiers and retainers of the sovereign, princes, knights, and others who had won distinction in the wars. But in the generations following down through the centuries from the time of the Conqueror to the early years of the seventeenth century, the surname passed through many changes in form of spelling, and those bearing it so increased in numbers that they became well scattered throughout the kingdom and were found in some parts of Wales. The several chroniclers of Waite family history have given us descriptions of its coat-of-arms: Argent, chevron gules between three bugle-horns stringed sable, but these arms are said to have been taken from those entitled to bear them on account of the part taken by Thomas Wayte, who, in 1649, as one of the judges, signed the warrant for the execution of Charles I., and who himself was brought to the scaffold by Charles II. The earliest immigrant ancestors of the Waite surname in America were Richard, Boston, 1634, marshal of the colony of Massachusetts Bay; Gamaliel, brother of Richard, Boston, 1634; Richard, Watertown, 1637, ancestor of the family, treated in these annals; Thomas, Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1639; John, Malden, 1644; Alexander, Boston, 1637; Thomas, Ipswich, 1658; John, Windsor, Connecticut, 1649; Benjamin, Hatfield, Massachusetts, 1663; George, Providence, Rhode Island, 1649.

(I) Richard Waite, immigrant, born in England, 1608, came to New England in 1637, and settled in the plantation at Watertown. He is first mentioned in that year, when he became one of the proprietors of Watertown by purchasing all the lands and rights of John Doggett, one of the original grantees of the town, including six acres in the West Plains, on which he built his homestead. His house stood at what is now the northwest corner of Lexington and Warren streets, Watertown. In the same year also he received a grant of sixty acres, being the fourth lot in the seventh division of "Beaver Brook Farm Lands." He was made freeman of Watertown in March, 1637-38, purchased additional lands there in 1652, and died January 16, 1669, aged about sixty years. He married in 1637, Mary ———, born 1606, died January 1, 1678-79. Children: 1. Stephen, born February, 1637-38, died nine days old. 2. John, May 6, 1639 (see post). 3. Thomas, March 3, 1640-41, died January 3, 1722-23. 4. Joseph, 1643, died January 3, 1722-23; removed to Worcester, 1675, and soon afterward to Marlborough.

(II) John, son of Richard and Mary Waite, was born in Watertown, May 6, 1639, and died August 24, 1691; married June 13, 1663-64, Mary, daughter of George and Mary Woodward, of Watertown. She was born August 12, 1641, died August 23, 1718, in that part of the town called Weston. Children: 1. John, May 26, 1665, died October 12, 1665. 2. Mary, October 9, 1666, died November 24, 1690; married John Randall. 3. John, December 27, 1669, died June 24, 1722. 4. Sarah, October 26, 1672. 5. Amos, June 4, 1679-80 (see post). 6. Rebecca, married, 1706, John Anderson.

(III) Amos, son of John and Mary (Woodward) Waite, was born in Watertown, January 4, 1679-80. He removed to Framingham, and had his home in the north part of the town. He was constable there in 1728, and is mentioned at one time as of Natick. He married, in August, 1701, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cutting, locksmith, and granddaughter of Richard Cutting, wheelwright, of Watertown, who came from England in the "Elizabeth" in 1634 and settled at Watertown. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born January 11, 1701-02; married Moses Parker. 2. Susanna, October 20, 1704. 3. Amos, December 7, 1727; was an alarm soldier of Grafton in Captain Samuel Varrin's company, 1757. 4. Ezekiel, September 11, 1710, died Wardsboro, Vermont. 5. John, June 7, 1713 (see post). 6. Josiah, February 19, 1715-16.

(IV) John (2), son of Amos and Elizabeth (Cutting) Waite, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, June 7, 1713, and is mentioned as of Framingham in 1757 and 1761, and of Worcester in 1764. In Framingham he had his home near his father's house. April 26, 1757, he was enrolled in Colonel Joseph Buckminster's regiment. Subsequently he removed to Mason, New Hampshire, and was one of the principal farmers of that town, and his name appears on the tax list there as late as 1779. He married (first) October 18, 1739, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Graves. She died May 27, 1796, and he married (second) October 5, 1796, Lucy Farmer. Children: 1. Hannah, born in Framingham, July 16, 1740. 2. Sarah, March 17, 1741. 3. John, November 15, 1744 (see post). 4. Daniel, May 28, 1748, died at Brandon, Vermont, about 1826. 5. Elizabeth, baptized May 3, 1752. 6. Ruth, baptized August 30, 1755. 7. Martha, baptized August 30, 1755.

(V) John (3), son of John (2) and Hannah (Graves) Waite, was born in Framingham, November 15, 1744. He removed to Spencer, Massachusetts, in 1774, and in the following year enlisted as a soldier of the revolution, his service being as follows: Private Captain Ebenezer Mason's company of minute-men in Colonel Jonathan Warren's regiment, which marched on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775; service, ten days; private Captain Joel Green's company, Colonel Ebenezer Leonard's regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775; enlisted May 4, 1775; service three months five days; private Captain Josiah Waite's company, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Flagg's division of Samuel Denney's Worcester county regiment; marched August 21, 1777, discharged August 23, 1777; service five days, including two days (forty miles) travel from home; company marched to Hadley on an alarm to the northward. After living for a time in Sutton and Worcester, Massachusetts, John Waite removed to Mason, New Hampshire, and spent the remaining years of his life in that town. He married, in Worcester, December 24, 1772, Rachel, daughter of Samuel Birch, of Sutton. He married (second) October 5, 1796, Lucy Farmer, who died at age of one hundred two years. His children: 1. John. 2. Amos, born Mason, July 8, 1785, died Weston, Vermont, August 25, 1852. 3. Daniel (see post). 4. James. 5. Sumner. 6. Sally.

(VI) Daniel Waite, son of John and Rachel (Birch) Waite, was born in Mason, New Hampshire, March 16, 1789, and died August

5, 1855. He was a soldier of the war of 1812-15, and held a commission as ensign; and after the war was made major-general of militia. Previous to the Morgan excitement and disappearance he was a prominent Mason. He married, May 28, 1815, Cynthia Read, born in Rockingham, Vermont, July 29, 1788, died July 18, 1880, aged nearly ninety-two years. Children: 1. Martha Elvira, born Chester, Vermont, September 8, 1816; married January 4, 1841, Franklin C. Spaulding. 2. Otis Frederick Read, March 3, 1818 (see post). 3. Albert Scripture, born in Chester, April 14, 1821; lawyer; married (first) at Acworth, New Hampshire, October 23, 1850, Caroline, daughter of Seth Arnold, (second) at Alstead, New Hampshire, June 2, 1854, Harriet E., daughter of Ahijah Kingsbury. 4. Sarah Augusta, April 22, 1823, died Boston, May 2, 1856. 5. Daniel Harkness, born Chester, 1824, died April, 1837.

(VII) Major Otis Frederick Read Waite, son of Daniel and Cynthia (Read) Waite, was born in Chester, Windsor county, Vermont, March 3, 1818, learned his trade as practical printer in New York city, then returned to New England and became foreman in the office of the *Cheshire Republican*, in Keene, New Hampshire, continuing in that capacity from 1838 to 1847. Here he laid the foundation of his future career as a successful newspaper man, and from the composing room of the *Republican* went to the higher position of editor and publisher of the *Spirit of the Times*, which soon afterward merged with the *American View*. Later on he was made associate editor of the *Springfield Republican*, one of the leading newspapers of New England, and perhaps the very first in point of literary excellence; and still later he published the *Berkshire County Eagle*, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1854 Mr. Waite became owner and editor of the *National Eagle*, Claremont, and continued its publication five years, until April, 1859. For four years he was associated editor of the *American Stock Journal*, published in New York city, and he also compiled the *New Hampshire Register* during three years.

In course of his newspaper work Mr. Waite had acquired an extensive acquaintance throughout the state, and in 1856 and 1857 he was engrossing clerk in the New Hampshire legislature, and state insurance commissioner for a term of three years, beginning in 1859. In April, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Goodwin recruiting officer for Sullivan county, New Hampshire, and soon afterward became military secretary to the war committee of the

governor's council, the duties of which office he performed through Governor Berry's administration, and rendered efficient service to the state in the organization and equipment of regiments and companies and their prompt transportation to the front. Thus for many years Mr. Waite was a public man in New Hampshire, and was regarded as one of the best practical newspaper men in the state. Soon after the war he was appointed to write and compile the work, "Claremont War History," following this with his "New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion," works which proved of much value, and which always have been regarded standard authorities on the subject treated. Another of Mr. Waite's contributions to current literature of New England is "Eastman's Standard Coast Guide Book," of which he was author, and still another, although local in character, is his "Early History of Claremont," a virtual reproduction of an account read by him at the meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society in September, 1891. He was actively and for a long time identified with the militia organizations of New Hampshire, a member of the famous Keene Light Infantry, later its quartermaster, and still later, by successive promotions, adjutant and major of the Twentieth regiment of New Hampshire militia. In 1845 he was brigade inspector. Originally he was a Whig in politics; became a Free-Soiler, and was an original Republican.

Major Waite married at Keene, New Hampshire, September 10, 1843, Mary E. Barker, born Auburn, New York, May, 1823, daughter of David Barker. Children: 1. Mary Augusta, born Keene, November 2, 1844, died November 29, 1844. 2. David Simmons (see post). 3. Clara Simmons, March 16, 1848; married April 24, 1872, Luther M. Lovell, of Worcester, and had Hiram, Polly, Martha and Annie. 4. Ellen E., August 22, 1849; married, November 25, 1875, Henry Sabin, of Boston. 5. Daniel, July 19, 1851; farmer; married, May 17, 1876, Sarah A. White, of Bridgewater, and has one son, David S., now of Portland, Maine. 6. Annie Eliza, December 22, 1855. 7. Caroline Long, born Claremont, New Hampshire, March 8, 1858, died May 28, 1858.

(VIII) David Simmons Waite, son of Major Otis Frederick Read and Mary E. (Barker) Waite, was born in 1846, and, like his distinguished father, learned the printer's trade, completing his apprenticeship when he was seventeen years old; but later on, in 1867, after working for a time on the *Boston Her-*

ald, and in the employ of Alfred Mudge & Son, he turned to mercantile pursuits, and three years afterward, in 1870, founded the business ever since carried on under the style of Bates Street Shirt Company, and which in its special manufactures has grown into one of the largest establishments of its kind in all New England. The company incorporated in 1906, with Mr. Waite as its president and treasurer. He is a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewistown, a Templar Mason, and in many other ways is closely identified with the business and social life of the city of Lewistown.

On March 30, 1870, Mr. Waite married Josephine Louisa, daughter of John Turner Stanton, of Norwich, Connecticut. Children: 1. Parker, born May 27, 1876. 2. John Turner, born August 12, 1877; married Inez Gilman, daughter of A. W. Gilman, of New York city, and has two daughters, Virginia G. Waite, born February 18, 1898, and Josephine Louise Waite, born December 25, 1908.

This name, of which there were CARLL not many representatives in the early colonial days, appears to be of German or Dutch origin. However this may be, there were members of this family in Cumberland county, Maine, prior to the revolution, who showed great bravery in the defense of the rights of their adopted country.

(I) Samuel Carll was a resident of Scarboro, Cumberland county, Maine, where he died May 13, 1785. He married Esther ———, who died May 17, 1785. They raised a large family.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Samuel (I) and Esther Carll, was born in York, Maine, March 11, 1747, died January 11, 1828. He served as a private in the Continental army during the revolution, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill. Some of his accoutrements, including his gun and powder-horn, are still in the possession of members of the family. Soon after the close of the struggle for independence he settled in Waterboro upon a large tract of wild land which he cleared for farm purposes, and the remainder of his life was spent in that town. He was one of the early pioneers in that section, and labored industriously to open and develop its natural advantages as an agricultural district. He supported the old Whig party in politics. He married, September 12, 1771, Sarah Burbank, born in Scarboro, March 10, 1749, died March 29, 1820. They had seven children. Members of the Free Will Baptist church.



Alfred S. White

(III) Samuel (2), fourth child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Burbank) Carll, was born in Scarboro, October 5, 1781, died in 1866. While he was yet an infant his parents removed to Waterboro, where he was reared to farm life and he followed that occupation throughout his active years. His natural intelligence and sound judgment in all matters relating to public affairs led him into prominence. He not only served as a member of the board of selectmen, but acted as moderator at town meetings for twenty years in succession. In his younger days he united with the Whig element in politics, but joined the Republican movement at its organization and earnestly supported its principles during the remainder of his life. He married (first) Charity Hamilton and had children: 1. Louise, widow of Hosea Merrifield. 2. Mercy, married Robert Huntress. 3. Olive, married Thomas Goodwin. 4. Nathaniel, married Clarissa Smith. 5. Mary, married Rufus McKenney. He married (second) Rhoda Huntress, daughter of William Huntress, of Waterboro. Their children were: 1. Seth S., see forward. 2. John S., born August 4, 1822, married Susan Roberts, of Waterboro, and had children: i. Ada F., married Dr. Walter J. Downs, has children: Joseph, Carll S. and Grover C.; ii. Warren R., married Lucy Davis, of Massachusetts; iii. Walter B., twin of Warren R., married Dora Ricker, of Waterboro, and has children: Irving and Arthur C.; iv. Everett C.; v. Samuel J.; vi. Eugene H.; vii. John S. Jr. 3. Harriet C., born August 17, 1824, married Samuel Jameson, of Providence, Rhode Island, and has children: i. Mary B., married Bart Bragg, of Orange, Massachusetts; ii. Carll S., married Linneth Clark, of Orange, Massachusetts, has two children: Ralph and Florence; iii. Harry, married Helen Pratt, of Braintree, Massachusetts, iv. William C.; v. Lulu, married Stephen Holmes, of Natick, Massachusetts, and has children: Robert, Max and Marjorie. 4. Jason L., born July 16, 1826, married Melinda Burnham, of Waterboro, and has one child, Alice, who married Henry Lee, and has children: Harry, John and Richard. 5. Frances M., born May 27, 1829, married George W. Whipple, now deceased. 6. Sophronia, born August 11, 1832, married Rufus D. Chase, deceased, and has one daughter, Fanny. There were three other children.

(IV) Seth S., eldest child of Samuel and Rhoda (Huntress) Carll, was born in Waterboro, Maine, January 22, 1820, died November 19, 1901. He learned the trade of brick-

laying when a young man and followed this occupation from 1841 until 1853. With the exception of these years he has always resided in Waterboro, and since 1853 has devoted his attention to cultivating the farm he owned and occupied. He enjoyed a long period of prosperity as the result of his untiring energy, and was regarded by his fellow townsmen as one of the leading and most successful farmers in the district. Politically he was a Republican, and as a member of the board of selectmen rendered much valuable service to the town. He married, November 20, 1853, Joanna Smith Roberts, born in Waterboro, 1837, daughter of Benjamin Roberts. Their children were: 1. Sidney B., born April 28, 1855, married, November 27, 1881, Joanna R. Thing, of Waterboro, and has children: Elwin S., Clarence T. and Arlene. 2. George W., born August 7, 1857, married, November 9, 1886, N. Alice Libby, of Limerick, and has children: Francis W., Madge M. and Earl C. 3. Curtis S., born February 12, 1861, died November 17, 1895. He was a very successful merchant of South Waterboro, was postmaster and county treasurer for four years, and was an intelligent, well conducted young man, esteemed and respected by all. He married, December 24, 1884, Jennie P. Sargent, of Portland, and left one daughter, Florence S., born May 22, 1890. 4. Lizzie E., born May 15, 1864, married Willis Coffin. 5. Jason S., see forward. 6. Rhoda M., born June 3, 1872. 7. Herbert H., see forward.

(V) Jason Seth, fourth son and fifth child of Seth S. and Joanna Smith (Roberts) Carll, was born in Waterboro, July 7, 1868. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and during the whole course of his business life has been associated with his brother, Herbert H. For a time they worked in cultivating the farm, later owning a farm which they sold in 1900 and went into trade. They opened a general store in Waterboro Village and disposed of this in 1903 and bought out the grain business of James P. O'Brien, which they enlarged considerably and have carried on successfully since that time. In addition to this they have an extensive canning plant, adjoining the grain mill, in which they can apples, corn, baked beans, pumpkin, squashes and clam chowder. During the busy season they employ forty hands. They are also engaged in the lumber trade. They are members of Enterprise Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Waterboro, and of the Grange at South Waterboro. They are attendants at the Baptist church and are Republican in poli-

ties. Jason S. was town collector in 1893, town treasurer in 1894-95, and again in 1906-07. He served as a member of the county committee during the unfinished term of his brother, Curtis S., mentioned above, and later two full terms. He married, May 24, 1892, Annie C., daughter of Asa Libby, of Limerick, and has had children: Harold C., born August, 1894, died at the age of six months; Hazel B., May 25, 1896; Crete M., September 9, 1900; Belva C., December 24, 1907.

(V) Herbert Hobbs, youngest child of Seth S. and Joanna Smith (Roberts) Carll, was born in Waterboro, September 14, 1875. For details of his career see Jason S. above. He married, February 10, 1904, Cora A., daughter of Arthur A. Brown, of Deering, Maine, and they have children: Wilmer E., born February 19, 1905, and Marion E., June 24, 1907.

Thomas Andrew Brewer was
BREWER born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 15, 1793, settled in the district of Maine, and died in Calais, Washington county, Maine, September 5, 1861. He married, July 25, 1824, Eliza Todd, born in Cherryfield, Washington county, Maine, November 30, 1796, died in Calais, Maine, in March, 1863. Children, born in Calais: 1. Thomas Child, April 30, 1825, died September 17, 1826. 2. George James, November 7, 1826; enlisted as a private in the First Maine Heavy Artillery, Company L, was promoted June 25, 1864, to second lieutenant and was honorably discharged; participated in the battles before Petersburg, June 15 to 19, 1864, when the Union losses were 9,964 killed, wounded and missing; his regiment went into the battle 1,200 strong and came out with 400 effective men; he was twice wounded in the arm and chest by gunshots; after the close of the war he was given a position in the post-office department in Washington, where he died September 3, 1899; married (first) Hattie H. Russell, November 21, 1872; she died childless, December 15, 1873; married (second) Laura Finley, who died childless in 1892. 3. Caroline Augusta, May 31, 1828, died June 26, 1905; married, June 13, 1848, Smith Tinkham. 4. Susan Maria, January 1, 1830, married, December 5, 1855, Frederick G. Balkam; two children: Smith T. and Fred G. Balkam; Mr. Balkam died April 20, 1858, and Mrs. Balkam died December 27, 1896. 5. John Stephen, see forward. 6. William Norton.

John Stephen, son of Thomas Andrew and

Eliza (Todd) Brewer, was born in Calais, Maine, December 12, 1831. He attended the public schools at Calais and Robbinston, Maine. He was a clerk in a store in Robbinston, where he received a thorough business training, as it was a general store and dealt in all the commodities needed in a frontier town. He left Robbinston in 1849 to take a clerkship in a store in Eastport, Maine, and in 1852 located in Chicago, Illinois, where he was employed for a short time by John H. Kinzie, the second white man born in the future city of Chicago, who had literally grown up with the place. He became connected with the railroad business in 1852 in the office of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company as assistant secretary of the corporation and purchasing agent for the road, which positions he held for twelve years, 1852-64. He was a member of the board of trade of Chicago, 1864-68, and in 1868 established himself in the railway supply business and he was still in that business in 1908, with forty years of earnest work. In the prime of his life he was affiliated with the leading clubs of Chicago, but relinquished club life for the quiet found at home. He was instrumental in founding, with the co-operation of Mr. W. H. Arnold, the organization known as "Sons of Maine" in Chicago; the first meeting for the purpose being called by them at the Palmer House in Chicago in 1877, and the name first adopted "Sons of Maine" was subsequently changed so as to include the "Daughters of Maine." At the first meeting the Hon. Thomas Drummond, United States district judge, was elected president and Mr. Brewer the first secretary of the society. He served as a trustee and treasurer of the Unity Church Society of Chicago for a number of years, he having united with the Unitarian church. His political preference was the Republican party, but he was not an office seeker or a political office holder. He married, December 11, 1855, Helen Maria, daughter of Leonard and Ann Shaw, of Eastport, Maine, and their children, all born in Chicago, Illinois, in the following order, were: 1. Frank Endicott, born June 15, 1860, died March 17, 1870. 2. Robert Todd, June 13, 1863, married, in 1902, Paula F. Seckel, no children. 3. Helen Augusta, February 1, 1867, married Dr. Randolph Brunson, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, May 8, 1897, and their children are: Catherine and Dorothy (twins) and Francis Atherton Brunson.

People of this name were very SMART early in New Hampshire and Maine, but they seem to have been much more busily occupied in clearing away the forest and developing farms and workshops than in recording their progress. A thorough search of the vital records of New Hampshire fails to reveal their abiding places or their births and deaths. The founder of the family in this state was a man of considerable ability and prominence, and his descendants, whose record of them can be found, seems to have partaken of his character and worth.

John Smart, the ancestor of those in New Hampshire bearing the name, was a native of the county of Norfolk, England, whence he came to Massachusetts in 1635. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons and settled in Hingham, where he drew a house lot in 1635. He soon removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and received an assignment of one acre and twenty-six poles of meadow "next the town," from which it would appear that he was the owner of cattle or goats. His homestead was on the east side of Exeter river, in what is now Stratham, but he removed thence to the northern part of Exeter, now Newmarket. His descendants still live in that town. He did not sign the "Combination" for the government of Exeter, but was a public-spirited man and participated in the purchase of the Wheelwright house for a parsonage. His name first appears on the town books January 16, 1645. On February 3, 1698, he was chosen by the town meeting as a member of the committee for seating the people in the meeting-house.

Robert Smart, probably a descendant of John Smart, the immigrant, was (according to tradition) a soldier in the French and Indian war, enlisting from New Hampshire.

(I) Levi Smart, the first of the line here to be treated of whom we have information, may have been a son of Robert Smart, as his father was a soldier in the French and Indian war. Levi Smart settled in Vassalboro, Maine, about 1812, was a farmer, and died at the age of eighty years. He married a Miss Cowen, who bore him five children: Milton, Hendrick, see forward; Alfred, Ira and Betsey. Levi Smart married (second) Olive —; four children: Lydia, Emily, John and Ann.

(II) Hendrick, second son of Levi Smart, was presumably born in Augusta, Maine, and died January 7, 1905, in his ninety-fifth year. He was a farmer, lived on "Cross Hill" in Augusta, and for over seventy years resided on

one farm. He was a deacon in the Freewill Baptist church, a Republican in politics, and highly respected in the community. He married (first), about 1838, Avis Ross, born in Sidney, Maine, died 1854, daughter of Hugh and Abigail (Sawtelle) Ross, by whom he had five children: 1. Laura, died at the age of eighteen years. 2. Elvira, married Abner Haskell. 3. Orren P., see forward. 4. and 5. Alvah and Laura, twins. He married (second) Mrs. Rachel Halloway, nee Merrill, who bore him one child, Alice P.; Mrs. Smart died in 1858. He married (third) Mrs. Hannah (Hicks) Leighton, who bore him one child, George; Mrs. Smart died in 1907.

(III) Orren P., son of Hendrick and Avis (Ross) Smart, was born in Augusta, Maine, September 18, 1844. He was reared on a farm, and acquired his education in the common schools. On July 31, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Nineteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: First and second battles of Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg, where he was wounded; Wilderness; North Anna, where he was wounded, May 29, 1864; first and second battles of Hatcher's Run; Petersburg; Farmville and High Bridge. He received an honorable discharge June 7, 1865. After the war he devoted his attention to farming for two years, after which he worked at the granite business for twenty years, and then engaged in the same line of business on his own account, continuing for a period of five years. In 1891 he received the appointment of clerk in the newspaper department of the Augusta postoffice and now, 1908, is serving in the capacity of assistant chief clerk. He has served in the city council of Augusta as usher and as a special policeman. He is independent in politics, voting for the candidate best qualified for office irrespective of party affiliations. He is a member of Augusta Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Cushnoc Chapter, R. A. M.; Trinity Commandery, K. T.; Augusta Lodge, B. P. O. E.; Seth Williams Post, No. 13, G. A. R., and American Benefit Fraternal Order. He married, August 28, 1864, Lydia McFarland, born in Augusta, Maine, January 31, 1845, daughter of Elijah and Betsey (Dearborn) McFarland. Children: 1. Edwin P., see forward. 2. Ernest L., born November 16, 1868, a woodworker in Augusta. 3. Flora M., born February 21, 1876, married Scott Hewins, of Augusta.

Josiah McFarland, grandfather of Lydia (McFarland) Smart, was born October 31, 1774, presumably in New Hampshire, died

March 7, 1853. He married Rebecca Springer, born January 9, 1785, died September 25, 1867. Children: 1. Pamela, born April 28, 1806, died January 19, 1876. 2. Bradford, October 9, 1807. 3. Sarah, August 12, 1809. 4. Jared, July 25, 1811. 5. Elijah, see forward. 6. Deborah, September 15, 1815. 7. and 8. Rebecca J. and Mary Ann, twins. 9. Stutley, August 1, 1821. 10. Amy, October 17, 1823, died September 17, 1827. 11. Ruel, May 7, 1826.

Elijah, son of Josiah and Rebecca (Springer) McFarland, was born October 11, 1813, died August 30, 1893. He married Betsey Dearborn, April 17, 1844; she was born February 2, 1824, died July 7, 1894. Children: 1. Lydia, born January 31, 1845, aforementioned as the wife of Orren P. Smart. 2. Elizabeth, April 21, 1846. 3. Millard F., October 9, 1848. 4. Benjamin F., February 21, 1851. 5. Maria J., May 28, 1854. 6. Elijah F., December 14, 1856.

(IV) Edwin P., son of Orren P. and Lydia (McFarland) Smart, was born in Augusta, Maine, April 28, 1866. He was educated in the public schools, and after completing his studies went into a woodworking shop, where he remained for some time. When about twenty-one years of age he began learning the drug business, and four years later engaged in business for himself in Augusta, with Joe Young, under the firm name of Young & Smart, which obtained for fifteen months, when Mr. Smart succeeded to the entire business and continued same for seven years. In 1900 he removed to Livermore Falls and opened a drug store, which he still conducts, and which has proved a profitable investment. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Aleppo Shrine, B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., and K. P. He married, July 7, 1891, Margaret Isabelle, daughter of John and Elizabeth Martin. No children.

Samuel Cook, immigrant ancestor, COOK was of English stock, but came to America from Dublin, Ireland, with Michael Bacon and John Smith. Michael Bacon is the ancestor of many distinguished men and prominent families of New England. The three men settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, and were evidently Puritans as well as Protestants when they came over. Samuel Cook became a proprietor of Dedham, July 6, 1640. He was a partner of Smith, March 10, 1639-40. It should be noted that Smith's taxes were remitted on account of great losses he suffered in Ireland, implying also that his

companion and partner must have lost also. While we find no evidence of his son Daniel, the Quaker records at Windham, Maine, establish his identity conclusively enough. Little else is known of the immigrant.

(II) Daniel, doubtless son of Samuel Cook, was born in Ireland, according to the Quaker records, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, perhaps after his father had made his home there. His family appears at Dover, New Hampshire, and he probably went there early in life. The Windham records give us the record of but one child, John, mentioned below.

(III) John, son of Daniel Cook, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, May 5, 1692. He married Lydia ———, born at Dover, November 29, 1694. Children, born at Dover: 1. Marcy, born June 21, 1716. 2. Hezekiah, born January 1, 1717. 3. Mary, born April 1, 1720. 4. Ebenezer, born April 26, 1723, died in the military service in the French war on the return from the Cape Breton expedition, August 17, 1745. 5. John, born November 6, 1725. 6. Richard, born December 21, 1727. 7. Phebe, born March 17, 1729-30. 8. Daniel, mentioned below.

(IV) Daniel (2), son of John Cook, was born at Dover, February 22, 1732. There were a number of enlistments in the revolution credited to Daniel Cook, and some of them may belong to this man, though the family belonged to the Society of Friends. He lived in Dover, and later settled in Windham, Maine. He had ten children and one hundred grandchildren at the time of his death. Among his children was John, mentioned below.

(V) John (2), son of Daniel (2) Cook, was born at Windham or Dover, May 25, 1765. He was a thrifty and well-to-do farmer, and was proud of the fact that his farm yielded all the necessary breadstuffs for his family, he never having to buy material for bread. Once in 1817 he did swap some hackmatack knees for barley. He cleared the farm now known as the Lewis farm at East Vassalborough, Maine. He was a useful and honored citizen. He married Sarah Pope, born August 23, 1770, daughter of Elijah and Phebe (Winslow) Pope. Elijah Pope was born in Boston, December 23, 1742, and his wife in 1753, daughter of Nathan Winslow (4). James Winslow (3), father of Nathan Winslow, was born in Massachusetts, removed from Freetown on Cape Cod to Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, in 1728, and was the first Quaker in Falmouth. He was the son of



O. P. Stuart





Harold E. Cook

Job Winslow (2), and grandson of Kenelm Winslow, founder of this branch of the Winslow family in America. Kenelm Winslow was brother of Governor Edward Winslow, who came over nine years earlier on the "Mayflower" to Plymouth. Kenelm was born at Droitwich, England, in 1599, son of Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, and grandson of Kenelm Winslow. Kenelm Winslow (3) married, in 1634, Eleanor Newton, widow of John Adams, of Plymouth; settled in 1641 in Marshfield, Massachusetts. John Cook had by his wife, Sarah (Pope) Cook, sixteen children: 1. Phebe, born in Freeport, July 27, 1794, died November 20, 1795. 2. Robert, born in Freeport, November 4, 1795, died March 12, 1799. 3. Daniel, born in Freeport, September 23, 1796. 4. Elijah, twin of Daniel, mentioned below. 5. Samuel, born in Freeport, January 17, 1799. 6. Robert, born in Freeport, May 13, 1800, died October 20, 1819. 7. Joseph, born in Freeport, March 1, 1802. 8. Daniel, born in Vassalborough, January 7, 1804. 9. Edward, born in Vassalborough, May 25, 1805. 10. John Jr., born in Vassalborough, January 27, 1807. 11. John Jr., born in Vassalborough, August 24, 1808, died 1808. 12. Ebenezer, born in Vassalborough, July 29, 1810, died November 24, 1811. 13. Mary Ann, born in Vassalborough, April 25, 1812. 14. Sarah, born December 29, 1815, died 1815. 15. Eliza, born in Vassalborough, May 29, 1818. 16. Charity, born in Vassalborough, April 27, 1819.

(VI) Elijah, son of John (2) Cook, was born in Freeport, Maine, September 23, 1796. He removed to Vassalborough with his father's family in 1803. He was educated in the district schools, and worked on his father's farm in his boyhood. He was an apt student and became a teacher. He continued, after the custom of the school-teachers of his day, to farm in summer and teach in winter in towns in vicinity of his home. He was for a time overseer in the mills of North Vassalborough, Maine. He died in Iowa in 1880. He was a member of the Society of Friends, as were his ancestors for many generations before him. In politics he was originally a Whig, later a Republican. He married Judith Meader, born December 31, 1801, died 1875, daughter of Micajah Meader. One of her ancestors was a soldier at Quebec under General Wolfe. Children: 1. Albert, born February 17, 1827. 2. Almira, born May 23, 1828. 3. Sarah J., born July 11, 1829. 4. Rachel, born March 25, 1831, died August 12, 1869. 5. John M., born June 14, 1834. 6. Elijah Jr., born May

6, 1839, died December 29, 1899. 7. George Dillwyn, born March 2, 1841, mentioned below. 8. Edward Hanson, born June 10, 1844, graduate of Haverford College in 1868, teacher in the Oak Grove Seminary fifteen years, in Oakwood Seminary, Union Springs, New York, one year, at the Friends' Institute, East Hamburg, Erie county, New York, two years, and for seven years was principal of the Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalborough. He resigned in 1883 and devoted his attention to his fruit orchards. He became an expert in apple culture, having fifty acres of apple trees, and was engaged in exporting apples for himself and neighbors many years; was one of the board of managers of the Oak Grove Seminary; was representative to the state legislature in 1901; a Republican in politics and a Quaker in religion; member of the Vassalborough Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; married, 1868, Annie L. Hamblin, daughter of Zenas Hamblin, of Falmouth, Massachusetts; died 1899; children: Edward C., of York, Maine; Harriet H., Edith M., Anne E., graduate of Colby College.

(VII) Dr. George Dillwyn, son of Elijah Cook, was born in Vassalborough, Maine, March 2, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of that town and at the Maine Medical School, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1866. After graduating he went west to accept an appointment as agency doctor of the United States government in Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma, and he served among the Indians three years, obtaining much valuable experience. When he returned to his native state he settled in Charleston, Maine, and was occupied with a general practice there until 1892, when he came to Vassalborough, where he is now living, having retired from active practice. In politics Dr. Cook is a Republican, and in 1888 he was representative to the state legislature from Charleston district. In religion he has held to the faith of his fathers and is a member of the Society of Friends. He is a member of the Waterville Clinical Society, and Neguenkeag Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married Helen M. Dunning, born in Charleston, daughter of Reuben and Lucy (Halden) Dunning. Their only child is Harold Elijah, mentioned below.

(VIII) Harold Elijah, son of Dr. George Dillwyn Cook, was born in Charleston, Maine, October 26, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Charleston Academy, Higgins Classical Institute, and

the University of Maine Law School, where he graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar March 8, 1900, and opened an office at Waterville, Maine, in partnership with Frank J. Small, under the firm name of Cook & Small. The firm has established an excellent general practice, and the partners stand high in their profession. In politics he is a Republican. In September, 1908, was elected judge of probate for Kennebec county, receiving the largest vote and the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Waterville. He is a member of Neguenkeag Lodge, Free Masons, of Vassalborough; Dulap Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, China, Maine; St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, of Waterville, and of the Waterville Masonic Club. He is past district deputy grand master of the Twelfth Masonic District, an office he has filled for three years past. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Cook married, September 16, 1895, Alberta Fayette Parks, born September 4, 1874, at Richmond, New Brunswick, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Hayden) Parks. Children: 1. Hilliard D., born October 17, 1896. 2. Harold, born July 26, 1898. 3. Donald Parkhurst, born September 10, 1908.

The Cooks not only have the great honor of being descended from Francis Cook of the "Mayflower," and from at least eight others who came on that historic vessel, such as Myles Standish, John Alden, Priscilla Mullens, Peregrine White, but their lines of history show a wonderful story of "true and illustrious ancestors." "With the name of Cooke, wherever located the wide world over comes a strong following of military character. They carried arms in the Holy Wars, and the Courtois Collection gives them as: 'Walter Cok went to the Holy Land in 1191. Richard Cok went to the Holy Land in 1691.' Add to these William Henry Cooke, Recorder of Oxford, Judge of County Courts, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Herefordshire, who wrote three volumes of Collections toward the History and Antiquities of County Hereford, in continuance of Duncombe's 'History'; also that Sir Anthony Cooke, a learned man, was tutor of King Richard VI in 1543, and I lead up to the natural inheritance of the special gifts which the Cookes used for the benefit of Ply-

mouth Colony. Cook record accumulates with great rapidity in England; in 1612 a Cooke was Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. Sir Richard Cooke Secretary for Foreign affairs in the Cabinet of Charles I, in 1635; in 1462 a Cooke was Lord Mayor of London, an elective position, all remember, as for eight hundred years this office was filled by the votes of the various powerful guilds. Sir Thomas Cook of Worcestershire founded Worcester College at Oxford and Sir James Cook of Middlesex, to keep up the connection with the first comers to our country, was Governor of the East India Company. In the army, the navy, the church, in literature and the learned professions, in politics, in the pulpit, in the mother country it would be asking little of them with such a backing to be much to the land of their adoption and birth, whatever the demands it might make."

Francis Cook, of the "Mayflower," was born in 1577, and following the unerring hand of Providence, fled to Holland with Pastor Robinson, and for some cause of affinity or favoritism became an inmate of his family—his personal charge. His wife Hester was one of the noblest, most religious and capable women of her day. "He was one of the Pilgrims who immediately occupied a very important place, and while the conviction of his importance only dawned upon one as he reads continuously, the fact exists, his record accumulates, and proves that he was behind the throne wielding immense influence. Pursuing the even tenor of his way, his strength grows day by day, until the consciousness comes that he is 'guiding the ship of State' with the rare judgment of his strong personality. Valuable as his record is, it seems so general and wide spreading that everything is taken as a matter of course, hardly requiring recognition. He and his descendants held firm grip on positions of weight and trust all through their life in Plymouth Colony and in the surrounding towns. There is the 'ring of true metal' about all the Cookes. They asked no favors, had no special pleading for preference in any respect, but they always drew the 'lucky number' in the land divisions. Francis Cooke occupied a house on Leyden street adjoining the residence of Edward Winslow and Isaac Allerton, a distinction of propinquity which places his social position on record. Had he not been acceptable to these magnates there would have been some means devised to prevent or remove his claim. Until 1640 this Pilgrim's name appears constantly in some capacity performing important duties for the

Government." Every line of his history that we trace causes us to be more and more justly proud of a Pilgrim ancestor like this.

(I) Samuel Cook was probably born in one of the strong old towns of Connecticut whither some of the best of the people of Plymouth Colony removed, the date being October 25, 1763, and the date of his death in Vermont was October 25, 1838. Traditions in the family indicate that he removed to Glover or Craftsbury, in Vermont, about 1783. Like his ancestor Francis, he made a very wise choice of lands, and his entire life was devoted to farming of a very careful and successful kind. He was one of the most public-spirited men of his day, and helped greatly in many towns beside the one where he dwelt for so many years. His wife bore the goodly name of Priscilla, and he had four children.

(II) Calvin, son of Samuel and Priscilla Cook, was born in Vermont, March 30, 1787, died September 11, 1818. Although his life was such a short one he was a very good farmer in Glover and Craftsbury, Vermont. His wife was named Amy, and their children were: 1. Emery, born August 26, 1814. 2. Lucy Ann, born in Craftsbury, April 20, 1816, died April 25, 1864. 3. Fanny, born in Craftsbury, March 16, 1818, died May 8, 1849.

(III) Emery, son of Calvin and Amy Cook, was born in Craftsbury, Vermont, August 26, 1814, died in Glover, May 25, 1882. He was educated in the common schools, and moved to Glover, Vermont, in 1857. He was one of the most efficient members of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding all the offices with great success, and his work in the Sunday-school and the Sunday-school conventions of the state was very helpful in many ways. For many years he was an associate judge, being appointed to that office by the governor. He was a Master Mason, and was at one time the worshipful master of the Barton, Vermont, Lodge. He married (first) Julia Ann Reckard, born May 27, 1817, died September 28, 1839. Married (second) Calista S. Reckard, a sister of his first wife, and bearing a very close resemblance to her in the nobility of her christian character. The children of the first marriage were: 1. Amy Lemira, born in Craftsbury, Vermont, October 9, 1837, died June 19, 1857. 2. Calvin Eleazer, born in Craftsbury, May 30, 1839, died, in Glover, February 1, 1865. He was a very worthy and active man, and one of the bravest soldiers in the civil war, enlisting in Company I of the Fifteenth Vermont Infantry, and was made a

corporal after the battle of Gettysburg, in which he took a valiant part. The children of the second marriage were: 3. Charles Wesley, born in Craftsbury, April 7, 1843, enlisting with his half-brother Calvin in the same regiment and company, and served in the same important engagements. He is a very successful farmer at Glover. 4. Joseph Henry, born in Craftsbury, September 3, 1846, now resides at Irasburg, Vermont. 5. Justine Emery, born in Craftsbury, October 10, 1848, died March 11, 1897. 6. Leone Reckard. 7. Edgar Randall, born March 30, 1856, is a very successful business man in Barton. 8. Katherine Florence, born May 6, 1858, married Lyman Barber, of Glover. 9. Martha L., born April 2, 1862, died October 11, 1905; married Cortis Woodward.

(IV) Leone Reckard, son of Emery and Calista S. (Reckard) Cook, was born in Craftsbury, September 25, 1853, and is a highly esteemed resident of Yarmouthville, Maine. He was educated in the public schools and in Barton Academy. He worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years old. After about a year he became a clerk in a drug store in Barton, remaining in that position nine months. For six years he resided in Island Pond, Vermont, working three years each as clerk for George S. Robinson and N. E. Bonney. After this he was clerk for six months for J. C. Walker, of Mechanic's Falls, Maine. In 1877 he removed to Yarmouth and bought out the drug business of George E. Thoits, which he has conducted ever since. For the past twenty-six years he has been town clerk of Yarmouth. He was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket for the term of 1893-94. Since then he has been a very strong Prohibitionist. He was chairman of the Yarmouth board of selectmen in 1897-98. He is a justice of the peace, and has been a trial justice for the past four years. He has been for some time a very active member of the Baptist church and superintendent of its Sunday-school for some years. He is the Maine member of the International Sunday-school executive committee, president of the Maine Sunday-school Association. He is a Free Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. He was worshipful master of Casco Lodge for two years; high priest of Cumberland Royal Arch Chapter two years; a Knight Templar and worthy patron of Eastern Star three years. He married, September 8, 1878, Clara J., daughter of Joseph Andrew, of Island

Pond, and they have had two children: 1. Edith Lucinda, born July 30, 1881, died July 16, 1900. 2. An infant daughter who died April 20, 1887.

William Averill, immigrant AVERILL ancestor, was born in England. He came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was an inhabitant as early as 1638. He died there in 1653. His will was dated June 3, 1652, and proved March 29, 1652-53. He had one son, William, mentioned below.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Averill, was born about 1630, in England or Ipswich. He settled in Topsfield, Massachusetts, about 1662, and from that time until 1689 was a prominent citizen there. He was a carpenter as well as a farmer. His sons John, Nathaniel, Job and Ebenezer were also useful and prominent citizens of Topsfield from about 1692 to 1727. Children: 1. William. 2. John. 3. Nathaniel, had sons Nathaniel, Jacob, Moses and Jeremiah. 4. Job, born January 1, 1666-67, mentioned below. 5. Hannah, December 18, 1667. 6. Ebenezer, October 14, 1669. 7. Thomas, December 9, 1672. 8. Abigail, March 8, 1673-74. 9. Paul, June 21, 1677. 10. Isaac, November 10, 1680. 11. Mary.

(III) Job, son of William (2) Averill, was born in Topsfield, January 1, 1666-67, married, February 1, 1702-03, Susanna Brown. Children, born at Topsfield: 1. Job, August 11, 1707. 2. Judith, May 1, 1710. 3. Israel, April 21, 1713. 4. Keziah, May 6, 1715. 5. Samuel, June 7, 1720. 6. Susanna, baptized September, 1722. 7. Stephen. 8. Joseph, mentioned below.

(IV) Joseph, son of Job Averill, was born at Topsfield. The history of Kennebunkport is authority for the statement that Job and Samuel, who were born as stated in Topsfield, came with their brothers Stephen and Joseph to Kennebunkport (Arundel) soon after the resettlement of 1714. They came from Kittery, but as there is no trace of them on the Kittery records, we believe that they must have been from Topsfield shortly before settling in Kennebunkport. Of these brothers, Job left no children; Samuel was cast away on Mount Desert Island and drowned in 1747; married Ruth Watson; children: Ruth, married James Huff; Eunice, married Jesse Dorman; Mary, married Joseph Bickford; Samuel left no sons. Stephen seems to have left no sons; children: Phebe, married Nicholas Weeks; Rebecca; Sarah, married ——— Maddox; Samuel, died

young; Son died. Joseph Averill married Jane McClellan; seven of their children died of throat distemper in 1735. The surviving children were: 1. Joseph, mentioned below. 2. Jane, married Hugh McClellan. 3. Margaret, married ——— Hodge. 4. Molly, married ——— Clark.

(V) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Averill, was born about 1735-40. He married Jane McLellan. Children, born at Kennebunkport: 1. Shadrach, married Hannah Smith. 2. Sarah, married David Boothby. 3. Joseph, married (first) Mary Stone; (second) Martha Tyler and (third) Polly Haley. 4. Samuel, lost at sea. 5. Stephen (non. comp.). 6. William, married (first) Susan Boothby; (second) Mary Weeks. 7. Hannah, married Ebenezer Huff. 8. John, married Catherine Kimball.

(VI) Moses, son or nephew of Joseph (2) Averill, was an early settler at what is now Old Town, Maine. He was the foremost citizen of the town of Orono, being for many years town clerk and sole selectman. He was with Richard Winslow on the first board of selectmen in 1806 and served as selectman for sixteen years or more afterward. He was town clerk for ten years. He was one of the first justices of the peace of that section. He came to the Upper Stillwater with his father in 1817, and took a lot under the betterment act and built a house which was owned later by General Joseph Treat. The lot was known as Settlers Lot No. 26. He built a sawmill on the outside of the Dry Way on the head of the island, and though it was abandoned as early as 1825, the site of the structure is still to be found by the old mudsills, etc. He married ———. Among his children was Moses, mentioned below.

(VII) Moses (2), son of Moses (1) Averill, was born October 31, 1776, in Old Town, Maine, died January 3, 1862. He settled in Stillwater. He married (first) Margaret Lunt, May 18, 1804; she was born March 19, 1786, died December 28, 1834. Married (second) Mary Trask, October 25, 1842; she was born August 17, 1815, died January 28, 1859. Married (third) ——— Averill. Children of first wife. 1. Robert, born August 7, 1805. 2. Harriet, December 12, 1806. 3. Seth, November 14, 1808. 4. Abigail, April 12, 1811. 5. Hannah, March 3, 1813. 6. William, November 5, 1814. 7. Maria, November 19, 1818. 8. Luther H., November 1, 1822. 9. Moses L., July 31, 1825.

(VIII) Moses L., son of Moses (2) Averill, was born in Stillwater, July 31, 1825,

died in February, 1894, in Old Town. He was educated in the district schools. In his youth he learned the art of photography and for some years followed that business. For several years he was station agent at Monson Station for the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad Company. He finally took up lumber and surveying for his profession and followed it during the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Republican. He married Albra E. Gatchell, born in Old Town in 1841, now living (1908) in Old Town, daughter of David Gatchell. Children: 1. Albra E., born 1861. 2. Frank L., April 16, 1865, mentioned below. 3. Gertrude E., March 7, 1867, in Old Town, educated in the common and Old Town high schools. She was for sixteen years teacher in the Old Town schools and is now assistant postmaster of Old Town, Maine.

(IX) Frank Lincoln, son of Moses L. Averill, was born in Old Town, Maine, April 16, 1865, and was educated there in the public schools. He chose a commercial life and began as clerk in a grocery store in his native town. He was then for fifteen years a salesman in a retail shoe store of Old Town. He became interested in politics when a young man and has been active and prominent in the councils of the Republican party to the present time. He has been chosen delegate to various nominating conventions of his party and served on various committees. He was city treasurer for four years, and was appointed to his present position as postmaster of the city of Old Town in 1903, reappointed in 1907. Mr. Averill is unmarried.

James Averill married Dorothy Eastman. They had several children, among whom were two sons, John and Samuel. Samuel married Hannah Winn and had Sarah, who married Ivory Winn, of Methuen, Massachusetts; Philander, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; and Lucy, who married ——— Taylor, of Methuen.

(II) John, eldest son of James and Dorothy (Eastman) Averill, was a blacksmith. He owned land in York, Maine. He married Mary, daughter of George and Polly Moulton, of Wells, Maine, who was born May 18, 1810. The Moultons were from Ormsley county, Norfolk, England. — Her brother, William Moulton, was a ship-builder of that town, and another brother, Justus, who died at Vineland, New Jersey, was evidently prosperous, as he left a legacy to the church of \$40,000. Mrs. Averill had also a sister Maria, who married

a Freeman of Cape Neddick, Maine. The children of John and Mary were: John; Wilson Eastman; Ann, married ——— Jenkins, and died in Scotland, Maine; Justus; Abbie, married ——— Norton; Almira, married ——— Laury, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Benjamin; Joseph B.

(III) Joseph B., youngest son of John and Mary (Moulton) Averill, was born at Cape Neddick, Maine, October, 1841. He followed the business of his father, that of blacksmith. He married, 1871-72, Luella Frances, daughter of Tracy P. and Ellen (Wallingford) Wales, of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts, who was born 1852-53. Her father was a skilled machinist and in later years he followed the sea in some such capacity. When about fifty years of age he died of yellow fever at Liverpool, England. His wife, Ellen, was the daughter of Joshua Wallingford, of Lebanon, Maine, who had several sons and daughters residing there: Lewis, John, Hiram, Daniel, Salome, Mary, Hannah and Sarah Wallingford. The children of Joseph B. and Luella F. Averill were: Frederic Benjamin, born May 31, 1872, and Everett John, April 5, 1874.

(IV) Frederic Benjamin, eldest son of Joseph B. and Luella F. (Wales) Averill, was born at Somersworth, New Hampshire, May 31, 1872. His early education was commenced at the public schools of Berwick, Maine, and Dover, New Hampshire, and later he attended the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, New Hampshire, and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Maine. In 1893 he engaged in the printing business and in 1898 purchased the business of James H. Goodall; in May, 1899, he purchased the *Sanford Tribune* of George W. Huff, consolidating all three and extending to a large job-printing and book business. Mr. Averill in politics is a Republican and has served as town auditor for two years. He is a member of the Sanford Club and Sanford Social Club, and is also a member of the following secret societies: Preble Lodge, No. 143, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Sanford, Maine; White Rose Royal Arch Chapter, Sanford, Maine; Maine Council of Saco, Maine; St. Amand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Kennebunk, Maine; Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine; Chapter No. 138, Order Eastern Star, Sanford, Maine; Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Springvale, Maine; Moreh Encampment, No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Riverside Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Pythias, Sanford; Sagamore Tribe, No. 33, Indepen-

dent Order of Red Men, Sanford; Harmony Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Sanford (he was also state treasurer of this organization); American Royal Circle, Augusta, of which he is a state trustee. Mr. Averill married (first), September 19, 1894, at Sanford, Ida May Lord, born in North Shapleigh, Maine, July 4, 1878, died at Sanford, May 9, 1903. He married (second), December 26, 1904, Lilla Frances, daughter of Lewis Franklin and Lucy Merrow (Hull) Hayden, who was born in River Falls, Wisconsin, July 7, 1885. Her father served as drummer-boy in the civil war; he was a merchant and died at Appleton, Wisconsin, July 27, 1895; he was born in Monroe, Wisconsin, but his wife, Lucy Merrow (Hull) Hayden, was a native of Shapleigh, Maine. The two children of Frederic B. and Lilla F. Averill are: Ida Frances, born April 16, 1906, and Olive Dorothy, July 31, 1907.

Deacon William White, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1687. His father was a

glover, and removed from England to Londonderry, Ireland, when William was an infant. He was wounded in the siege of that city in 1668-69. William White came early to Londonderry, New Hampshire, and settled on the Double Range. In 1733 he removed to Chester, and settled on houselot No. 126, where Joseph Webster resided. He was a signer of the Presbyterian Protest, March 28, 1735. He was a linen weaver by trade. His first wife died in Ireland, and he married (second) Jane, daughter of Robert Graham. Children of first wife: 1. Henry, resided in Litchfield, New Hampshire; was a mariner and died at Halifax in 1755. 2. James, a mariner; unmarried. 3. Jane, married Patrick White and resided at Peterborough. Children of second wife: 4. Robert, resided at Goffstown and New Boston. 5. David, married (first) Mary, daughter of Robert Gordon; (second) Mary, daughter of Patrick Melvin; resided in lot 71, "second P. 2nd. D."; died 1776; widow married Stephen Merrill and died July, 1833. 6. Thomas (twin), born March 4, 1740, in Chester, died unmarried. 7. William (twin), mentioned below.

(II) Colonel William (2), son of Deacon William (1) White, was born in Chester, March 4, 1740-41, died November 9, 1829. He resided on the homestead in Chester. He was in the revolution, serving as major in 1775; lieutenant-colonel in 1784; muster master in 1777-78. He was justice of the peace in 1791

and senator for District 3 in 1806-07-08. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Mills, January 24, 1764. She died December 24, 1780, aged forty-three years, and he married (second), September 17, 1782, Elizabeth Mitchell, who died April 3, 1832, aged seventy-one years. Children of first wife: 1. Jane. 2. Jonathan. 3. Susannah, born 1768, married, in 1790, Jonathan Quimby. 4. Robert, born 1770, mentioned below. 5. Mary. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Ann. Children of second wife: 8. William, born 1783, graduate of Dartmouth College in 1806; lawyer by profession. 9. Jonathan, born 1785. 10. Thomas, died unmarried in 1830. 11. Sarah, born June, 1790, died 1825. 12. James, born September 2, 1792, graduate of Dartmouth; lawyer. All the preceding children but Sarah went to Maine. 13. David M., born 1795, died in Chester. 14. Olive, born 1798, died July 22, 1826. 15. Lavinia, born 1800, died unmarried July 10, 1836. 16. Benjamin, born August 24, 1807, resided in Ballard Vale, Massachusetts.

(III) Robert, son of Colonel William (2) White, was born in Chester in 1770 and died in Belfast, Maine, July 30, 1840. He removed to Belfast in 1797 and bought a farm, on which there was a log house, in which he lived. In 1803 he erected a two-story house, which is still standing. At one time all his seven children resided with their families on the same street. He was a farmer. He married Susanna Patterson, born July 25, 1781, died April 11, 1867, daughter of James Patterson, of Belfast, Maine. Children: 1. Hon. James P., born in the log house in Belfast. 2. Starritt, died young. 3. William Bloomfield. 4. Robert Jr., mentioned below. 5. John W. 6. George F. 7. Maria. 8. Ann. 9. Susan.

(IV) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) White, was born in Belfast, Maine, in 1807, died December 31, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He became a trader and owned a general store at Belfast. He extended his business to ship-building in partnership with his brothers and Mr. Conner, under the firm name of White, Conner & Company. After the death of Mr. Conner the name became White, McGilvrey & Company. Mr. White became a man of large means and much influence in the community. He was one of the founders of the *Republican Journal* of Belfast. He was a Democrat in politics and prominent in public life as well as in business circles. He was register of deeds from 1847

to 1857 and county treasurer at the same time. He was a member of Waldo Lodge, Odd Fellows, Belfast. He married (first) Lois Lothrop, of Searsmont, born 1810, died 1842. He married (second) Eliza Simonton, born in Camden, Maine, daughter of William and Elizabeth Simonton. Children of first wife: 1. Augustus, unmarried. 2. Ansel L., born June 26, 1835, mentioned below. Children of second wife: 3. R. Frank, married Lizzie Sheldon; (second) Kate Armstrong; resides in Los Angeles, California; merchant. 4. Frances E. (Mrs. Henry Norrington), of Bay City, Michigan. 5. Ellen (Mrs. John Mulholland), Bay City, Michigan. 6. Henry P., married Grace A. Gould; Farmington, Maine; merchant.

(V) Major Ansel Lothrop, son of Robert (2) White, was born in Belfast, Maine, June 26, 1835. He attended the public schools in his native town, and began his business career there as clerk in the general store of Daniel Faunce, where he worked four years, then went to Boston as clerk in a wholesale hardware store for six years. He returned to Belfast to enlist in the civil war and was mustered in as private in Company D, of the Nineteenth Maine Regiment, August 25, 1862; he was mustered out May 3, 1865. He rose through the various grades; commissioned officer to that of second lieutenant of Company D, November 2, 1862; first lieutenant Company B, January 22, 1864; captain Company F, October 22, 1864; brevetted major United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services." Served as aide to General Sully and other commanders. Ordnance officer Second Division, Second Corps (Hancocks). From August, 1862, he was in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac, in which the Nineteenth bore a gallant part, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, where he was injured by his horse falling on him, killed by a shot, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Appomattox, Lee's surrender, and the Grand Review at Washington. After the war Major White engaged in the dry goods business in New York City from 1866 to 1873. He bought an interest in a dry goods store in Belfast, Maine, in 1873, and continued it four years. In 1877 he again returned to New York and embarked in the ship-chandlery business, continuing with great success until he retired in 1902 from all active business. He spent a year in California for his health, and since then has divided his time between Belfast and New York. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Com-

mandery of New York, and of the Association of the Army of the Potomac.

He married, November 24, 1869, Mary Alden, daughter of Hiram O. and Emily (Bingham) Alden, of Belfast. Her father was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1800, died in Belfast, 1882, a lawyer by profession, partner of Governor Crosby, son of Joseph Alden, a native of New Hampshire. Emily Bingham was born in Claremont, 1804, and died in Belfast, 1871. Children of Joseph and Lucy (Warner) Alden: Hiram O., mentioned above; Emily, Esther, Joseph, Lucy, Louisa, Caroline, James. The Aldens were descendants of John and Priscilla Alden who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Child of Ansel L. and Mary (Alden) White: Emily Bingham, born at Belfast, 1872, died in New York City in 1880.

The White family of whom this sketch is written are of French ancestry. The pioneer anglicized his name after coming to America.

(I) Charles White was born in France about 1790. He settled in Canada. Children: Joseph, Levi, Mary, Benjamin, Peter, mentioned below.

(II) Peter, son of Charles White, born in Canada in 1819, died in Millbury, August 11, 1882. He removed to Millbury from his Canadian home when a young man. He was a tanner and stone mason by trade. He married, about 1839, Victoria Tebo, daughter of Francis Tebo, of St. Hyacinthe, Canada. Children: David, Nelson, Oliver, born March 27, 1847; Joseph, Peter, Mary, born April 27, 1849; Frank L., born October, 1852, mentioned below; Zebedee, Edward, James, Celia, Alfred Nathan, Ellen, William.

(III) Frank Levi, son of Peter White, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, October 25, 1852. He attended the public schools of Millbury, and though he began to work in the mills at an early age he continued his studies at night and acquired an excellent rudimentary education. He is largely self-educated, and the habits of study and industry formed in his youth in large measure account for his success and for his usefulness in his present position. He came to Saco, Maine, from Millbury, in July, 1876, and was employed in the York mills of Saco and became an expert dyer. In 1892 he took charge of the dye house of the Otis Company at Three Rivers, Palmer, Massachusetts. In February, 1896, he returned to Saco and took charge of the dye house of the York Manufacturing Com-

pany, a position which he still holds, and in which he has achieved a marked success. Mr. White is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Saco Lodge of Free Masons and of Unity Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Saco. He married (first), February 3, 1873, Delia Germaine, who died June 14, 1900, daughter of Frank Germaine, of St. Albans, Vermont. He married (second) September 16, 1901, Mary Louise (Germaine) Bursaw, daughter of Frank Germaine and sister of his first wife. Children of first wife: 1. Mary Louise, born January 13, 1876, married Rev. Herbert A. Barker, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. 2. Wilfred Henry, born November 13, 1877, resides in Charlotte, North Carolina. 3. Charles Edward, born June 19, 1879, now of Atlanta, Georgia. 4. Ida Estelle, born June 21, 1882, a trained nurse, residing in Waltham, Massachusetts.

This is one of New Eng-
land's celebrated, as well
as world-wide known
families. It produced the great family stock
of Hutchinsons known as the "Tribes of Jesse
and Asa," whose rare musical talent was for
half a century appreciated by lovers of vocal
music in nearly all the large towns and cities
of this country and in many lands beyond the
sea. During the days of the agitation of the
anti-slavery question, a large troupe made up
entirely from members of the Hutchinson fam-
ily accompanied such gifted advocates of abo-
lition as Wendell Phillips and Joshua R. Gid-
dings throughout the northern states singing
anti-slave songs. The moral sentiment they
created had a potent effect on the people and
doubtless hastened the day of emancipation.
Many people of the last generation and some
of the present have been thrilled by hearing
them sing one of the songs of their own com-
position, "The Old Granite State," the echoes
of which have been sounded in every state in
the Union.

(I) The New England branch of the Hutchinson family had for their common ancestor Barnard Hutchinson, of Cowlam, Eng-
land, who lived in the twelfth century, during
the reign of King Edward I. He married a
daughter of John Boyville, of England, and
they were the parents of three children: John,
Robert and Mary.

(II) John, son of Barnard Hutchinson and
wife, married Edith Wouldbie, by whom four
children were born as follows: James, Bar-
bara, Julia and Margaret.

(III) James, son of John and Edith

(Wouldbie) Hutchinson, married Ursula
Gregory and they reared to maturity William,
John, Barbara and Eleanor.

(IV) William, eldest child of James and
Ursula (Gregory) Hutchinson, married Anna,
daughter of William Bennett, of Theckley,
and their children were: Anthony, Oliver,
Mary and Alice.

(V) Anthony, eldest child of William and
Anna (Bennett) Hutchinson, married (first)
Judith Crosland; (second) a daughter of
Robert Harvie and wife. By this union the
following children were born: William, Thom-
as, John, Richard, Leonard, Edward, Francis
and Andrew.

(VI) Thomas, second son of Anthony
Hutchinson and his second wife, married and
became the father of three children: William,
John and Lawrence.

(VII) Lawrence, youngest child of Thom-
as Hutchinson and wife, of Owlthorpe, was
living in 1517, when his will was dated. He
left five children: Root, Thomas, Agnes,
Richard and William.

(VIII) Thomas (2), second son of Law-
rence Hutchinson and wife, resided at New-
ark, England, and died 1598, leaving children:
William, Thomas and Joan.

(IX) Thomas (3), second son of Thomas
(2) Hutchinson and wife, was buried at Arn-
old, England, August 17, 1648. The chris-
tian name of his wife was Alice, who bore
him seven children: John, Isabell, Humphret,
Edith, Robert, Richard and Thomas. This
brings the genealogical line down to the set-
tlement of the family in New England.

(X) Richard, sixth child of Thomas (3)
and Alice Hutchinson, of Arnold, England,
was born in England, 1602, as is shown by a
deposition on file in Essex county, Massachu-
setts, at Salem, wherein he stated his age to
be at that date fifty-eight years. He emi-
grated to America in 1634, with his wife Alice
and four children, settling in the village of
Salem (Danvers) near Hawthorne Hill. It
is believed that he had for a time resided in
Salem proper. A record shows that "July 25,
1639, one Dickerson was granted four poles
of land neere Richard Hutchinson's house, to
make tan pitts and dress goat skinnes and
hides." In 1636 Mr. Hutchinson received a
grant of land containing sixty acres from the
town and soon afterwards twenty acres addi-
tional. He was appointed a committee to sur-
vey what is now Manchester. April 17, 1637,
it was voted that, "if Rich Hucheson shall
sett up ploughing within two years, he may
have twenty acres more land." This grew

out of the fact that the colony needed more plow land, and as there were but thirty-seven plows in the settlement, and Hutchinson possessed another, this gift was thought wise. He was a thorough agriculturist, and in time amassed a large landed estate. He was a strict church disciplinarian, and a man of great physical endurance. After the death of his first wife he married, October, 1668, Susannah, widow of Samuel Archard, who died November, 1674, after which he married Sarah, widow of James Standish. His third marriage occurred when he was about seventy-nine years of age. His will was signed January 19, 1679, and proved September 28, 1682. His widow survived him several years and married for her third husband Thomas Root, of Manchester, and was living in 1683. Richard Hutchinson, the American progenitor, was the father of six children: Elizabeth, Reuben, Joseph, Abigail, Hannah and John.

(XI) Joseph, third child of Richard and Alice Hutchinson, was born 1633, at North Muskham, England, and lived on the old homestead, acquiring most of the property by gift-deed from his father, May 10, 1666. This included meadow lands, house and barns on the Ipswich river, and three hundred acres at another place which contained a large apple orchard. His homestead, however, was situated adjoining the Salem village meeting-house, which site the Hutchinsons gave to the church. The old church was taken down and moved about 1700, when the land reverted to the family again. This member of the family lived through the memorable witchcraft days at Salem, the climax of which was reached in 1692. Like many another strong-minded man of his times, Mr. Hutchinson was among those who entered complaint against Tituba, an Indian woman living in the family of Rev. Samuel Parris; Sarah, wife of William Good, and Sarah, wife of Alexander Osborne. In 1658 Mr. Hutchinson was chosen constable and tax-collector, and his name appears on the jury list in 1679. He was frequently chosen overseer, administrator, deed witness, and had business connected with the making of wills. He married (first) a daughter of John Gedney; (second), February 28, 1677, Lydia, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Buxton. She was baptized April 27, 1689. Mr. Hutchinson was the father of eleven children, as follows: By the first marriage: Abigail, Berthia (died single), Joseph, Benjamin. By the second marriage: Lydia B., Abigail, Richard, Samuel, Ambrose, Lydia and Robert.

(XII) Richard (2), son of Joseph and Lydia (Buxton) Hutchinson, was born at Salem village, May 10, 1681. His name does not appear on the tax list after 1738, when it is supposed he moved to Maine. December 8, 1707, his father deeded to him thirty acres joining the old homestead. Between 1707 and 1737 he had accumulated a large estate, some of which was situated in the town of Middletown, in the vicinity of the meeting-house. He married, February 16, 1713, Rachel Bance, by whom six children were born: Stephen, Lydia, Rachel, Elizabeth, Daniel and Joseph.

(XIII) Stephen, eldest child of Richard (2) and Rachel (Bance) Hutchinson, was baptized August 14, 1715. In 1737 he moved to Penobscot, Maine, where he resided until the Indian outbreak in 1780, when he went to Windham, where he died October, 1788. He was a man of strong, self-reliant character, and by occupation was a farmer. He married (first), February 22, 1737, Abigail Haskins, who died 1777; (second) Hannah, whose surname is not recorded; (third) Ann, widow of Joseph Legro, of Marblehead, born about 1728, died August, 1805. He was the father of seven children, all by his first wife: Stephen, Daniel, Richard, Lydia, Abigail, Samuel and Joseph.

(XIV) Rev. Joseph (2), youngest child of Stephen and Abigail (Haskins) Hutchinson, was born 1775; removed to Windham and from there to Hebron, about 1794, and died there in February, 1800. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war and was present at the defeat of Burgoyne. He was an ordained minister and known far and wide as "the traveling minister." He preached in the wilderness and solitary places, where the small settlements had not a stated pastor. It is said that his zeal, overwork and exposure shortened his days. In 1778 he married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Ann Legro, born at Marblehead, November, 1759, died at Buckfield, Maine, July, 1843; she was of Dutch descent. The children by this marriage were: Joseph, Samuel, Abigail, Lydia, Stephen, Henry H., Daniel, Rebecca, Betsey, John and Benjamin R.

(XV) John (2), tenth child of Rev. Joseph and Rebecca (Legro) Hutchinson, was born at Hebron, Maine, November 15, 1797, died at Buckfield, April 6, 1846. He was a farmer and moved with the family from Marblehead to Windham; later settled at Buckfield, Maine. He married, April 21, 1823, Hannah, daughter of Edmund and Hannah (Sebra) Lander,

by which union were born: John Colby, Josiah, James (who died in infancy), all born in Buckfield, Maine.

(XVI) John Colby, eldest child of John (2) and Hannah (Lander) Hutchinson, was born in Hebron, Maine, December 30, 1824, died in 1894. He always resided near his birthplace. He married, about 1846, Emeline E. Doe, of Hebron, Maine, daughter of Stephen Doe. Children: 1. James Preston, mentioned below. 2. John Osgood, born June 23, 1849, married Claribel Merrill, September 16, 1884; one child, Helen M. Mrs. Hutchinson is an M. D. in Waltham, Massachusetts; she graduated from Wellesley College, 1883, and from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 1887. 3. Laura Ellen, born 1853, married Frank W. Bradford, who died in 1900; children; Ada, died May 30, 1886; John C., died September 10, 1886; Nellie, died May 12, 1886.

(XVII) James Preston, eldest child of John Colby and Emeline E. (Doe) Hutchinson, was born at Buckfield, Maine, January 6, 1848. He attended the public schools in Hebron and the academy. When but sixteen years of age he commenced teaching school, and when he cast his first vote, at his majority, he was elected member of the school committee and one year later was made superintendent of the schools. He was fitted for this place of educational trust and responsibility and was re-elected. In 1872 he left Hebron and went to Auburn, remaining four years, then went to Portland, Maine, where he engaged in the milk business in April, 1876. In this new role he succeeded remarkably well and accumulated considerable property as a direct result of his painstaking care. In 1887 he sold his milk business and went west, spending the following winter in California. He returned from the Pacific coast in the spring of 1888, and in the following June purchased a part interest in the real estate business of Louis O'Brien, who, after five years, sold his share to D. W. Verrill, since which date the management of the business has fallen on Mr. Hutchinson. He began an aggressive policy which resulted in a steady growth and expansion of the interests of the well-known firm. Eight years later, 1901, at the death of Mr. Verrill, his heir's interests were transferred to his nephew, Leon D. Verrill, who remained in the firm until 1905, when his interests were sold to Murray B. Watson, who is still a member of the firm of J. P. Hutchinson & Company. Mr. Hutchinson

has always been interested in and identified with any movement tending to the enhancement of the public good. In 1887 he was a member of the Portland city government. In 1892 he was one of the board of aldermen in Auburn, and in 1895 was elected to a seat in the Maine legislature from Auburn and re-elected in 1897. Among his varied business interests may be mentioned that he is president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank; director of the National Shoe & Leather Bank, and director of other corporations. He was a member of the public works commission a full term of four years and is a member of the Board of Trade; a director of the Central Maine General Hospital Association, and president of the Androscoggin County Board of Underwriters. He has interests in the Auburn Building and Loan Association, of which he is the present secretary. Notwithstanding his manifold business cares, he finds time to enjoy the benefits of several fraternal organizations. He is the past master of Tranquil Blue Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; past commander of Lewiston Commandery of Knights Templar; military inspector of Grand Commandery; trustee of Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and was a Kora Temple representative to the Imperial Council in 1907 at Los Angeles, California. These, with various other official positions within the scope of Masonry, show him to have taken much interest in this great civic order. He is also prominent in the Auburn Commandery of Knights of the Golden Eagle, having served "nine years, nine months, nine hours and nine minutes" as captain, resigning to accept the higher office of colonel in the same order. He is also a worthy patron of Pine Cone Chapter, No. 26, O. E. S., of Auburn, Maine. Aside from the societies and orders already named, Mr. Hutchinson is identified with the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a firm supporter and advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He was married, March 4, 1873, to Maria, daughter of Seth and Nancy (Hutchinson) Loring. Their children were: 1. Lucy Augusta, born April 30, 1874, married Rev. Fenwick L. Leavitt, April 12, 1887, of Auburn, Maine, who is now pastor of the Universalist church in Bellows Falls, Vermont; their children are: James Preston Hutchinson, born May 8, 1899, and Mina Lucy, October 6, 1902. 2. Ruth, born December 15, 1879, died June 8, 1880. 3. Mina Emeline, December 25, 1883, resides at home. Mrs. Maria Hutchinson died March 19, 1905.



J. Preston Hutchinson

The surname has an interesting TUPPER history. A Thuringian magistrate, Conrad Treffwith, in 1260 was hailed Von Toppheer or chief lord, as he was head of several septs of nearly the same name—Topfer, Toepfern, Tapfer, Tophern; and they had a castle at Gros Toopfer and Klein Topfer, near Weimar, and possibly several landed estates besides. Being a Protestant, and hostile to Charles V. and Philip as well as to Pope Innocent and others, they were marked for persecution and finally lost all their property for conscience sake. The family was at Hesse Cassel about 1520, whence three brothers of this Tupper family (as the name had come to be spelled) went to Sandwich, in England, to Guernsey and to Chichester, England. Their names were Robert, Henry and William. Henry, second son of the immigrant Peter, who went from Germany to England, had a son who was a clergyman in the Barbadoes in America, and from him it is thought by some that the American family given in this sketch is descended.

The coat-of-arms of the family at Guernsey: Azure on a fesse engrailed three wild boars passant or as many escallops on a canton ermine a medal suspended by a chain bearing the effigy of William and Mary or. Crest: On a mound vert a greyhound resting its dexter forepaw on an escutcheon azure, therein the medal of William and Mary. The reverse of the medal bears the device of a sea-fight and the legend: "Nox nulla Sacuta est." The first John Tupper in 1692 conveyed to Admiral Russell at St. Helen's the information that the French fleet under Tourville was in the British channel. The celebrated battle of La Hogue was fought, and for his service Tupper received a massive gold medal and chain which his descendants were permitted to wear as honorable augmentation to their arms.

(I) Thomas Tupper was born in Sandwich, England, in 1578, and is believed by some investigators to be a grandson of Robert Tupper, who came from Hesse Cassel, Upper Saxony. He was one of the ten founders of the town of Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1637, coming thither from Lynn, where he lived a short time. He was conspicuous in town affairs and as a religious teacher. He was greatly interested in the welfare of the Indians. The fact that he was a sort of teacher and preacher tends to confirm the belief that he was the minister from the Barbadoes, or a son. He established the Indian church at Herring Pond, Sandwich, and spent much

time "Gospelizing the Indians." He died March 28, 1676, aged ninety-seven years two months. He was selectman many years, member of the colonial council of war, deputy to the general court nineteen years, and held various other offices of trust and honor. His original house was still standing at last accounts. His wife Anne died June 4, 1686, aged ninety-seven years.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Tupper, was born at Sandwich, January 16, 1638, and died May, 1706. He was also prominent in missionary work among the Indians, and was a man of influence and usefulness. He was selectman, town clerk and for eight years deputy to the general court. He married, October 22, 1661, Martha Mayhew, daughter of Governor Thomas Mayhew, governor of Martha's Vineyard. Governor Mayhew, a prominent man, ancestor of many distinguished men, had a grant of land from Lord Stirling in 1641. In 1666 he conveyed to his daughter, Mrs. Tupper, much valuable real estate at Chapaquiddock, half the island of Nunnemisset, bought of the Sachem of Manomet, Isaac; also a share of Cuttyhunk, given him by the same sachem. At the age of seventy years Governor Mayhew also began to teach the Indians. Mrs. Tupper, his widow, died November 15, 1717, at Sandwich. Children, born at Sandwich: 1. Martha, 1662. 2. Thomas, August 11, 1664, married Mary —, and had Jane, born 1688, and Thomas, July 25, 1693. 3. Israel, September 22, 1666, see forward. 4. Elisha, March 17, 1668, was in the expedition of 1690 to Canada. 5. Jane, 1670. 6. Ichabod, August 1, 1673. 7. Eldad, May 31, 1674. 8. Medad, September 22, 1677. 9. Anne, 1679. 10. Eliakim, December 29, 1681, died 1760. 11. Bertha, born 1683.

(III) Israel, son of Thomas (2) Tupper, was born in Sandwich, September 22, 1666. He married there Elizabeth Bacon. Children, born at Sandwich: 1. Samuel, May 4, 1692 (name originally Elisha, changed to Samuel according to the records), mentioned below. 2. Thankful, 1696, married, October 30, 1718, Josiah Clark, of Plymouth. 3. Meribah, 1699. 4. Elizabeth, born and died 1701. 5. Israel Jr., June 18, 1705, died young. 6. Sarah, May 6, 1707. 7. Israel Jr., April 28, 1710. 8. Nathaniel, December 7, 1714. 9. Rowland, February 15, 1717.

(IV) Samuel, son of Israel Tupper, was born May 4, 1692; married, at Sandwich, August 15, 1717, Rebecca Ellis; married (second), October 14, 1726, Hannah Fish. Child, Peleg, and probably others.

(V) Peleg, son of Samuel Tupper, was born in Sandwich, April 1, 1731. He married, January 24, 1765, Deborah Fish. They had a large family born at Sandwich, and several children after removing to Maine. He bought the first settler's lot at Waterville, above the fort on the Fairfield road. He was a soldier in the revolution, from Sandwich, in Captain Jesse Sturtevant's company, Colonel John Jacob's regiment, in 1780.

(VI) Peleg (2), son of Peleg (1) Tupper, was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, or Waterville, Maine, 1790. He lived in Waterville until 1850, when he removed to Stark, Maine, and died there March 24, 1871, at an advanced age. He was a farmer. He served as a private in the war of 1812, was wounded at the battle of Plattsburg and was left on the field, supposed to be dead, but the next day was found and taken care of. He married Lydia Hersom, a daughter of Philip Hersom, of Belgrade, Maine. The Hersom family came from Shapleigh. Philip Hersom's father and six older brothers fought in the revolutionary war. Children: 1. Orrin, born July 16, 1826. 2. Philip, March 29, 1828. 3. Charlotte, January 16, 1830. 4. Simon, December 10, 1831. 5. Joshua, October 9, 1833. 6. Peleg Jr. Several others died in infancy.

(VII) Simon, son of Peleg (2) Tupper, was born in Waterville, December 10, 1831, and is now living at Stark, Maine. He was educated in the common schools and in Waterville Academy. He then began to teach school in the winter, continuing to work on farms in the summer until his later years, which have been devoted exclusively to his farm. He taught more than fifty terms of school, however, before he gave up teaching. In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the school committee for twenty-one years in Stark, and for six years was chairman of the board of selectmen of Stark. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Diana T. Rogers, born in Stark, Maine, August 25, 1838, died November 19, 1893, daughter of Cyrus and Julia Rogers, of Stark, a descendant of the Rogers who came over in the "Mayflower." Children, born at Stark: 1. Joshua Addison, October 14, 1858. 2. Cyrus Rogers, June 17, 1860, mentioned below. 3. Newell P., June 14, 1861. 4. Fred B., November 13, 1863. 5. Levi S., June 8, 1868, resides in Waterville. 6. Ernest L., December 11, 1870, an attorney-at-law. 7. Edwin A., July 18, 1876. 8. Julia R., September 8, 1881. 9. Child, unnamed, died when three weeks old.

(VIII) Cyrus Rogers, son of Simon Tupper,

was born in Stark, June 17, 1860. He was educated in the Eaton family school at Norridgewock, Maine, and in the public schools of his native town. He worked on the farm of his father from early youth, and after he left school continued on the farm in summer, teaching school winters. He read law in the offices of Walton & Walton, Skowhegan, Maine, and was admitted to the bar September 2, 1890. In the same year he opened an office and began the practice of his profession at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, where he has been located since. In connection with his law business he has a real estate business. He has been prominent in public life, and has been elected to many offices of trust and honor. In politics he is a Democrat. He was member of the school committee nine years, superintendent of schools for five years, collector of taxes one year, and chairman of the board of selectmen one year. He was state senator from Lincoln county in 1904, and served his district with signal ability. He was on the committee of education, on sea and shore fishing, and on roads and bridges. In 1906 he was elected county attorney of Lincoln county, Maine, an office he now fills with conspicuous ability, having been re-elected in 1908. Mr. Tupper is a citizen of strong character, great influence and vigorous public spirit. He is a member of Seaside Lodge of Free Masons, of Boothbay Harbor; of Boothbay Lodge, No. 32, Knights of Pythias; of Mizpah Council, Rathbone Sisters; and of Harbor Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is an active member and liberal supporter of the Methodist church. He married, July 20, 1891, Nellie C. Duley, of Stark, Maine, daughter of Asa S. and Rose E. Duley. Their only child is Asa D., born in Boothbay Harbor, February 26, 1898.

Elder Edmund Frost, son of John FROST Frost, of Ipswich, Suffolk, England, was born about 1610, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the ship "Great Hope" in 1635 and settled in the Newe Towne. He was admitted a freeman by taking the oath prescribed by the general court, March 3, 1635, and he was made a ruling elder in the church. Upon the establishment of the new town, September 8, 1636, he was one of the original proprietors. The name of the new town was changed to Cambridge, May 2, 1638. He brought with him from England his wife Thomasine and his first born son John. He became the owner of land which he purchased from Thomas Blodgett about

1639, situated on what is now the westerly side of Dunston street, Cambridge, between Harvard square and Mount Auburn street. This estate he sold to Widow Catherine Had-don, and purchased about 1642 a house situated on what is now the westerly side of Gordon street, near Mason. This he sold in 1646 to Richard Eccles. He then became the owner of an estate situated probably on the east side of the present Kirkland street, and extending from Divinity Hall avenue to beyond Francis street, and this property remained in the Frost family for over two hundred years. This frequent transfer of property did not result in accumulated wealth, but rather the reverse. It has been said of him, "He was rich in faith and enjoyed the confidence of Shepherd and his church yet in hard trial of earthly poverty and owned little beyond his homestead and his pressing wants were released by the church as indicated by the following record of the Church of Cambridge": "Elder Frost living a long time weake with others of his family alsoe having the ague at the same time, the Church see meete to make a contribution for his reliefe upon June 16, 1672. The sum gathered was in cash 7. 4. 9 and in other pay 2. 5. 8." In July, 1660, the regicides Whalley and Goffe arrived in Boston and after a short stay in Cambridge they went for greater safety to New Haven. General Goffe, in his journal, records an accident of their stay in Cambridge as follows: "23 d. 6 m.—In ye evening wee vissited Elder Frost who received us with great kindness & love, esteeming it a favor yt we would come into yr mean habitation; assured us of his fervent prayers to ye Lord for us:—A glorious saint makes a mean cottage a stately palace: were I to make my choice, I would rather abide with ye sainte in his poor cottage than with any one of ye princes yt I know of at ys day in ye world." Elder Frost by his wife Thomasine had children as follows: 1. John, born in England about 1634, married Rebecca Andrews and lived in Salem; he was a Mason. 2. Thomas, born in Newe Towne, April, 1637, died young. 3. Samuel, born in February, 1638, married Mary ——— and as his second wife Elizabeth Miller, and lived in Billerica. 4. Joseph, January 13, 1638-39, married Hannah Miller, and lived in Charlestown. 5. James (q. v.), April 9, 1640. 6. Stephen, married Elizabeth Woodward and lived in Charlestown. 7. Mary, July 24, 1645. 8. Ephraim, 1646, married Hepzibah ——— and lived in Cambridge, on the homestead, 1717-18. 9. Thomas, April, 1647, married Mary Goodridge and lived in Sudbury. 10.

Sarah, 1653. Elder Frost lost his wife Thomasine by death, and in 1669 he married (second) Reana, widow successively of James, William, Andrew and Robert Daniel. Elder Edmund Frost died at the homestead in Cambridge, July 12, 1672, and his widow Reana and eight children by his first wife Thomasine survived him. He gave of his property, which was very limited, a small gift to Harvard College.

(II) James, fifth son of Elder Edmund and Thomasine Frost, was born in Cambridge, April 9, 1640. He married, December 7, 1664, Rebecca, daughter of William Hamlet, the immigrant. She died July 20, 1666, leaving one child, James, born July 7, 1666, who married (first) Hannah ——— and (second) Mary, widow of Andrew Beard. James Frost married (second), Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Foster, the immigrant, and by her he had eleven children, all born in Billerica, as follows: 1. Thomas, October 18, 1667, married (first) Rebecca Farley, (second) Hannah Richardson and (third) Deborah ———. 2. John, November 14, 1668, died March 3, 1668-69. 3. Samuel, February 28, 1669-70, married Hannah ——— and lived in Tewksbury. 4. Elizabeth, November 6, 1672, married Peter Corneal. 5. Edmund, May 14, 1675, died May 18, 1675. 6. Mary, May 6, 1676, married John Walker. 7. Sarah, July 15, 1678, married Nathaniel Howard. 8. Hannah, January 31, 1680-81. 9. Joseph (q. v.), March 21, 1682-83. 10. Abigail, August 23, 1685, married Ephraim Kidder. 11. Benjamin, March 8, 1687-88, married (first) Mary Stearns, (second) Hannah, widow of Jonathan Richardson. James Frost, the father of these children, died in Billerica, Massachusetts, August 12, 1711, and his widow Elizabeth (Foster) Frost, in 1726.

(III) Joseph, fifth son and ninth child of James and Elizabeth (Foster) Frost, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, March 21, 1682-83. He married, April 5, 1710, Sarah (French) Flint, of Charlestown, daughter of John French. They lived in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and had four children, as follows: 1. Joseph (q. v.), January 22, 1711-12. 2. Sarah, May 31, 1716. 3. Benjamin, March 6, 1717-18. 4. Ephraim, June 9, 1721.

(IV) Joseph (2), eldest child of Joseph (1) and Sarah (French) (Flint) Frost, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, January 22, 1711-12. He married, October 25, 1731, Abigail, daughter of Daniel Kittridge. They lived in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, where eleven children were born to them, and after

his death, January 29, 1751, his widow married, March 21, 1755, Ebenezer Fisk. The children of Joseph and Abigail (Kittridge) Frost were: 1. Ephraim (q. v.), May 13, 1732. 2. Abigail, March 6, 1733-34, died April 30, 1749. 3. Mehitable, September 4, 1736. 4. Joshua, April 3, 1737, married Rachel Saunders, January 3, 1764. 5. Joseph, February 20, 1738, married Austice Dunning, September 11, 1759, and resided in Marblehead, 1791. 6. Jonathan, February 20, 1740, married Hannah Saunders, and died September 16, 1811. 7. Benjamin, February 10, 1742, married Sarah Baldwin, and died January 5, 1806. 8. Sarah, February 10, 1742. 9. Mehitable, June 4, 1745. 10. Elizabeth, August 14, 1747. 11. Daniel, August 14, 1747. Daniel died before 1761 and Elizabeth, Mehitable and Sarah were living at that time.

(V) Ephraim, eldest child of Joseph (2) and Abigail (Kittridge) Frost, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, May 13, 1732. He married, December 5, 1754, Mary, daughter of Kendall and Sarah (Kittridge) Patten. Mary Patten was born February 11, 1732, died October 7, 1791. Her husband, Ephraim Frost, died in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, December 10, 1800. The ten children in the order of their birth were: 1. Joseph, June 25, 1756. 2. Molly, July 25, 1757, died January 3, 1808. 3. Joshua, June 24, 1759. 4. Dorcas, June 23, 1761, died young. 5. Dorcas, September 17, 1763, married Amos Saunders, April 21, 1789. 6. Rebecca, April 16, 1766. 7. Ephraim (q. v.), September 25, 1768. 8. Rhoda, March 23, 1771, married Samuel Saunders, December 22, 1796. 9. Abial, May 12, 1773, married Mary Foster, November 28, 1799. 10. Nancy, April 16, 1776.

(VI) Ephraim (2), third son and seventh child of Ephraim (1) and Mary (Patten) Frost, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, September 25, 1768. He married, before 1805, Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (French) Phelps, who was born August 30, 1771. By this marriage five children were born, as follows: 1. Ephraim (q. v.), July 11, 1805. 2. Herman, February 22, 1807, married Sarah ———. 3. Jacob, September 19, 1808. 4. Abner, May 21, 1810, married Eliza Jane Saunders and resided in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1844. 5. Isaac, March 12, 1812. Ephraim Frost, the father of these children, died in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, August 15, 1826, and his widow was still living there in 1843.

(VII) Ephraim (3), eldest child of Ephraim (2) and Ruth (Phelps) Frost, was born

in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, July 11, 1805. He married Rebecca Symms, born in Woburn, and died in Tewksbury, November 10, 1859, aged fifty-four years. The children of Ephraim and Rebecca (Symms) Frost, born in Tewksbury, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, were as follows: 1. Mary Elizabeth, April 27, 1827, died September 8, 1847. 2. Ann Maria, September 6, 1828, married H. A. Marshall and died in Clinton, Massachusetts, in 1866. 3. Jacob Augustus, November 15, 1831, died in Boston. 4. Ephraim Albert (q. v.), April 22, 1833. 5. Sarah, about 1835. 6. Abby Rebecca, May 25, 1837, was living in Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1906. Ephraim Frost, the father of these children, died in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, July 11, 1842.

(VIII) Ephraim Albert, second son and fourth child of Ephraim (3) and Rebecca (Symms) Frost, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, April 22, 1833. He married, about 1855, Eunice M., daughter of Orrin and Thirza (Adams) Jones, of Newport, Vermont. She was born February 7, 1831, and died in Lewiston, Maine, July 17, 1902. They removed to Lewiston, Maine, immediately after their marriage, and their five children were born there, as follows: 1. Charles Sumner (q. v.), May 31, 1856. 2. Frank Lester, July 31, 1858, married (first), September 26, 1888, Helen M. Young, and had child Marion born 1890; (second) April 4, 1900, Carrie Z. Lang, home Lewiston, Maine. 3. Walter Albert, December 19, 1861, married, December 31, 1890, Julia, daughter of Chauncey Seaton, of Chicago, which city they made their home. 4. Woodbury Gilman, January 28, 1868, married, October 2, 1905, Edith Lillian de Graff, of Athens, Pennsylvania, where they reside. 5. Wilfred Percy, February 12, 1875, made his home in Chicago, Illinois. Ephraim Frost, the father, died in Lewiston, March 7, 1897.

(IX) Charles Sumner, eldest child of Ephraim Albert and Eunice M. (Jones) Frost, was born in Lewiston, Maine, May 31, 1856. He was graduated at the Lewiston high school; was a student at an architect's office in Lewiston for three years and took a special course of study in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, followed by three years' practical application of the profession in the office of a Boston architect. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1881, and January 1, 1882, he, with a partner, commenced the practice of architecture in that city. In 1889 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Frost continued to practice alone up to Jan-

uary 1, 1898, when he formed a business connection with Alfred H. Granger and the firm of Frost & Granger came into existence with offices at 806 Temple La Salle and Monroe streets, Chicago, which firm is still in active business in 1909. His skill as an architect is seen in the Chicago Home for the Friendless; George Smith Memorial for St. Luke's Hospital; Union Club House; Calumet Club House; Northern Trust Company, bank building; Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, general office building; Terminal Station building for Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and Terminal Station building for Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Mr. Frost was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Union League Club and of the Cliff Dwellers' Club and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He married, January 7, 1885, Mary, daughter of Marvin and Belle (Barrett) Hughitt, of Chicago, Illinois, and they made their home in Chicago up to May 31, 1897, when they established a suburban home at Lake Forest, Illinois. Children of Charles Sumner and Mary (Hughitt) Frost were born in Chicago and Lake Forest, as follows: 1. Margaret, November 22, 1890. 2. Marvin Hughitt, January 12, 1893. 3. Virginia, Lake Forest, May 14, 1901.

FORBES—FOBES The origin of the name Forbes, like that of most family names, is surrounded in mystery. It is of Scotch origin and has been spelled in the public records of New England Ffarribas, Ferebas, Farrowbush, Fforbus, Forbes, Forbus, Forbush, Furbush, Fforbes, Farabas, Fobes, Farebush, and Fawbush. It is stated in Burke's Heraldry that the surname Forbes was assumed from the lands of Forbes in the county Aberdeen, Scotland, granted by Alexander II (A. D. 1249) to the progenitor of this noble family. John De Forbes, the first upon record, was a man of rank and importance in the reign of King William the Lion (A. D. 1214). Following him was a long line of descendants of whom William Forbes, of Tullickerne, Scotland, wrote in A. D. 1580: "In all ages since our first aryse, we might compair with neighbors, for greater loyalty and valor for pietie (which we think truly ennobles all families); Witness the many bishops and doctors att home and renowned divines abroad. Like as the root has ever done, so the several branches of the house thought it their greatest honour to honour God

in their generations. As to their loyaltie, it was never stained."

(I) John Forbes, immigrant, whose name is often spelled Fobes and Vobes, a native of Scotland, was according to tradition a son of Rev. John Forbes, who was moderator in 1605 at Aberdeen of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland. He came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1636, and early in the same year was a resident of Duxbury, and had land at Powder Point in 1637. He was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater where he settled, and there he died in 1661. He was a member of the Duxbury Military Company under Captain Myles Standish, 1643. He made a nuncupative will before William Brett and Arthur Harris. He married Constant, sister of Experience Mitchell, who survived him, and married (second), 1662, John Briggs, of Providence, Rhode Island. The children of John and Constant were: John, Edward, Mary, Caleb, William, Joshua and Elizabeth.

(II) Deacon Edward, second son of John and Constant (Mitchell) Forbes, was born in Bridgewater, 1651, where he died about 1732. He was a leader among the people of the town, a deacon in the church, a magistrate, representative to the general court in 1702-08-11-15-22, and owner of large landed interests. He married, probably in 1676, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant John and Martha (Hayward) Howard, of Bridgewater. Lieutenant Howard was a prominent colonist, commander of military forces, and many years deputy to the general court. The children of Edward and Elizabeth were: Elizabeth, John, Mary, Bethiah, Hannah, Ephraim, Joshua, Benjamin and William.

(III) Joshua, third son of Deacon Edward and Elizabeth (Howard) Fobes, was born in Bridgewater, in 1689, and died in 1767. He was a lifelong and respected resident of Bridgewater. He served in Captain Jonathan Howard's military company. He married, 1711, Abigail Dunbar, daughter of Peter Dunbar, and they had Bethiah, Hannah, Joshua, Mary, Leah, Betty and Abigail. It may be that Joshua married (second), 1754, Mercy Churchill.

(IV) Joshua (2), third son of Joshua (1) and Abigail (Dunbar) Fobes, was born in 1715. He married, March 29, 1740, Esther Porter, born June 20, 1716, at Abington, Massachusetts, daughter of Nicholas and Bathsheba (Reed) Porter, the latter a daughter of William and Esther (Thompson) Reed, granddaughter of Lieutenant John and Mary

(Cooke) Thompson, and great-granddaughter of Francis Cooke of the "Mayflower," 1620. The children of Joshua and Esther (Porter) Fobes were: Azariah, Daniel, Ruth, Joshua, Caleb, Robert and Solomon.

(V) Deacon Daniel, second son of Joshua (2) and Esther (Porter) Fobes, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 12, 1742, and died in Paris, Maine, in 1814. He moved to Maine with his family, most of whom were grown up, in company with the family of Lazarus Hathaway, and reached Paris, where he settled November 2, 1802. He bought a large farm adjoining Elder Hooper's. In 1806 he was elected a deacon of the First Baptist Church. "He died leaving a good name and the example of a good and faithful life." He married, 1769, Hannah Standish, who was born at Captain's Hill, Duxbury, Massachusetts, April 27, 1746, and died in Paris, Maine, January 10, 1839, daughter of Myles and Mehitable (Robbins) Standish, granddaughter of Myles and Experience (Sherman) Standish, great-granddaughter of Alexander and Sarah (Alden) Standish, and great-great-granddaughter of the famous Captain Myles Standish and of Deputy-Governor John Alden, both of "Mayflower" fame. The children of Deacon Daniel and Hannah were: Azariah, Daniel, Sarah, Amasa, Seth, Hannah, Luin, Beza, Mehitable and Billings.

(VI) Amasa, third son of Deacon Daniel and Hannah (Standish) Fobes, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 21, 1777, and died in Portland, Maine, February 17, 1858. He came with his father's family to Paris, Maine, in 1802, bringing with him his bride of a year, and took an active and leading part in the town's affairs. With his father he moved all their goods in an ox team from Bridgewater to Paris. He was a blacksmith and had a shop at Paris Cape, now South Paris, where he continued until he moved to Allen's Corner, where he continued the same business and where he made a specialty of shoeing oxen. His substantial mansion at Allen's Corner, Deering district, is still standing. He was a man of superior mentality, very active physically and an ardent politician. Many incidents are recalled of his activity and energy; and his advanced thought along religious lines is particularly well remembered. He married, in 1801, Anne Eames, born in Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1772, and died in Portland, September 5, 1862, daughter of Nathaniel and Katherine (Rice) Eames, of Framingham, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Eames Sr., and of Jonathan Rice, both of

whom served in the revolutionary war. For years after the death of her husband she was a beloved member of the family of her son Charles. The children of Amasa and Anne, all born in Paris were: 1. Charles, mentioned below. 2. Horace, born February 18, 1804, was a master painter for the old Portland, Saco & Portsmouth railroad at Portland, when his health failed him and he moved to Boston about 1855. 3. Nancy, August 10, 1806, married Josiah Field, of Portland. 4. Albert Gallatin, January 16, 1809, was cashier of the Westbrook Bank and later private secretary to Hon. Asa W. H. Clapp, who represented the Portland district in congress. He died in early manhood.

(VII) Charles, eldest child of Amasa and Anne (Eames) Fobes, was born in Paris, November 26, 1802, and died in Portland, July 4, 1889. He went to Allen's Corner, Westbrook, with his parents at ten years of age, and when seventeen years of age removed to Portland. In business, social and religious circles he became one of the best-known and most influential citizens in the municipality. In early manhood he served his time as an apprentice to Marcus Quincy, who was engaged in the business of painter and dealer in paints, and soon became his employer's partner, and later sole proprietor of a flourishing business which he conducted with great success and profit till the holocaust of 1866, when his place of business was destroyed. Having acquired a handsome competency he made no attempt to continue in trade, but gave his attention to various other business projects. He was largely interested in the Portland Steam Packet Company, and was at the time of his death the last of the original proprietors. He was a director of this company from 1834 to 1889; president from 1850 to 1868; and treasurer from 1868 to 1874, when he resigned. For more than twenty years he was a director of the Merchants' National Bank and vice-president of the Maine Savings Bank. He was a director of the Portland Railroad Company, a trustee and treasurer of Westbrook Seminary, and a trustee of the Mechanics' Association. He was also president of the Franklin Wharf Company for many years and a member of its board of directors at the time of his death, having resigned the presidency on account of advancing years. Charles Fobes was thoroughly identified with Free Masonry and was alive to all that pertained to its welfare. For more than fifty years he was treasurer of Ancient Landmark Lodge; he was also treasurer of Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Port-

land Council, Royal and Select Masters, Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, the Grand Commandery and the Grand Council. He was a Universalist from childhood, and was a valued and prominent member of the Congress Square Church and did much for the society during his long and faithful connection with it. A beautiful window in the church, the gift of his sons to the memory of an honored father, speaks lovingly of him. Mr. Fobes' home was at No. 55 Chapel street, and is to-day a fine specimen of the dignified and substantial residences of over half a century ago, though the once attractive and well-kept grounds have been sacrificed to the demands of a growing commercial metropolis. Mr. Fobes was an old-school Democrat and was often urged to become a candidate for office, but he had no taste for political office-holding and refused absolutely. He was a most kindly gentleman, and possessing a humorous vein which made his society most charming. In his death Portland lost one of its most prominent and substantial citizens and an honest and chivalrous gentleman of the old school. Charles Fobes married (first), 1832, Louisa Keating, daughter of Walter and Sally Keating, of Portland, by whom he had one daughter, Louisa, who married Jacob Flagg. He married (second) December 25, 1838, Hannah Webster, who was born in 1810, and died March 28, 1880. She was the daughter of Captain Benjamin and Lydia (Soule) Webster, of Yarmouth. Captain Benjamin Webster, the father of the late Captain Benjamin Webster, of Portland, was the son of John Webster, who was born in Cold Kirby, England, September 15, 1749, and came to this country early in life, marrying, in Yarmouth, Patience Winslow, daughter of Dr. Gilbert and Patience (Seabury) Winslow, and a direct descendant of Kenelen Winslow and of Richard Warren of the "Mayflower." Captain Webster's wife, Lydia (Soule) Webster, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, September 24, 1783; married, April 9, 1803, and died April 26, 1811. She was the daughter of Samuel and Eunice (Davis) Soule, and granddaughter of Barnabas and Jane (Bradbury) Soule. The children of Charles and Hannah who grew to maturity are: Charles Scott, George Clinton, Leander Webster and Lamartine Julian.

The Bradbury ancestry appears on another page. (IX) William, youngest child of Captain Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, July 15, 1649, and died December 4, 1678. He married, March 12, 1671, Mrs. Rebecca (Wheel-

wright) Maverick, widow of Samuel Maverick, daughter of the famous founder of Exeter, the Rev. John Wheelwright, A. M., and Mary Hutchinson Wheelwright, who was the daughter of Edward Hutchinson and granddaughter of Hon. John Hutchinson, mayor of Lincoln, England. (X) Jacob, son of William and Rebecca (Wheelwright) (Maverick) Bradbury, was born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, September 1, 1677, and died May 4, 1718. He married, July 26, 1698, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Stockman and Sarah his wife, daughter of the Worshipful Major Robert Pike. (XI) Jane, the youngest child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stockman) Bradbury, was born in 1718, after the death of her father, and married, 1737, Barnabas Soule, of North Yarmouth, Maine, born 1705, and died 1780. (See Fobes VII.)

(VIII) Leander Webster, third son of Charles and Hannah (Webster) Fobes, was born in Portland, August 16, 1843, and educated in the common schools and at Westbrook Seminary. In 1863 he went to Shanghai, China, where for three years he was a "Compradore," or commission merchant, where he dealt in exports from the United States. In 1866 he returned to Portland and soon after became a partner in the firm of Burgess, Fobes & Company, with which he has ever since been identified. As a merchant he has been very successful, and on account of this success he has been offered very advantageous connections with leading enterprises in Portland, some of which he has accepted. He is president of the National Traders' Bank, vice-president of the Maine Savings Bank, a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and president of the Consolidated Electric Light Company. In all of these his keen foresightedness and excellent business ability have helped in a marked degree to insure success and large profits. Mr. Fobes is a man of high character and his name is never connected with anything but square dealing. He is charitable, but his giving is never ostentatious, and he assures himself of the worthiness of the object before making donations. In politics he is a Democrat and influential in the councils of the party. At the age of twenty-one years he was made a Mason in Ancient Landmark Lodge, of Shanghai, China, Free and Accepted Masons, and has since become a member of Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4; Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and

of the Supreme Council of the United States, thirty-third degree.

Leander W. Fobes married, in Freeport, October 23, 1867, E. Adelaide Melcher, who was born in Freeport, March 21, 1846, second daughter of Edward Harding Melcher, a much respected and well-known ship builder of Freeport, and granddaughter of the Hon. Rufus Soule, of Freeport, one of the most eminent shipping merchants and ship builders of Maine in his day, who built during his career eighty-five vessels. He was a gentleman of wealth, and influence, often a representative in the Maine legislature, and a state senator in 1837-38. The Melcher family in Maine were early residents of Brunswick, and for generations were ship builders. The family name, the true spelling of which is claimed to be Melchoir, meaning "the kingly one," or "royal one," is of remote Hebrew origin and indicates a long ancestral line. Through her mother, Harriet Ellen (Soule) Melcher, daughter of Hon. Rufus Soule, Mrs. Fobes is descended from George Soule of the "Mayflower" (see Soule), General Constant Southworth, Deputy-Governor John Alden, Hon. William Collier of Plymouth, the Rev. Robert Jordan of Maine (see Jordan), and other distinguished colonial worthies. The children of Leander W. and E. Adelaide (Melcher) Fobes are Leon M. and H. Marion. Leon M., born March 29, 1869, graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1892, and is now connected with the firm of Burgess, Fobes & Company. He married, August 15, 1894, Anne Prince, daughter of the late Henry H. Burgess, of Portland. They have had two children: Theodore Burgess, and Richard Standish, deceased.

This family is of Scotch-
GETCHELL Irish descent. Two brothers, John and Dennis Getchell, came from England to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and subsequently settled at Vassalborough, Maine. One of these brothers is the ancestor of the family here described. His descendants have been progressive and enterprising citizens. The name is sometimes spelled "Gatchell."

(I) George Getchell, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, married Mercy, daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Taber) Howland. (See Howland, VI.)

(II) Henry Franklin, son of George and Mercy (Howland) Getchell, was born in April, 1813, at Vassalborough, Maine. He married Fannie A. Burr, of Mercer, Maine, who was born in 1817. In 1858 he moved

west with his family, going first to Missouri.

(III) Edwin Franklin, son of Henry Franklin and Fannie A. (Burr) Getchell, was born February 14, 1850, at North Anson, Somerset county, Maine. He came with his parents to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1858, and later they settled at Des Moines, Iowa. He was educated at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. In 1872 he moved to Chicago, and he spent the year of 1873 in a tour of observation and pleasure through Europe. In 1874 he became a member of the firm of H. F. Getchell and Sons, lumber dealers, with headquarters in Chicago. This firm conducted an extensive system of lumber yards in Iowa, chiefly along the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway. In 1877 the entire management of the Chicago branch was placed upon his shoulders by the death of his father. In 1880 he organized the firm of Getchell, Armour & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, the firm comprising himself, his brother Charles H. Getchell, of Des Moines, Iowa, and the late William Armour, of Chicago. In addition to their Chicago yard, they established a branch yard at Fargo, Dakota, during the booming period of the great New Northwest. Upon the expiration of the co-partnership of Getchell, Armour & Company, May 1, 1883, Mr. Getchell embarked in the real estate business, and has since been very successful in that line. He has negotiated many transactions which have been historic because of their magnitude, and his clients include the most prominent capitalists of his city. Mr. Getchell has filled many offices and served on many committees of the Chicago real estate board, and is now its president. He is ex-president of the Sons and Daughters of Maine, and president of the New England Society of Chicago, of which he is a charter member. He served three years on the political action committee of the Union League Club. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and during the pastorate of John Henry Burrows served as elder of the church. Mr. Getchell is a member of the Real Estate Commission of The Sanitary District of Chicago. He was one of the promoters of the merger of the Abstract Companies in Chicago, is also one of the promoters of the Chicago Subway, Arcade & Traction Company, which company now has an ordinance before the city council to construct a system of underground railways for the city, and is one of the chief promoters for the building of a railroad in Alberta, Canada, from the interboundary line of Montana, through Medicine Hat and Edmonton, into

the Peace River valley; a charter for this road has already been secured, and plans for financing and constructing same are in process of negotiation. At the time Mr. L. Z. Leiter negotiated loans on his Chicago real estate for the settlement of his son Joseph's losses in the famous wheat corner, Mr. Getchell and Colonel Luther H. Pierce, of Chicago, were employed by him as his exclusive brokers in the matter; they appraised the various real estate holdings of Mr. Leiter in the business center, and negotiated the sale of the fee to Marshall Field, of the southeast corner of State and Madison streets, which was one of the largest transactions ever made in Chicago by an individual owner to an individual buyer of one piece of property, the consideration being \$2,135,000. Mr. Getchell married Metta May Barney, of Toledo, Ohio, September 8, 1880, which union has been blessed with the birth of three children, two daughters and one son, the latter being deceased at the age of four years. The surviving children are Lucille Getchell Green, born January 18, 1883, Metta Mona Getchell, born June 7, 1896.

Among the early members
HOWLAND of Plymouth Colony were John, Arthur and Henry Howland, and it is supposed they were brothers. John came in the "Mayflower," and the others appeared in the colony soon after, although it has not been ascertained from what place. The name Howland is a very old one in England.

(I) Arthur Howland, progenitor of the family here described, lived a few years in the Plymouth Colony, then became a settler and landholder at Marshfield, Massachusetts. In 1647 he purchased three hundred acres of the land formerly belonging to John Alden and Myles Standish, for which he paid twenty-one pounds sterling, thirteen pounds in money and the remainder in "Corne and Cattle," the ordinary pay of the colony at that time. This land lay on the north side of South river, bounded on the east by Beaver pond, and on the west by a brook. Arthur lived and died on his Marshfield estate, and five generations after him lived and were buried there. He was greatly respected and loved for his good qualities and sterling worth. His house was the headquarters of the persecuted Friends, of which society he was an earnest member. He married Margaret Reed, a widow, and their children were: Arthur, Deborah, Mary, Martha and Elizabeth.

(II) Arthur (2), eldest son of Arthur (1)

and Margaret (Reed) Howland, was born at Marshfield, September 12, 1667. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Thomas and Mary Prence. Their children were: A daughter born 1668, Ebenezer, Thomas, Arthur and Prince.

(III) Thomas, second son of Arthur (2) and Elizabeth (Prence) Howland, was born at Marshfield. The christian name of his first wife was Mary, and they had children as follows: Mercy, Rebecca, Ebenezer, John, Rebecca, Thomas, William and Samuel. His second wife was Deborah ———, and they had children: Hannah and Prince.

(IV) William, fourth son of Thomas and Mary Howland, was born February 2, 1708. His wife's christian name was Mercy, and their children were: Rebecca and William.

(V) William (2), son of William (1) and Mercy Howland, was born February 11, 1742. He married Dorothy Wing, and they had ten children: Thomas, Joseph, Mercy, Daniel, Elizabeth, Phebe, Ebenezer, Mary, Anna and Becca.

(VI) Joseph, second son of William (2) and Dorothy (Wing) Howland, was born September 5, 1765. It is related of him that when a young man he sold his silver knee-buckles and with the proceeds made his way to Kennebec county, Maine. He was one of the early settlers of the town of Vassalborough, and it appears from the Pembroke family record that his sister Phebe, also another sister, went to live with or near him. He was an honored member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) Phebe Taber, by whom he had children as follows: Phebe, Rebecca and Mercy. The last-named married George Getchell. (See Getchell, I.) He married (second) Sarah Purrington, and they had four children: Mary, Ann, William and David.

This is probably one of the earliest names used in England as a surname, and comes, according to some authorities, from the old English and Scotch words *hyne* or *hine*, meaning a tiller of the ground, or a farmer, and later this came to mean the yeomanry. Or, according to others, it may be from the Anglo-Saxon *hind*, the female of the red deer, as the first surnames of England were often taken from some animal, plant, or the like, and the term *hynd* early came to have the meaning courteous or gentle. In the Colonial records this name is spelled in at least nine different ways, as Hinds, Hindes, Hynds, Hynes, Hines, Heines, Hains, Haynes, Heynes.

(I) James Hindes (also spelled in the records Heynes and Haynes), the emigrant, came to this country, probably from England, landed in Salem, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman in 1637, married the next year, and early removed to Southold, Long Island, where he died March, 1652-53. His widow married, June, 1656, Ralph Dayton, of Southold. James Hindes was a cooper by profession, was a member of the Congregational church of Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1637, and the baptism of his eight children is recorded there. His wife's name was Mary, and their children were: John, born August 28, 1639; James, baptized August 2, 1641; Benjamin, August 26, 1643; Mary, February 19, 1646; James, December 27, 1647-48; Jonathan, April 11, 1648; Sarah, April 11, 1649; and Thomas, March 4, 1651.

(II) John, who may have been the eldest son of James and Mary Hindes, and if so was born August 28, 1639, probably in Salem, Massachusetts, died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, March, 1720. He settled in Lancaster May 25, 1710, in that part which later became Bolton, having spent a short time there in 1676, removed to Brookfield, Massachusetts, and in 1710 made his permanent residence in Lancaster. By his first marriage, of which no record can be found, he had a son and probably other children, and on February 9, 1681-82, he married (second), in Lancaster, Mary, widow of James Butler. By his second wife he had children as follows: John, born January 19, 1683; Jacob, 1685; Hannah, Deborah, Enoch, Hopestill and Experience.

(III) Jacob, second son of John and Mary (Butler) Hinds, was born in 1685, probably in Brookfield, Massachusetts, and died at West Boylston, Massachusetts. He was a farmer of Marlboro, Massachusetts, where his name on the public records is spelled Hins, and in 1717 he was one of the Marlboro citizens who settled Shrewsbury. In 1720 he removed with his family to West Boylston, being probably the first white settler in that section. In 1729 he lived on house lot number thirty-three, and was on the muster roll of Captain Asa Whitcomb, in whose company he was a corporal; his will is dated September 24, 1764. He married, December 6, 1716, at Marlboro, Grace, daughter of Joseph and Hester (Pierce) Morse, born June 7, 1694, at Watertown, Massachusetts. Joseph Morse, at the age of twenty-four, embarked in Ipswich, England, in April, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," with William Andrews master, and settled in Watertown, where he was one of the proprietors

and admitted freeman May 6, 1635; he was the eldest son of Joseph and Deborah Morse, who came to America, probably a year or two later than he, and he married Hester, daughter of John and Elizabeth Pierce. Jacob and Grace (Morse) Hinds had eleven children, as follows: Tabitha, born 1718, died an infant; Sarah, 1719, died before 1771; Abigail, 1720, died before 1771; Daniel, June 21, 1722, died June 2, 1740; Joseph, January 20, 1724; Benjamin, July 7, 1725; Mary, August 18, 1726, died before 1771; Tabitha, November 14, 1727, died before 1771; Jason, December 8, 1728; Elizabeth, January 22, 1730; Jacob, January 22, 1731.

(IV) Benjamin, third son of Jacob and Grace (Morse) Hinds, was born July 7, 1725, in Shrewsbury, and died October 29, 1794. He was a farmer of Shrewsbury, but in 1746 he settled in West Boylston. He showed his patriotism by loaning to the Continental congress sixty thousand dollars, part of which was returned in colonial money. He married (first), 1747, in Shrewsbury, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Temple, of Boylston, by whom he had ten children, and she died in middle life. He married (second) Tabitha, daughter of Ephraim Holland, born May 4, 1712, died June 4, 1826, and by her had seven children; his wives were cousins. Children by first wife, born in West Boylston, were as follows: Elizabeth, March 9, 1748; Daniel, April 27, 1749; Jason, February 14, 1750; Abigail, July 14, 1752; Benjamin, August 29, 1754; Abner, October 25, 1756; Nimrod, January 12, 1758; Asher; Martha, September 29, 1760; Tabitha, March 2, 1762. By his second wife he had, born in West Boylston: Jacob, July 21, 1767; Justin, March 28, 1770; Joseph, July 4, 1773; Tabitha, April 14, 1776; Abraham, August 23, 1778; Ephraim, November 7, 1780; Elisha, February 7, 1784.

(V) Asher, sixth son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Temple) Hinds, was born September 11, 1759, at West Boylston, Massachusetts, and died April 19, 1814, in that part of Clinton, Maine, now Benton. He removed to Clinton about 1780, where he was engaged in farming; he represented the town of Winslow, Maine, at the general court of Massachusetts, about 1812, and two of his sons were members of the Maine legislature. He married, September 6, 1788, in Winslow, now Benton, Maine, Rebecca, daughter of Joel and Hannah (Stevens) Crosby, born May 18, 1772, died November 10, 1843, at Benton. Their first four children were born in Albion, the others in Clinton, Maine, and were: Betsey, Octo-





Asher C. Hinds

ber 27, 1789; Asher; Benjamin, January 19, 1794; Martha, January 12, 1796; Ruby, July 5, 1798; Thirza, July 24, 1800; Thomas Jefferson, August 8, 1805; Ulmer, March 15, 1807; Temple, May 6, 1809; Crosby, December 19, 1811; Elvira, September 19, 1813.

(VI) Asher (2), the eldest son of Asher (1) and Rebecca (Crosby) Hinds, was born May 2, 1792, at Albion, Maine, and died April 2, 1860. He served in the war of 1812, and later became a prosperous farmer and merchant of Benton; he was twice elected to the state senate from the Kennebec district, and served in 1829-30. During the administration of Governor Kent, in 1838, he was a member of the executive council, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of directors of the Androscoggin & Kennebec railroad, having been elected to that body nearly every year since its organization. He married (first), in Wrentham, Massachusetts, Susan Slocum Nelson, who had no children, and died November 2, 1825, at the age of twenty-seven years; he married (second), January 25, 1833, at Bath, Maine, Mrs. Lucy Harding (Turner) Lunt, born February 12, 1801, at Bath, and died July 22, 1883. By his second marriage Mr. Hinds had five children: Amos Lunt, born November 12, 1833; Albert Dwelley; Susan Ann, November 15, 1837; Asher Crosby, January 7, 1840; Roswell Sisson, April 27, 1844.

(VII) Albert Dwelley, second son of Asher (2) and Lucy H. (Turner) (Lunt) Hinds, was born November 3, 1835, at Clinton, Maine, and died June 20, 1873, at Benton, Maine. After receiving his education at the Waterville College, he became a successful farmer, residing at Benton, and during the civil war he was elected a member of the Maine legislature. He married, December 26, 1861, at Waterville, Maine, Charlotte, daughter of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Piper) Flagg, born August 5, 1839, at Benton, and died there November 3, 1874; they became the parents of two children: Asher Crosby, given further mention below, and Elizabeth Charlotte, born March 9, 1865, married John Reed, a civil engineer.

(VIII) Asher Crosby, only son of Albert Dwelley and Charlotte (Flagg) Hinds, was born February 6, 1863, at Benton, Maine, and after attending the public schools of his native town he entered Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine, graduating in 1879, after which he entered Colby College, graduated with degree Bachelor of Arts in 1883, and in 1905 received from that institution the degree

of Doctor of Laws. After his graduation from college he became engaged on the newspaper staff of the *Daily Portland* (Maine) *Advertiser*, after two years changing to the *Daily Portland Press*, for which paper he continued to work until 1903. In 1890 he became clerk to the speaker (Reed) in the fifty-first congress, and remained in that position till 1901, when he spent four years in newspaper work at Portland, Maine. In 1905 he became clerk at the speaker's table in the house of representatives, and with the last three speakers of the house has continued as parliamentary clerk. For the last twelve years Mr. Hinds has been the parliamentarian of the Republican national conventions, and is considered an authority on parliamentary law. He is author, editor and compiler of a work entitled "Constitutional Digest and Manual of the United States House of Representatives," published annually by the United States government, and has recently completed Hind's "Precedents of the House of Representatives," in eight volumes. For the past five years he has been a trustee of Colby College; he is a member of the Maine Historical Society, and of the American Political Science Association. In his editorial and literary work Mr. Hinds has made his productions finished and authentic. September 3, 1891, he married Harriett Louise, daughter of Rev. Aaron Estey, a Baptist clergyman, and his wife Louise (Watson) Estey. They have had two children: Albert Estey, born June 12, 1892, died April 13, 1893, and Asher Estey, born May 17, 1894. Mr. Hinds is a resident of Portland.

The name of Knight is very KNIGHT early found in the New England records, has been conspicuously identified with the early settlements in Massachusetts and Maine, and its representatives are still contributing a share toward the worthy development of the last named commonwealth.

(I) John (2), son of John Knight, a cooper by trade, was at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1653. He was probably born in England. He was married April 25, 1654, in Charlestown, to Ruhamah Johnson, and they were the parents of Ruhamah (died young), Elizabeth, John, Ruhamah and Abigail. He was admitted to the church in Charlestown in 1667. In a record appearing in 1677 the name of his wife was given as Mary. He was married (third) June 22, 1668, to Mary Bridge, who died October, 1678, and he was married (fourth) December 19 of that year to Widow

Mary Clemence, who died July 12, 1682. He died in 1714.

(II) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Ruhamah (Johnson) Knight, was born November 4, 1657, in Charlestown, and resided in Beverly, Massachusetts, where the births of several of his children are recorded, the mother's name being given as Elizabeth. They included John and Joseph.

(III) John (4), son of John (3) and Elizabeth Knight, was born June 11, 1682, in Beverly, and died August 8, 1744, in that town. In the records of his children's births the name of the mother is given as "Liddeah" and the children recorded in Beverly are Benjamin, John Lidiah and Joseph.

(IV) Joseph, son of John (4) and Liddeah Knight, was born December 10, 1711, in Beverly, Massachusetts, and was baptized as an adult in Manchester, September 22, 1734. Soon after this he removed to Windham, Maine, and was there captured by Indians in 1747, but was subsequently released. He was again captured the following year but escaped from his captors and warned the residents of North Yarmouth in time to enable them to escape from the savage raiders. He died in 1797. He married Phoebe Libby, who was probably a daughter of John and Mary Miller Libby, natives respectively of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Scarborough, Maine. Children: Lydia, Phoebe, Nathaniel, Daniel, Joseph (died young), Nabby, Joseph, Samuel, Morris, Winthrop and Benjamin.

(V) Nathaniel, eldest son of Joseph and Phoebe (Libby) Knight, was born 1765 in Gorham, Maine, resided for a time in Westbrook, where he was a merchant, and settled in Lincolnville, Maine.

(VI) Nathan, son of Nathaniel Knight, was born in 1790, in Lincolnville, and died at Hallowell, Maine, in 1871. He had a common school education, and when a young man was a teamster. He established a general store in Lincolnville and became a successful and substantial citizen. He was prominent in public affairs, a selectman for twenty-two years and for two years representative to the legislature. He was a member of the Hallowell Baptist Church. He married Lucy, born in Lincolnville, 1796, daughter of Samuel Dean. They had a son and a daughter: Austin Dean and Mary F. The latter married Captain E. Perry and resides in Hallowell, Maine.

(VII) Austin Dean, only son of Nathan and Lucy (Dean) Knight, was born March 21, 1823, in Lincolnville. He began his education in the district school of Lincolnville, and

graduated from the high school of that town, but subsequently attended a private school, after which he took a two years' course of private instruction, being one of a class of thirteen boys placed under the tutorship of Rev. Edward Freeman, of Camden. These pupils were taken through a course of study so thorough that they were fitted to enter Waterville College two years in advance. Instead of entering college, however, young Knight began the reading of law and prepared for a professional career. About this time the activities of the trade made the mercantile outlook more promising than that of the legal profession, and feeling that his general and special education were good business capital, he abandoned the law and became a merchant. Ship supplies were his specialty and to mercantile occupation he added that of shipbuilding. Quick lime was then shipped in vessels to many southern states and Mr. Knight became a large jobber in this article of commerce. His first vessel sailed in 1849 for New Orleans, and after discharging her cargo was chartered to carry passengers to San Francisco, but the passengers proved to be Cuban revolutionists and the vessel was captured by a Spanish man-of-war and was converted into a man-of-war. The claim of the owners for \$19,000 was never collected from Spain. For more than fifteen years he was profitably and honorably employed in this way and then disposed of his enterprise in Lincolnville and removed to Hallowell, in 1858. There he purchased a small farm and settled down to a period of rest from mercantile risks and activities, but his active organization and habits of work demanded occupation and he discovered that the conditions were favorable for a National bank at Hallowell. Among his friends who entertained the same view was John Graves, and their movements forthwith resulted in the organization of the American National Bank. Mr. Knight was elected its first president and served from 1864 to 1871; from the last year until 1888 he was cashier, with the exception of a few months, and he became well known as an expert judge of money. Although nominally retired, he still retains his positions as president and director of the bank, whose interests have always been the subject of his special care and whose success and prosperity are largely results of his wise counsels. In 1876 he was elected judge of the municipal court of Hallowell, and his re-election, covering a period of twelve years, attests the public approval of the impartial manner in which he held the scales of jus-

tice and administered the duties of this difficult, often thankless, but always important, judicial position. Judge Knight also served the city eleven years in its legislation councils, generally as alderman. For over sixty years he has been active and zealous in the ranks of Free Masonry, with an extended reputation for knowledge and experience in its work and devotion to its beneficent teachings and professions. He was made a Master Mason in Camden Lodge in 1848 and since that time, by repeated and regular promotion, he has ascended the fascinating scale of ancient and mystic rites to the thirty-second degree, the highest honor but one. He is a past master of King David's Lodge of Lincolnville, and is now affiliated with Hallowell Lodge. He is past high priest of Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and has conferred the Royal Arch degree on more candidates than any other man in the state. He is a member of Hallowell Council, Royal and Select Masons, of which he was treasurer for many years. For a period of forty-seven years he has been a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, four years commander, a longer term than any other, and is affiliated with Maine Consistory, thirty-second degree. He has been a representative in the Grand Lodge since 1874. He belongs to the numerous and honorable order of Odd Fellows, and has been identified with the temperance movement almost from boyhood, joining the Sons of Temperance in 1846. His influence along this line has been extended in a quiet way for a very long period and with good effect upon the morals of his home state. Judge Knight has been an extensive traveler; with characteristic good sense, he first became familiar with his own country, visiting every state but two, making prolonged stops in Colorado, California and New Mexico. Besides a thorough knowledge of the Canadas he has traveled leisurely through England, Ireland and Scotland and extensively through seven nations of the European continent, Austria being the most easterly of these. Politically he was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, to whose interests he has since been devoted. His successful and honorable career has been marked by high aims, intelligent mind and strict integrity. He was married November 20, 1851, by Rev. John G. Adams, to Julia Augusta, daughter of Henry and Susan Crehore, of Malden, Massachusetts, who was born November 9, 1828, in Malden, and died December —, 1904, in Hallowell.

The name of Lewis, sometimes LEWIS spelled Lewes, has had many distinguished representatives in this country. The family is numerous and ancient, both north and south. Robert Lewis, of Bradmockshire, Wales, emigrated to Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1640. He had a large grant of land from the crown, and from him have sprung different families of Lewises all over the country. Samuel Gilford Lewis was a major on General Washington's staff, and distinguished himself at the battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania. His descendants lived at Washington, D. C., and at St. Louis, where they were known as editors, judges and surgeons. George Lewis, of Plymouth, afterwards at Scituate, Massachusetts, where he joined the church September 20, 1635, came from East Greenwich in Kent before 1633. Edmund Lewis, of Lynn, Massachusetts, was first at Watertown, and came over from England in 1634. John Lewis settled at Westerly, Rhode Island, as early as 1660. Dr. William Jerauld Lewis, president of the American Society of Microscopists, is descended from the Connecticut and Rhode Island families. In 1834 thirteen of the Lewis name had been graduated from Harvard, and thirty-four from other New England colleges.

(I) John Lewis was an inhabitant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634, when he is first found of record. He was admitted to the church there July 10, 1644, and soon after removed to Malden where he was one of the first settlers in 1635-36. He had four acres of planting land and a ten acre lot on the Mystic side in 1637. In all he was the owner of six parcels of land. He must have been a man of some means. The name of his first wife was Marguerite, who was admitted to the church in Charlestown, July 7, 1638. She died April 10, 1649. He married (second), April 10, 1650, at Malden, Mary Browne, daughter of Abraham Browne, of Watertown. Children: John, Joseph and Mary, twins, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abraham, Jonathan, Mary, Hannah, Isaac and Trial. He died September 16, 1657, at Malden.

(II) Isaac, son (probably the only one) of John and Mary (Browne) Lewis, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, about 1655. He married Mary Davis, and their children were: Mary, Isaac (2), mentioned below, Joseph, John and Abraham.

(III) Isaac (2), eldest son of Isaac (1) and Mary (Davis) Lewis, was born about 1680, probably at Malden, Massachusetts. He lived

at Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea. He married Hannah Hallett; children: Isaac, John, Hannah, William, Abijah, whose sketch follows, Mary, Nathan, of Boston, and Joseph. Nathan Lewis, who married Mary Newhall, was the grandfather of Alonzo Lewis, the historian of Lynn, Massachusetts.

(IV) Abijah, the fourth son of Isaac (2) and Hannah (Hallett) Lewis, was born probably at Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1725, and died at seventy-two years of age in the town of Buxton, Maine. Early during his married life he moved from Lynn to the Saco valley township called Narragansett Number 1, and settled near the Gorham line. His wife's name was Rebecca; she died at seventy-four years of age; children, the first three of whom were probably born before they moved to Maine: 1. Abijah, born in 1756, married Betsey Eldridge, of Buxton. 2. Thomas, married Sally Boston, of York. 3. Elizabeth, married, November 30, 1780, Henry Flood, of Buxton. 4. Ebenezer, baptized in Buxton, April 10, 1777, married Lydia Thompson, of that town. 5. Samuel, whose sketch follows. 6. Sarah, 1776, married Benjamin Newcomb, of Buxton. 7. Rebecca, August 29, 1779, married Elisha Newcomb, of Buxton. 8. Miriam, married Adam Cochran, of Newcastle, Maine, April 9, 1781. 9. Ann, married Winthrop Eldridge, May 7, 1789. 10. Jane, married Aaron Eldridge, May 6, 1794. Of the four sons of this family, Abijah, the eldest, served in the revolution in the company of Captain Hart Lewis, of Gorham, who was probably a relative. The other three sons, Thomas, Ebenezer and Samuel, all became preachers of the Free Will Baptist denomination. Thomas Lewis lived at Bonny Eagle village in Hollis, and later moved to Clinton, Maine. Ridlon, in his "Saco Valley Settlements and Families," thus speaks of Ebenezer Lewis: "He was a primitive preacher who rode horseback to many of the early plantations in York county to sow gospel seed. He possessed a charming voice, and could sing the old 'pennyroyal' hymns with great power. His advantages for education were limited, but his natural ability as a public speaker was good and his memory something phenomenal. He lived to the great age of ninety-eight. During his last days his mind became weak. He never forgot to pray, but sometimes prayed in his family a second time in consequence of having forgotten that he had prayed. His failings certainly 'leaned to virtue's side.'"

(V) Samuel, fourth son of Abijah and Rebecca Lewis, was baptized at Buxton, Maine,

April 10, 1777, and probably died at Springfield, that state, September 4, 1850. He moved from his native town to Harrison, and settled in the south part of that town on the Pond road, where six children were born. He became a Free Will Baptist preacher, and afterwards moved to Springfield, Maine. On December 4, 1800, Samuel Lewis married Phebe, daughter of General Irish, of Gorham, Maine. She died March 23, 1865, at eighty-one years of age. Children: 1. William, born July 7, 1801, married Abigail Newcomb. 2. Almon, June 6, 1803, married Lucy Harmon. 3. Hannah P., October 30, 1804, married Levi Watson. 4. Mary, October 11, 1806, married Abial Scribner. 5. Ebenezer, May 7, 1808. 6. Melcher, November 26, 1810. 7. Susan N., born 1812. 8. Samuel, born 1815. 9. Francis Dana, whose sketch follows. 10. Clement P., born 1820. 11. Sybil A., born 1824. 12. John D., born 1828. All deceased except Sybil A..

(VI) Francis Dana, son of Rev. Samuel and Phebe (Irish) Lewis, was born at Harrison, Maine, in 1818, and died at Springfield, that state. In early life he moved with his people to Springfield, which became his permanent home. He was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. About 1838 Francis Dana married Mary, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca (Johnson) Hanscom, of Springfield. Children: 1. Andrew Jackson, born March 12, 1840, now living at Caribou, Maine. 2. Henry B., August 13, 1843, of Springfield. 3. Adaline, May 28, 1847, married Henry Clark; she is now deceased. 4. Nora, November 29, 1851, married James P. Coffin, of Springfield. 5. Nina, born 1854, died in childhood. 6. C. J., whose sketch follows. 7. Susie, born 1861, married W. S. Pillsbury, of Waterville, Maine.

(VII) C. J., son of Francis Dana and Mary (Hanscom) Lewis, was born at Springfield, Maine, April 16, 1858. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and farmed there till 1883, when he moved to Caribou, and continued in farming till 1905. In the latter year he helped to organize the corporation of Hines and Smith, dealers in farm implements and hardware, of which firm he is now the secretary. Mr. Lewis is a Republican in politics, and has served as selectman on several occasions, and once as chairman of the board. He has been a member of the school committee, and also superintendent of schools. He is a Mason, belonging to Caribou Lodge, No. 170, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and he is also a member of Caribou Lodge, No. 138, Patrons of Husbandry. On Sep-

tember 4, 1880, C. J. Lewis married Alice M., daughter of E. M. and Martha Flanders, of Carroll, Maine. Children: 1. Susie E., born October 24, 1881, married D. S. Teague, of Caribou. 2. Lillian, May 28, 1883, married Charles F. Roberts, of Caribou. 3. Silas E., October 19, 1884, died September 27, 1899. 4. Jennie A., May 21, 1886, married Grover M. Hardison, of Caribou. 5. Nina E., December 10, 1894.

The surnames Doggett and DAGGETT Daggett are apparently interchangeable, and may all be traced to the Doggett family of England. The patronymic is very ancient, and as no *de* has been found prefixed to it, it is probably not derived from the name of a place. There are many theories in regard to its origin, however many theories in regard to its origin. Lower, in his "Dictionary of Names," London, 1860, says: "Doggett is an old London name probably corrupted from Dowgate, one of the Roman gateways of the city." Robert Ferguson in his "Teutonic Name System," London, 1864, says: "I think it belongs to the roots of Anglo-Saxon *dugan*, to be of use or value." Various other origins have been suggested, but perhaps none is more credible than the obvious one, that Doggett is derived from man's most faithful friend in the brute creation. This supposition is strengthened by a glance at the coats-of-arms. Of the eleven heraldic devices borne by different branches of the Doggett and Daggett families, all but three have dogs prominently displayed. Four of these emblems have two greyhounds combatant; another has two greyhounds in full course. Two of them have three talbots' heads on a bend sable; and another has for a crest a demi-talbot, sable-collared. A talbot is a large hunting-dog, a kind of hound with thick, hanging ears.

(1) John Doggett, also spelled Doget and Doged, was born in England, and died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, between May 17 and 26, 1673. Of his early life we have no positive knowledge, though it is possible he may have been John Doggett, of Boxford, baptized November 4, 1602, of whom the parish records give no further information. The first we really know of the American pioneer is that he joined the "Great Emigration," and came to New England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Seventeen emigrant ships left England in that year, of which fourteen sailed before the first of June. Four of these ships, the "Arbella," the "Jewell," the "Ambrose" and

the "Talbot," sailed from the Isle of Wight on April 8, bringing the governor and others who afterwards held prominent places in the early history of the Colony. Antiquarians agree that John Doggett came in the same fleet with Winthrop, arriving in Salem sometime between June 12 and July 2, 1630, according to which of the four vessels brought him to New England. Many of the newcomers were not pleased with the location at Salem and removed to Charlestown. Soon afterward, a large number of them with Sir Richard Saltonstall as their leader, moved four miles up the Charles river and began a settlement afterwards known as Watertown. John Doggett was one of these, and he had a lot next to the "homestall" of Sir Richard, which was in that strip of territory annexed to Cambridge in 1754. On May 18, 1631, John Doggett took the freeman's oath, which shows that he must have been a member of Rev. George Phillips' church. This, the first church of Watertown, was organized July 28, 1630, and ranks in age next to that of Salem, the oldest in Massachusetts bay. John Doggett gradually increased his landed possessions in Watertown, but he did not remain a resident of that place more than thirteen or fourteen years. Soon after 1643 we find him among the earliest settlers of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, which then included Seekonk, Pawtucket and a considerable portion of the adjoining country in Rhode Island. It is possible that John Doggett was drawn here by the fishing, but he had another motive for seeking the neighborhood. On March 16, 1641, John Doggett and several others received from the Thomas Mayhews, father and son, a grant of land on Martha's Vineyard, which afterwards became the site of Edgarton. Doggett moved to the latter place about 1650. Although in Rehoboth but a short time Doggett's name appears frequently upon the records. He was made a fence viewer in 1646, and with several others was given leave to set up a "weier" upon the cove before William Devill's house and also one upon Pawtucket river. The latter agreement specified that the men should sell their alewives at two shillings a thousand, and their other fish at reasonable rates. In 1648 John Doggett was chosen one of the two deputies for the town of Rehoboth; and that same year he was appointed surveyor of the highways and also exciseman. On March 29, 1651, John Doggett was chosen corporal at Edgarton on Martha's Vineyard, which indicates that he had previously moved there. In 1652, in company with the elder Mr. Mayhew, he was di-

rected to lay out all the highways belonging to the town. After John Doggett's second marriage to a widow in Plymouth, Massachusetts, which occurred six years before his death, it is probable that he spent most of his time there, because he is mentioned on the list of freemen, and his will is dated in that town, May 17, 1673.

John Doggett's first wife lived in England, but her maiden name is unknown. It is probable that she and their eldest child came with him to New England. The children of whom we have record are: 1. John, born in England, about 1626. 2. Thomas, whose sketch follows. 3. Joseph, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1634. 4. Elizabeth, Watertown, about 1638, married Jeremiah Whitton. 5. Hepzibah, Watertown, about 1643. John Doggett's second wife was Mrs. Bathsheba Pratt, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, to whom he was married August 29, 1667. There were no children by this marriage. John Doggett's will disposes of considerable real estate, and says that the farm has already been divided betwixt his three sons. The first paragraph of the document is worth quoting for its quaint details: "I, John Doggett, finding the symptoms of Death upon me do make this my last will and testament hereby Revoking all former wills. I give to my Beloved wife all my household goods and all my wearing clothes and all my debts in any part of Plymouth Colonies: also I give her one ox at Sacconesit in the hands of William Week Jr: also I give my said wife that five pounds in goods which I was to receive of John Edy as part of pay for the two oxen of mine he sold for 10 pounds: also I give her the hide and Tallow of an ox that is at the Vineyard to be sent to Boston, and the four quarters of the ox I give equally to my sons and daughters at the Vineyard."

(II) Thomas, second son of John Doggett, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1630, and died, probably at Edgartown, Massachusetts, between March 18 and September 15, 1691. In later years he spelled his name Daggett. Thomas Doggett probably moved to Edgartown on the Island of Martha's Vineyard about the time that his father took possession of his property there, which was in the neighborhood of 1650. On November 11, 1652, Thomas Doggett and William Weeks are voted whale cutters for the year. The Plymouth Records, under date of August 3, 1670, say: "Thomas Doged was clarke to the court at the Vineyard." At one time he is said to have been magistrate of the island,

which is quite probable, as he married the eldest daughter of Governor Mayhew, who was the most influential man in that region. The Mayhew family held themselves in considerable estimation, and on June 20, 1679, John Daggett promises whatever Thomas Mayhew shall give to his daughter Hannah (his wife), she shall be at liberty to dispose of as she likes. The Dukes and Bristol county deeds contain many transfers of land made both by Thomas and Hannah Daggett. There are no records to show the exact date of Thomas Daggett's death, and he left no will. About 1657 Thomas Doggett or Daggett married Hannah, eldest daughter of Governor Thomas and Jane Mayhew, of Edgartown, Massachusetts. She was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, April 15, 1635, and died at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, in 1722. Six children are recorded: 1. Thomas (2), whose sketch follows. 2. Samuel, born about 1660. 3. John, about 1662. 4. Joshua, about 1664. 5. Israel, about 1672. 6. Mercy. All of these children were born at Edgartown, Massachusetts. Between September 12, 1695, and 1705, Mrs. Daggett married Captain Samuel Smith, of Edgartown, for her second husband.

(III) Captain Thomas (2), eldest child of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Mayhew) Daggett, was born at Edgartown, Massachusetts, about 1658, and died there August 23, 1726. He moved to Bristol about 1685, and among the list of families recorded as belonging to the "Church of Christ in Bristol," February 11, 1688-89, is Thomas Daggett, his wife, two children and two servants. Among the many transfers of land to which he was one of the parties, he is mentioned as Lieutenant Daggett until 1697, and then as Captain Daggett, beginning with a deed in 1705. The following item from the diary of Rev. William Homes, of Chilmark, is of interest: "Aug 28, 1726, On Thursday night last Capt. Thomas Daggett of oldtown (Edgartown) departed this life. He has been ill several weeks. He was a peaceable man and well inclined, and of good understanding." The will of Captain Daggett is dated July 8, 1726, only a few weeks before his death. The inventory is recorded May 12, 1727, and shows real estate valued at thirteen hundred and ninety-three pounds, a handsome property for those times. About 1685 Captain Thomas (2) Daggett married Elizabeth Hawes, who died at Edgartown, Massachusetts, between December 25, 1735, and February 15, 1733. Children: 1. Samuel, whose sketch follows. 2. Hannah, baptized Bristol, Rhode Island, July 22, 1688. 3.

Timothy, born Edgartown, Massachusetts, about 1690. 4. Elizabeth, born Edgartown, about 1690, married John Butler (2). 5. Benjamin, about 1691. 6. Thomas, about 1692. 7. Thankful. 8. Mary, August 8, 1698. 9. Jemima. 10. Desire.

(IV) Samuel, eldest child of Captain Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Hawes) Daggett, was baptized at Bristol, now in Rhode Island, July 22, 1688, and died before 1726. He married when scarcely seventeen, and probably made his home in Tisbury. His wife was Mary (Pease) Daggett, daughter of Sergeant Thomas and Bathsheba Pease, of Edgartown, and the marriage took place July 11, 1705. Children: 1. Samuel, born at Edgartown about 1706. 2. Seth, whose sketch follows. 3. Solomon. 4. Sylvanus. 5. Love, married Rev. John Lischer. 6. Elizabeth.

(V) Seth, second son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Pease) Daggett, was born February 5, 1713, and died at Tisbury, Massachusetts, April 14, 1779. He is said to have lived at Tashmoo Lake. Ten transfers of land were made in his name, and in these documents he is called "carpenter" and "housewright" of Tisbury. On December 23, 1734, Seth Daggett was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Abner and Jean (Cottle) West, who was born July 18, 1720, and died on her eighty-seventh birthday. Abner West, Mrs. Daggett's father, was the son of Thomas West, and grandson of Francis West, who settled in Virginia in 1607. The latter was rear admiral in the British navy under the title of Sir Francis. His son Thomas came from Plymouth to Martha's Vineyard in 1675, and settled in Chilmark. To Seth and Elizabeth (West) Daggett were born ten children: 1. William. 2 and 3. Peter and Samuel P. (twins), May 4, 1738. 4. Samuel, whose sketch follows. 5. Nathan. 6. Seth, born in 1755, died in 1761. 7. Silas, May 14, 1757. 8. Mary, baptized in 1760. 9. West, baptized in 1764, died "from a fall at sea," 1779. 10. Jane, baptized in 1765.

(VI) Captain Samuel (2), fourth son of Seth and Elizabeth (West) Daggett, was born at Tisbury, Massachusetts, May 9, 1745, and died at New Vineyard, Maine, May 30, 1835. In 1794 Captain Daggett, accompanied by his only child, Samuel (3), moved from Martha's Vineyard to the district of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, and settled in what was afterwards New Vineyard, now a part of Industry. He is spoken of as a man of some property, careful and methodical in business transactions, precise in his use of language,

and a moral, upright man. In 1781 he was in command of the ship "Mars," six guns, twenty men. About 1763 Captain Samuel (2) Daggett married at Tisbury, Massachusetts, Sarah Butler, born August 23, 1744. She was buried in the old Granary burying-ground at Boston, and the inscription on her stone reads: "In memory of Mrs Sarah Daggett the amiable consort of Capt Samuel Daggett died March 27, 1789 aged 44 years 7 mos & 4 days. A kind companion & tender parent.

In life the ways of truth she trod
And now we trust she lives with God."

Captain Samuel (2) and Sarah (Butler) Daggett had one child, Samuel (3), mentioned in the next paragraph. Captain Daggett married for his second wife, at Holmes Hole, Massachusetts, Abigail, daughter of Elijah and Jedidah (Chase) Daggett, who was born in 1766, and died at Farmington, Maine, September 30, 1846.

(VII) Captain Samuel (3), only child of Captain Samuel (2) and Sarah (Butler) Daggett, was born at Tisbury, Massachusetts, July 11, 1764, and died in that place, September 23, 1860. At the age of thirty, Captain Samuel (3) Daggett went to New Vineyard, now a part of Industry, Maine, and settled there in company with his father. Fourteen years afterward he returned to Martha's Vineyard, and resumed his former occupation of pilot at Holmes Hole. He saw some revolutionary service, and was chairman of the board of selectmen in New Vineyard in 1803. In his ninety-sixth year Captain Daggett composed the following:

"Universalist Creed.

Upright in heart, in all our dealings just,
In God's free grace we put our only trust;
And in his boundless, universal love,
We place our hope of Heaven and bliss above;
And when life's scene is drawing to a close,
Calmly we sink into our last repose;
And as in Adam death o'er all doth reign
Even so in Christ shall all be raised again."

On October 3, 1790, Captain Samuel (3) Daggett married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Tobey) Daggett, who was born at Tisbury, Massachusetts, June 16, 1773, and died at Holmes Hole, Massachusetts, September 23, 1832. Nine children were born of this marriage, seven of them at New Vineyard, Maine, and the eldest and youngest at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Sarah, December 29, 1791. 2. Isaac, August 5, 1794. 3. Rebecca, November 25, 1796. 4. Samuel (4), whose sketch follows. 5. Abigail, November 16, 1802, died October 27, 1827. 6. Mary Merry, May 7, 1805, died January 28, 1821. 7. John Tobey, September

29, 1807. 8. Bradford Brush, April 15, 1812, lost on a whaling vessel. 9. Amanda Malvina, August 4, 1815.

(VIII) Samuel (4), second son of Captain Samuel (3) and Rebecca (Daggett) Daggett, was born at New Vineyard, Maine, December 24, 1798, and died at Farmington, Maine, June 10, 1859. He carried on a large farm, was high sheriff of Franklin county from 1842 to 1846, and was also a colonel in the militia. In his later years he moved to Farmington Falls. Colonel Samuel (4) Daggett married at New Vineyard, Maine, Julia, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Le Pallister) Jones, who was born at Farmington, Maine, June 1, 1807, and died at Evansville, Illinois, July 17, 1887. Children: 1. Bradford, born August 9, 1825, died July 15, 1841. 2. John Barnard, May 17, 1827. 3. Mary Jones, December 26, 1830, died February 9, 1841. 4. Emily Jones, January 10, 1837. 5. Charles Boardman, August 31, 1842, served in the civil war, and was first sergeant of Company L, Second Maine Cavalry; he died at Chicago, Illinois, November 6, 1875. 6. Orrin, whose sketch follows. After the death of Colonel Samuel (4) Daggett his widow subsequently married Rev. George Webber.

(IX) Orrin, son of Colonel Samuel (4) and Julia (Jones) Daggett, was born at New Vineyard, Maine, died at Presque Isle, Maine, in 1901. In early life he was a farmer at New Vineyard and Industry; later he moved to Farmington, and subsequently to New Sharon. In 1864 he went to Kent's Hill, where he held the position of steward in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College. In 1871 he went to Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he was steward of Wesleyan Academy. In 1889 he moved to Presque Isle where he lived till his death. During his residence in Maine he was selectman and assessor, sheriff of the county for four years, and member of the state legislature. Mr. Daggett was a man of upright character, and a member of the Methodist church. On February 23, 1839, Orrin Daggett was united in marriage, at New Vineyard, Maine, to Mary Perkins, daughter of Levi H. and Bethia (Dunbar) Perkins, who was born at North Anson, Maine, January 11, 1820. Levi Perkins was a prominent attorney of New Vineyard, Maine. Children: 1. Levi Hooper, born at Industry, Maine, February 21, 1840, now living at Somerville, Massachusetts. 2. Fidelia W., New Vineyard, Maine, September 8, 1843, died at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, October 18, 1872. 3. Samuel, Industry, Maine, May 29,

1846, now living at Oakland, that state. 4. Emma A., New Sharon, Maine, April 23, 1854, died at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, May 4, 1877. 5. Charles F., whose sketch follows.

(X) Charles Fremont, third and youngest son of Orrin and Mary (Perkins) Daggett, was born at New Sharon, Maine, September 9, 1856. He was educated in the local schools at Kent's Hill, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, graduating from the latter institution in 1878. He then went to New York, and studied law in the offices of Nelson & Nelson, and afterwards in the offices of Powers & Powers, of Houlton, Maine. Mr. Daggett was admitted to the bar in 1878, and for two years practiced his profession at Fort Fairfield, Maine, removing in 1880 to Presque Isle, which he has made his permanent home. He is a Republican in politics, and held the position of county attorney from 1890 to 1895. Mr. Daggett served as a member of Governor Henry B. Cleave's executive council for one term, 1895-96; also as a member of Governor W. T. Cobb's council for one term, 1907-08, and is at present (1909) a member of Governor B. M. Fernald's executive council. For the last fifteen years Mr. Daggett has been president of the Presque Isle National Bank, a position he still holds; and he is trustee and treasurer of the Unitarian church. On February 10, 1881, Charles Fremont Daggett married Alifair Dyer, daughter of John F. and Augusta (Stowers) Dyer, of Presque Isle, Maine. They have one child, Helen A., born at Presque Isle, November 13, 1883.

The Hurds of New England are quite numerous, and trace their lineage in America to an early date in the Colonial period. Bearers of the name were pioneer settlers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine.

(I) John Hurd, immigrant ancestor, located at what is now Dover, New Hampshire, in 1636. Four years later the people of Dover met to establish a formal government, and the document known as the "Combination for Government" was signed by forty-two men, among whom was John Hurd. In the same year there was a grant of six acres of land in Cocheco to John Hurd; February 26, 1656, there was a grant of forty acres to John Hurd; in 1661 he with two others was chosen surveyors at a town meeting; the year following he was chosen constable for Cocheco, and in 1665 he was chosen as a grand juror. He was evidently a man of much importance and

possessed of sound judgment, as he was frequently chosen to settle disputes, his counsel being always relied upon. Traditional history says that he built a block house at Dover as a matter of protection against the hostile Indians. He married, about 1642, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Hull, of York, Maine, and among their children was a son Benjamin, see forward, and possibly a son John, as the father was often mentioned as John Hurd, Sr., indicating that he had a son by that name.

(II) Benjamin, son of John and Elizabeth (Hull) Hurd, was a native of Dover, New Hampshire. He was an early settler in North Berwick, York county, Maine. He married a Miss Andrews, and among their children was a son Benjamin.

(III) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) Hurd, born in North Berwick, Maine, November 4, 1777, died there June 8, 1858. He married Joanna Chadbourne, a native of North Berwick, born August 15, 1782, died October 15, 1842. They were the parents of eight children: Rufus, Mary, Olive, Sarah, Isaiah, see forward; Frances, Phebe, Benjamin.

(IV) Isaiah, fifth child of Benjamin (2) and Joanna (Chadbourne) Hurd, was born in North Berwick, Maine, in 1810. Adopting agriculture as a means of livelihood, he conducted general farming upon practical lines, thus realizing prosperous results, and he also dealt in livestock. In his earlier years he was a Whig, and later acted with the Free Soil party. He married Mary Smith, born in North Berwick, 1811, daughter of Moses and Susanna (Brackett) Smith. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom, Miranda E., Mrs. Olivia S. Abbott and Belle M., are no longer living. The survivors are: Moses S., Mrs. Olive M. Hutchings, Daniel A., Mrs. Mary C. Johnson and Mrs. Rowena F. Wentworth. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd were members of the Free Will Baptist church. Mr. Hurd was accidentally drowned December 13, 1849, while still young and vigorous, being but thirty-nine years old, thus depriving his family of a loving husband and father, and the community of one of its most useful and progressive members. Mrs. Hurd survived her husband many years, passing away September 11, 1888.

(V) Hon. Daniel Almon, second son and fifth child of Isaiah and Mary (Smith) Hurd, was born in North Berwick, Maine, November 4, 1840. Having pursued the primary branches of study in the district schools, he

advanced his education at the academy of Lebanon, Maine. Since early manhood Mr. Hurd has given his attention to farming, which line of work he has continued in connection with his other business pursuits, and for several years has taken a special interest in raising fine stock, at the present time (1908) having on his farm about forty head of fine bred cattle. By adopting scientific methods, and giving his personal supervision to the details, he has made farming a most pronounced success. In 1894 he became interested in the North Berwick Bank as stockholder and director; the following year he was elected vice-president of the bank and served in that capacity until January 1, 1908, when he was elected president to succeed Mr. F. O. Snow, and the duties of these varied positions has been performed by him in a highly creditable manner. He has also been a stockholder and director of the North Berwick Building Association since its organization, has served as director, vice-president and president of the North Berwick Agricultural Society, and is now serving the second term as president of the John Hurd Association. His brother, Moses S. Hurd, was the first president of the association.

Mr. Hurd has always taken an active interest in politics. Becoming a Republican in early life, he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted for every Republican president and every Republican governor of the state of Maine since, never missing a National or State election. He has served as member of the Republican town committee for more than twenty-five years, and as chairman of the committee for a number of years. He has served on the board of selectmen; as town treasurer and collector; as deputy-sheriff for fifteen years; as postmaster, having been appointed by President Harrison, holding office from 1890 to 1894; represented his district in the lower branch of the state legislature from 1890 to 1894, during which time he was a member of the committee on banks and banking, also member of the committee on manufactures; a member of the state senate for the years 1897-98-99-1900, serving as chairman of committee on banks and banking, also committee on reformed schools and federal relations. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1900, that nominated William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. He attends the Free Will Baptist church, contributing of his substance to the support of the same. He affiliates with Yorkshire Lodge, Ancient Free

and Accepted Masons, of North Berwick; Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of South Berwick; Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Saco; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (lodge and encampment at North Berwick).

Mr. Hurd married, September 13, 1893, Mrs. Mary Rogers Hobbs, nee Hill, born in North Berwick, March 27, 1839, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Buffum) Hill (a sketch of whom follows this in the work). She was the widow of William Hobbs, formerly agent and treasurer of the North Berwick Company.

There are several distinct families HILL of this name in New England, the progeny of different immigrants, and the American progenitor of the Hills of York county was one of the latest of the name to arrive from the mother country.

(I) John Hill, one of the early settlers in Eliot, was a native of England and a man of unusual energy and perseverance. He was accompanied to New England by a brother, and while the latter located in New Hampshire, John cast his lot with the sturdy pioneers of York county, Maine, acquiring possession of a tract of wild land in Eliot, which he cleared and improved into a good farm. For a number of years he was, in common with his neighbors, obliged to keep a constant vigil against a sudden attack by the hostile savages, but in spite of the dangers and hardships which beset our forefathers in their efforts in behalf of civilization, he succeeded in establishing a comfortable home.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Hill, the immigrant, was a lifelong resident of Eliot, and having learned the tanner's trade he followed it in connection with farming. He married Eunice Libby and had a family of seven children: Daniel, Oliver, Alvin, John, William, Eliza and Martha.

(III) William, fourth child of John (2) and Eunice (Libby) Hill, was born in Eliot, February 28, 1799. Having pursued the regular course of instruction afforded by the public school system of his day, he proceeded to develop a capacity for mechanics, acquiring a good knowledge of wood-working at North Berwick, and going to Great Falls, New Hampshire, he constructed the first power-looms to be operated in that locality. Returning to North Berwick in 1832, he turned his attention to the woolen manufacturing industry of that town, which he proceeded to develop, taking the initial step in that direction

by purchasing an interest in the old Lang factory, which up to that time had been devoted principally to custom carding. Under the firm name of Lang & Hill the business was continued until 1837 or 1838, when a stock company was organized and incorporated as the North Berwick Company with Mr. Hill as its president. For over forty years he managed the affairs of this concern, enlarging its facilities, thereby supplying the means for a substantial increase in its output, and the enterprise became useful as well as profitable, furnishing employment to a large number of operatives. The present commodious four-story structure was erected in 1866, and its machinery and other equipments have been changed at different times in order to keep pace with the march of modern improvements. In 1860 Mr. Hill obtained the charter for the North Berwick Bank, which shortly afterward became the North Berwick National Bank, and being chosen as its first president he retained that position for the remainder of his life. In politics Mr. Hill was originally a Whig, but joined the present Republican party at its formation and from that time forward was a staunch supporter of its principles. His death occurred at his home in North Berwick, May 12, 1881, and that sad event was regarded by the entire community as an irretrievable loss. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was married at the Friends' Meeting-house in North Berwick, January 25, 1823, to Elizabeth Buffum, daughter of Samuel Buffum, and she died September 26, 1859. He was again married, May 2, 1861, to Sarah M. Wilbur, of North Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and her death occurred November 27, 1872. He was the father of thirteen children, all of whom were of his first union, and eight of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity are: Charles E., born February 27, 1827, died February 4, 1894. William H., born June 6, 1832, died February 5, 1848. Elizabeth A., born April 21, 1838, died April 13, 1887. Mary Rogers, who will be again referred to. Edward, born May 13, 1840 (see separate article).

(IV) Mary Rogers, fourth child and youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth (Buffum) Hill, was born in North Berwick, Maine, March 27, 1839. She was educated in her native town, and has always resided there. Early in life she displayed a capacity for self-reliance and progressive ideas. Her strongly defined character, however, was not fully manifested until later in life, when she was chosen

to fill a position of responsibility and trust. In 1881, on the death of her father, she was elected president of the North Berwick Company as his successor, he having served in that capacity over forty years. At the present time (1908) Mrs. Hurd has been president of the company for twenty-seven years, and during this long period of time she has proven the wisdom of the board of directors in their selection of president, and has conducted the affairs of the company with a sagacity which rivals her contemporaries. Mary Rogers Hill married, January 12, 1870, William Hobbs, of North Berwick, son of Isaac M. Hobbs, and a descendant of Henry Hobbs, an immigrant from England, who settled in Dover, New Hampshire (see Hobbs, I). William Hobbs was for many years agent and treasurer of the North Berwick Company; he was one of the most prominent residents of that town in his day, and represented his district in the state legislature. He had two daughters by a former marriage: Ellen H., wife of Charles H. Prescott, publisher of the *Bridgeport Journal*, and Margaret Hobbs. William Hobbs died September 5, 1884. Mrs. Hobbs married for her second husband, September 13, 1893, Hon. Daniel A. Hurd, of North Berwick (see Hurd sketch).

This old Colonial family, CRESSEY though not a large one, is scattered over the most of the states of the Union, and has furnished many men of energy, activity and courage.

(I) Mighill Cressey landed in Salem with his brother William, probably in the year 1649. He was thirty years old in 1658. He lived for a time in the family of Lieutenant Thomas Lathrop, afterwards Captain Lathrop, who with sixty of his soldiers fell in the battle of Bloody Brook, in Deerfield, September 18, 1675. From June, 1652, to May, 1663, he lived in the family of Joshua Ray at "Royal Side," Salem, now Beverly. He married, 1658, Mary Bachelder, born in Salem in 1640, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bachelder, of "Royal Side." She was baptized at Salem, April 19, 1640, and died in childbed, August, 1659. He then moved to Ipswich and married, April 6, 1660, Mary Quilter, born in Ipswich, May 2, 1641, daughter of Mark Quilter. He had by his first wife one child, John; and by the second three children: Mighill, William and Mary. Mary, his widow, with her three children, moved to Rowley, Massachusetts, April, 1671, and died in that town, May 7, 1707. This christian name is sometimes

spelled "Michael" on old records, but Mighill Cressey, the immigrant, spelled his own name "Mighel Cresse." On various records the surname (Cressey) is spelled twenty-three different ways.

(II) John, only child of Mighill and Mary (Bachelder) Cressey, was born at "Royal Side," in Salem, August, 1659, and after the death of his father lived with his grandfather Bachelder. In 1675 he chose in court his uncle, Joseph Bachelder, to be his guardian. He was a tailor and resided in Salem on land at "Royal Side" formerly belonging to his grandfather Bachelder. He was a deacon of the Second Church of Beverly. His grave is marked by a slatestone, inscribed as follows: "Here lyeth the Body of Deacon John Cresy who died July ye 22d 1735 in ye 76th year of his age." His will was dated June 12, 1734, and proved August 18, 1735. He married Sarah Gaines, born in Ipswich, November 23, 1665, daughter of John and Mary (Tredwell) Gaines, of Ipswich. She died at "Royal Side," April 4, 1751. They had eleven children: Mary, John, died young; Sarah, John, Joseph, Daniel, Job, Benjamin, Hannah, Abigail, Noah.

(III) Daniel, sixth child and third son of John and Sarah (Gaines) Cressey, was born in Salem, July 11, 1698, and was a yeoman. He married, October 20, 1720, Sarah Ingleson (probably daughter of John and Mary Ingleson), of Salem. About 1740 he moved to Connecticut, and nothing further is as yet known of him. Their eleven children were: John, Ruth, died young; Mary, Ruth, Sarah, Daniel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Richard, Ebenezer and Anna.

(IV) John (2), eldest son of Daniel and Sarah (Ingleson) Cressey, was born July 31, 1721, and settled in Gorham, then Narragansett, No. 7, in the Province of Maine, when his son John was an infant. He married, about 1747, Deborah, daughter of Captain Amos Wadley, of Boston. His first location was on the one hundred acre lot, 69 or 70, west of Little river, which he afterward exchanged with Charles McDonald for the thirty-acre lot, 53, upon which he moved and lived a part of the time during the Indian war. This thirty-acre lot is still occupied by his descendants. At the time John Cressey went to Gorham, 1749 or 1750, the Indians, in consequence of their many defeats, had become less troublesome, though they were often seen, singly or in small parties, but committed but few depredations, as the settlers were by that time better armed and better able to avenge in-

juries. Nevertheless, many of the settlers who were near enough made the fort their house during the night. This was the case with Mr. Cressey. Although his name does not appear with those who made their residence within the fort during the Indian war, the fact is that he did so most of the time, working on his farm during the day and taking his family to the fort for protection each night. He had a road across lots direct to the fort, which was a short half-mile from his clearing. The first land he cleared was in front of his log house, on the thirty-acre lot, 53. There he worked, while his wife and son John sat on a stump or fallen tree with a loaded gun by her side to watch and give the alarm, should the Indians appear. At one time, while the husband and wife were thus situated, an Indian came upon them. Discovering Mr. Cressey at work, and not seeing his wife, he crept stealthily toward Mr. Cressey, with his tomahawk raised and knife ready, not being armed with a gun. Mrs. Cressey sat with her gun in her hand, fearing and trembling. When the enemy got quite near her husband she could bear the suspense no longer, his danger overcame her fear. She arose and called to him, at the same time pointing her gun toward the Indian, who thought it prudent to beat a hasty retreat, for the savages had had several lessons which had taught them that the "white squaws" were not bad shots. Here the couple lived and toiled. Mrs. Cressey, although reared in the city of Boston, and never having known what hard work was, took hold resolutely with her husband, taking care of the house and aiding in the field, helping her husband in the toilsome work of cutting and piling up the partially burned logs in order to clear the land for crops, often not knowing whence victuals for the next meal would come. Sometimes there was no food in the house, nor did they know where they could obtain any. This was the case one day when they were at work on their land. The season was advancing; their crops must be planted, if they were to raise anything; they had no time to spare; they must work, and then hunt for food. While at their labor, nearly exhausted for want of food, Mrs. Cressey found a partridge's nest with thirteen eggs in it. This was good fortune, and when their day's work was done they had a good supper of partridge eggs to appease the cravings of hunger. Bread was hard to get. When they first settled in Gorham they occasionally took game when their work would allow them time for hunting, and when there was little or no fear of prowling

Indians. Mr. Cressey died in 1785, and his wife in 1796. Their children were: John, Joseph, Betsey, Mary, and Noah and Job (twins).

(V) James, a descendant of John and Deborah (Wadley) Cressey, was born in Buxton, November 27, 1790, and died in Portland, June 18, 1877. He was a farmer and lived on his own farm in Gorham, Maine. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious affiliations an Adventist. He married, February 23, 1820, Hannah Hasty, who was born in Scarborough, August 11, 1796, and died in Portland, December 19, 1870. Their children were: 1. Susan N., born November 29, 1820, died November 24, 1902; she married William P. Sturgis, January 17, 1843, and had two children: Helen, who married Asa Legrow; and Samuel. 2. Harriet, died young. 3. Harriet L., May 16, 1825, died September 30, 1895; she married Mark R. Came. 4. Cyrus, mentioned below. 5. Eliza A., May 21, 1831, married Leonard W. Twombly, of Portland (see Twombly, II).

(VI) Cyrus, only son of James and Hannah (Hasty) Cressey, was born in Gorham, May 29, 1827, and died in Portland, August 22, 1897. He was born on a farm and educated in the district schools. After his marriage he was engaged in the grocery business at Bonny Eagle three years, and then in Gorham until 1863, when he removed to Portland and engaged in erecting residences which he rented. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, in Biddeford, February 27, 1855, Olive Frances Gove, of Saco, then a resident of Biddeford. She was born December 25, 1837, daughter of Chesley D. and Tryphena S. (Jackson) Gove, the latter the daughter of Zebediah Farnum and Margaret (Clark) Jackson; children of Mr. and Mrs. Gove: Albert Franklin, died at seventeen years, Olive F. and Ellen M. Chesley D. Gove died in California in the sixties; he went there with his brother Alvin C. in 1851, crossing the Isthmus. His wife was born in 1813, died in Portland, September 30, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Cressey had no children.

Olive Frances (Gove) Cressey traces her ancestry to John Gove, who came from London, England, to America about 1647, accompanied by his wife Sarah, daughter Mary and sons John and Edward. It is claimed that he was a brass founder. The family settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and one history says the father died the following year, another that he lived several years. However that may be, his home and lots mentioned in



Cyrus Cressy



the "Genealogy of Estates of Charlestown" would indicate that he survived long enough to become a citizen of that early town.

John, the eldest son, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he married into the Aspinwall family, which has since become somewhat famous from its wealth and success. John is spoken of in the histories of Cambridge as holding some of the town offices, and he was undoubtedly a citizen of some importance. Many of his descendants resided in Massachusetts, and the streets in Melrose and East Boston bearing the name of Gove undoubtedly inherited the name from this early settler and his descendants.

Edward, the younger son, from whom the New Hampshire and Maine families take their descent, married Hannah, daughter of William Titcomb, who came from Newbury, England, to Boston in the ship "Hercules" in 1634 and settled in what is now Newbury and Newburyport, Massachusetts, and probably founded and gave the name to that old town. Edward Gove and wife first settled in Salisbury, where the births of their three elder children are recorded upon the old records. They removed to Hampton. Their daughters married into prominent families and became the mothers of many whose names are still familiar in New England, individual descendants having become distinguished in many departments and vocations of life, among whom may be mentioned the Prescotts, Sanborns, Daltons, Coffins and Connors.

This Edward Gove, Dow's History says, was a man of means, somewhat popular and represented his town in the assembly when Governor Cranfield's tyranny was such a harassment to the settlers. Cranfield was sent over to establish the Mason claims, and boasted that he would make money out of the colonists even if he could not force them to recognize Mason's proprietorship. Mason, a London merchant, and Gorges, the military man, had spent much of their substance and used what influence they could command in colonizing Maine and New Hampshire, and as a reward had been granted large tracts of land from the council established for that purpose. Gorges, seeming satisfied, gave no particular trouble, but some of the Mason claims, being for lands already settled upon, and those lands having been in most cases purchased directly from the original Indian proprietors, were a continual source of trouble, the culmination of which came during Cranfield's administration. Being unsuccessful in collecting rents, hoping thereby to establish Mason's proprietorship,

the governor inaugurated a course of abuse which threw several of the most influential citizens into prison. It was then that Edward Gove, with perhaps more courage than discretion, came boldly forward, criticizing and attacking the governor's actions. Going from town to town and calling the people together with blast of trumpet, he with stirring speech summoned one and all to take up arms to defend the rights they had enjoyed for fifty years which were being wrested from them. The ever alert governor, being fully informed of these disloyal acts and fearing the wrath of the citizens when once aroused, arrested Gove with a few of his followers, threw him into prison, from whence he was brought forth to be sentenced by a manipulated court to death, and that death to be in the usual manner with traitors, of being "drawn and quartered," as a warning to all traitors to the king. Gove was returned to prison upon Great Island (now Newcastle, Portsmouth harbor) and there remained for months, the governor hardly daring to carry out the sentence and yet by word and letter professing his fearfulness for his own life as long as Gove was living. The case being taken to the mother country, Gove's transportation was ordered, and upon arrival in 1683 he soon found himself behind the great gates of "London Tower," where he remained a prisoner three years. His estates were confiscated and he received the punishment meted out to a great enemy to the king. The repeated efforts for Gove's pardon and his own petition were finally listened to and with influence brought to bear upon the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Chamberlain, his pardon was obtained, the document being, it is said, an interesting old paper with the King's great seal attached. Upon his return home in 1686 his estates were restored to him, and history says that he was once more prominent in affairs and held office within the gift of the people.

Notwithstanding that the Quaker creed of peace seems to have been the universal faith of this early family, yet the revolutionary war brought forward a fair quota of patriots, all descending from Edward Gove, among them being Captain Winthrop Gove, Dr. Jonathan Gove, Eleazer Gove, who was instantly killed while beating his drum September 19, 1777, at the defeat of Burgoyne, and ——— Gove, who served as a fifer until the close of the war, having enlisted while in his "teens." It would therefore seem that love of liberty has been a conspicuous trait of the family. At the close of the revolution the sons of Eleazer Gove

scattered to different sections, Jacob settling in Lubec, Maine; Moses, who also served in the revolutionary war, locating in Otsego county, New York, and John in what is now York county, Maine, where he married Lois, daughter of Robert Bradeen.

This name is found in various FREES records with not less than thirteen different spellings, and that most used by the early generations of this country is Freese. It is believed that most of those bearing the name are descendants from a native of Friesland or Friesland. The Frisians (Latin Frisii) came of a Teutonic race and occupied the country about the Zuyderzee. In the fifth century a band of the Frisii joined the Saxons and Angles in their invasion of England. Persons of the name of Frees were in New England soon after the arrival of Endicott and Winthrop, and scattered references are found in the early towns along the coast in what is now Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. A James Frees, with coat-of-arms, was a merchant in London, England, in 1633, and probably the first found in this country was a descendant from or in some way related to him.

(I) James Freese (or Frieze) was born about 1641-42 and resided in Amesbury, Massachusetts, with wife Elizabeth. He was assigned a seat in the meeting house in Amesbury in 1667 and a possessor of common rights in that town two years later. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance December, 1677, and was a builder of vessels at "Jamaco" about 1678. He was probably the James Freese killed by Indians in 1698 at Casco, Maine. His children on record in Salisbury, Amesbury, Salem and old Norfolk records were: James, John, Catherine and Francis. There were probably several others who are not on the records.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) and Elizabeth Freese, was born March 16, 1667 (recorded in Salisbury), and married, June 2, 1697, in Newbury, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel (2) and Joanna (Kinney) Merrill, and granddaughter of Nathaniel (1) and Susan (Jordan) Merrill, pioneers of Newbury. She was born September 18, 1675. No record of their children appears. This James Freese is probably the James Freese of Newbury who was a witness at a trial in 1692. He was probably the father of John and Jacob Freese, the latter of Hampton, New Hampshire. The latter was called junior to distinguish him from others of the same name in that town.

(III) John and Jacob Frees were settlers in the vicinity of Deer Isle, Maine. They came from Hampton to that place. The former settled on what is still known as Freese Island, and had children: George, John, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Return and Retire (twins).

(IV) Abraham, third son of John Frees, was born 1749, probably in Hampton, and died in 1800 in Orono, Maine, whither he went from Bangor in 1790. The farm in Orono was on the right bank of the river, opposite the present site of the University of Maine, said to be one of the best farms in Penobscot county, and on this he built the first frame house in the town. He married, June 25, 1777, Hannah, daughter of Edward Whitmore, of Salem, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of John, Abner, Isaac, Retire W., Abraham, Hannah and Jonathan.

(V) Retire Whitmore, fourth son of Abraham and Hannah (Whitmore) Frees, was born January 19, 1785, in Bangor, and died October 23, 1860. He lived on the Freese Homestead for fifty years, having purchased it; and was one of the selectmen of Orono, Maine. He was elected as representative to the state legislature in 1849. December 23, 1810, he married Fanny, sister of Daniel White, of Orono, Maine. She was born January 28, 1793, died July 14, 1870. Their children were all gifted in music, and were as follows: 1. Samuel W., born October 12, 1811, died June 15, 1861. 2. Jonathan, September 17, 1812, was killed by accident at Eureka, California. 3. Fanny W., August 24, 1814, died July 14, 1876. 4. Benjamin, January 18, 1816. 5. Hannah W., February 14, 1818, died February 7, 1865. 6. Abigail W., July 15, 1823, died November 29, 1897; married Benjamin Stewart, June 7, 1847. 7. Daniel W., June 23, 1824, died August 22, 1825. 8. Daniel W., December 16, 1826, died in 1904. 9. Betsey W., August 5, 1828, died August 30, 1867, at Rockland, Maine. 10. Retire W., August 26, 1830. 11. John W., July 6, 1833, died September 18, 1892, at St. Helena, California. 12. Rebecca R., June 10, 1837, died January 30, 1902, at Orono, Maine. She became the second wife of Richard Lord.

(VI) Benjamin, third son of Retire W. and Fanny (White) Frees, was born January 18, 1816, at Orono, Maine, where he became a successful teacher, and died in the prime of life, December 17, 1846. He married Maria Foy, daughter of Colonel Samuel Buffum, of Orono, Maine; she was born July 3, 1819, died June 25, 1888, at Whitewater, Wisconsin. They had only one child, Benjamin Marsh.

(VII) Benjamin Marsh, only son of Benjamin and Maria F. (Buffum) Frees, was born August 3, 1846, at Orono, Maine. Until he was ten years of age he attended the schools of his native town, then removed with his parents to Monroe, Wisconsin, where he then attended school. In 1863 he completed a course at Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Chicago, Illinois. On his eighteenth birthday, August 3, 1864, he enlisted from Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, as a private in Company H, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry; he was elected first lieutenant by the company, and before Petersburg, Virginia, was promoted to the rank of captain of Company H. He spent six months at the siege of Petersburg, and was there at the time of its surrender. When his company was mustered out, at Washington, the regiment in which he served was the first to pass President Johnson and General Grant at the Grand Review. At the close of the war he removed to Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he (in company with his step-father, N. H. Allen, also born in Maine) engaged in the lumber business. The next year he went to California, but returned to Whitewater and engaged in business with the same firm, N. H. Allen & Company, until 1872, when he came to Chicago, Illinois. He was first employed in that city by Kirby-Carpenter Company, which was one of the largest lumber firms of the country. Mr. Frees continued in their employ twelve years, and in his travels through the states where they did business he established lumber yards, taking in as partners young men with whom he had been associated. He is vice-president of a number of lumber firms, and his firm established three national banks, also two state banks. He is connected with the First National banks of McCook, Nebraska, and Lisbon, North Dakota. Mr. Frees is also largely interested in growing oranges in the state of California, his annual production being twenty thousand boxes. He is a Republican, and a member of the Congregational Society. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, the Loyal Legion at Chicago, also U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Chicago. April 10, 1877, he married Ellie Rosine, daughter of Dr. Henry O. Adams; they have no children.

Joseph P. Bass is a lineal descendant of Deacon Samuel and Anne Bass and John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. Deacon Samuel Bass came to

New England with his wife, Anne Bass, in 1630, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1640, when he removed with his family to Braintree (now Quincy). Deacon Bass, according to Thayer's Genealogy, was a man of strong and vigorous mind, and was one of the leading men of the town for many years. He represented the town in the general court twelve years.

Hon. John Alden was one of the Pilgrims of Leyden who came in the "Mayflower" to Plymouth, in 1620.

(II) John, son of Deacon Samuel and Anne Bass, was born in Roxbury, in 1632, and was married to Ruth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, December 3, 1657.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Priscilla Alden Bass, married Abigail Adams, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Adams. Joseph Adams was a brother of the father of John Adams, president of the United States.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of John (2) and Abigail Adams Bass, married Sarah Savil, August 15, 1723, by whom he had one son, Samuel, born September 29, 1724.

(V) Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) and Sarah Savil Bass, married Anna Rawson, October 30, 1746.

(VI) Samuel (4), son of Samuel (3) and Anna Rawson Bass, was born August 22, 1747, died February, 1840. He married Elizabeth Brackett, September 29, 1772.

(VII) Samuel (5), son of Samuel (4) and Elizabeth Brackett Bass, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1777, and died in Randolph, Vermont, November 24, 1850. He was married to Polly Belcher, who was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, in 1786, and died in Randolph, Vermont, January 2, 1864.

(VIII) Samuel (6), son of Samuel (5) and Polly (Belcher) Bass, was born in Braintree, November 15, 1805, and died in Randolph, Vermont, October 17, 1862. He married Margaret Parker, daughter of Joseph Parker, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, by whom he had two children—Samuel, born October 11, 1833; and Joseph Parker (q. v.).

(IX) Joseph Parker Bass, son of Samuel (6) and Margaret Parker Bass, was born in Randolph, Vermont, September 24, 1835. He received his education in the common schools and academy at Randolph. In 1854 he commenced work as clerk in a dry goods store in Lowell, Massachusetts. He engaged in the same business for himself in 1860, removing to Bangor in 1863, where he continued in the dry goods business until 1870. He then en-

gaged quite extensively in buying and selling timberlands and city real estate, and has invested in both.

In 1866 Mr. Bass was married to Mary L. March, of Bangor, who died in 1899. Mrs. Bass was the daughter of Leonard and Martha Loughton March, both of whom were members of prominent families in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where they were born. Mr. and Mrs. March removed to Bangor in 1833. Mr. March was one of the prominent business men of eastern Maine, and was a member of the firm of Jewett & March, who carried on a large lumber business on the Penobscot and St. John rivers.

Mr. Bass was a member of the Republican party until 1873, in which year he was elected mayor of Bangor by the Democrats. He has been a member of the city government of Bangor, and represented the city in the legislature in 1876. He was a member of the Board of World's Fair Commissioners of Maine to the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and was also chairman of the executive committee of that board. He was president of the Eastern Maine State Fair Association for twelve years, and was a director of the Bangor Gas Light Company for several years. He is a director of the Second National Bank of Bangor.

Since 1879 Mr. Bass has given his principal attention to publishing the Bangor Daily and Weekly *Commercial*, and has been president and treasurer of the J. P. Bass Publishing Company since its incorporation in 1904, when it succeeded J. P. Bass & Company. The *Commercial*, in line with a great many other newspapers thirty years ago, was for some time published as a Democratic paper, but for the last few years both the Daily and Weekly *Commercial* have been conducted as Independent Democratic newspapers.

Mr. Bass was very much interested in the building of a railroad into Aroostook county, and through the *Commercial* and personally was active in impressing the public with the importance of having a road into this county built wholly in Maine. He was the first subscriber to the stock of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, subscribing for \$52,500 worth of the stock. He was a director in this company and in the Bangor & Aroostook Construction Company for four years, when he disposed of his stock to the other members of the syndicate. Mr. Bass has been a member of the Maine Lumbermen & Land Owners' Association, and has also been chairman of the executive committee and of the committee

on legislation of this association since its organization.

Mr. Bass is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Massachusetts, and of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Maine. He is a member of the Tarratine Club of Bangor. He resides on High street, Bangor, passing the summer seasons at his cottage in Bar Harbor.

General Russell Benjamin

SHEPHERD Shepherd was born at Fairfield, Maine, September 14,

1829, and for a period of something like forty years was one of the most prominent men in Maine history, civil, military and industrial. His young life was spent on his father's farm, where he was brought up to work, and where he attended the district school of the town and there laid the foundation of his later splendid classical education. His father was Job Shepherd, a thorough-going and prosperous farmer of Fairfield, a man of considerable prominence in local affairs and at one time a member of the lower house of the state legislature. He married Betsey, daughter of Captain Abithar Richmond, of revolutionary fame; a fighting Quaker, who unlike the great majority of those of his religious faith had no conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and he fought with true patriotic zeal and earned the rank and commission of captain. But after the return of peace he held fast to the teachings of his sect and even declined the pension which was offered him in consideration of his services as a soldier of the revolution. Job Shepherd, too, was a Friend and an honest follower of the teachings of that faith.

Besides attending district school General Shepherd was a student at Bloomfield Academy, and graduated from there, then taught school several terms and at the same time kept up his own studies in private in order to prepare himself for college. He matriculated at Waterville (now Colby) College for the regular course, and was graduated in 1857, *cum laude*. During his course he identified himself with student life in its best and true spirit, took an active part in all of the pastimes with which the student body then indulged itself, was prominent in social and literary circles and appears to have enjoyed an especial popularity with students and faculty alike. After leaving college he again took up the work of teaching, not, however, with the intention of making a profession of pedagogy, but rather as a means of maintaining himself while preparing to enter the profession of law, upon

which he then was determined and already was making preparations to do by systematic study under competent direction. In 1858 he became a student in the office of a Bangor lawyer of repute, and in 1860 became a member of the Penobscot bar. This was just previous to the outbreak of the civil war, and soon after passing the examination for admission to the bar he gave up the idea of entering practice immediately and devoted his attention to recruiting and organizing the Eighteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected adjutant with the rank of lieutenant. When organized and equipped for service the regiment was ordered to the front and attached to the second corps under General Hancock, afterward under General Humphries. In 1862 he was promoted major for gallantry in action and in 1864 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and afterward colonel of First Maine Regiment of Heavy Artillery. As colonel he continued until the close of the war, when he was made brigadier-general by brevet.

During his army service General Shepherd participated in many hard-fought battles, among the many of which may be mentioned Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Topotomoy Creek, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Sailor's Creek and Petersburg. After the general muster out following the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Virginia, Colonel Shepherd's regiment was retained in service for some time on account of troubles on the Mexican border, and it was not until September, 1865, that his command was finally discharged and the men returned to their homes. However, in 1866 he again went south, but on this occasion with a more peaceful mission in hand. He then purchased a cotton plantation in Georgia, lived there until 1873, then came back to Maine and settled permanently in Skowhegan, where he afterward became one of the most prominent and influential figures in the industrial and political history of the town. The plantation in the south he retained until the time of his death, and always found that region a favorite resort, especially during the winter months. Soon after settling at Skowhegan, in company with Lewis Anderson, he built the afterward famous Coburn Woolen Mills, one of the most completely appointed establishments of its kind in the state of Maine. This business enterprise proved highly successful to its founders from a financial standpoint, and their partnership relation was continued until 1899, when General Shepherd retired from all ac-

tive pursuits. But this is not the only large industrial or business undertaking with which he was identified and which made for the substantial growth and permanent welfare of the locality in which he lived, for in 1896 he was one of the prime movers of the enterprise which led to the organization and operation of the Somerset Traction Company, of which he was the first president, a large stockholder from the beginning and afterward owner of almost the entire stock of the corporation. For twenty-five years he was president of the Second National Bank of Skowhegan, and also was president of the Skowhegan Pu'p Company, the Skowhegan Water Company, and otherwise was largely interested in a financial way in other institutions and interests of the town and county. He was a member of the board of trustees of Colby University, the University of Maine, the Maine State Insane Hospital at Augusta and Bangor, and a member of the executive committee of the Maine State Agricultural Society. He served two years as a member of the lower house of the state legislature, two years in the state senate, and in 1878 was a member of the governor's council. In political preference General Shepherd was a strong Republican and was counted among the most influential men of his party in the state. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention that nominated Mr. Hayes for the presidency. Not less prominent was his connection with the Masonic order, holding membership in the various subordinate bodies of the craft and frequently serving in an official capacity in each of them. He was a member of Somerset Lodge, F. and A. M., Somerset Chapter, R. A. M., Mt. Moriah Council, R. and S. M., and of DeMolay Commandery, K. T. He also was a member of the Union Veterans' Union, and always took a deep interest in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Shepherd married (first), June 23, 1865, Helen M., born Bingham, Maine, October 29, 1834, daughter of William and Lucinda Rowell. She died in January, 1891, and he married (second), January 11, 1892, Mrs. Edith S. Goodwin, daughter of Nathan D. and Emily (Barrell) Stanwood. She was born in San Francisco, California, but her father was a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts. By her first marriage Mrs. Shepherd had one daughter, Margaret Stanwood Goodwin, now wife of Francis Wayland Briggs. General Shepherd died without issue, but his memory is enshrined in many hearts.

There are various immigrants of the Baxter name in New England, which in England in remote times probably had a common ancestor, but a connection between them has not yet been established. The paternal ancestor of the Maine family appeared in Lebanon, Connecticut, just outside of New London, early in the eighteenth century.

(I) Simon Baxter, in 1721, was a young man in the employ of Joseph Bradford, a leading man of New London, Connecticut, who had large holdings in the near towns. The tradition is that Simon Baxter was a kinsman of Rev. Richard Baxter, of "Saint's Rest" fame. Simon Baxter married, in Lebanon, April 6, 1721, Abigail, a daughter of Richard Mann. To them were born seven children. She died and he married (second) 1741, Rebecca Burge, to whom were born four children, two of whom grew to maturity. In 1729 Joseph Bradford gave Simon Baxter a homestead of thirty-six acres in Hebron, a town adjoining Lebanon, to which place he removed, and where he died, December 26, 1778, aged eighty-one years. Just when or where Simon Baxter was born has not been determined, but the name is frequent in old London. He doubtless came to New London seeking a fortune of his own. No connection has been made between him and Gregory Baxter, of Braintree, Thomas Baxter, of Cape Cod, nor Thomas Baxter, of Westchester, New York. He added to his homestead many other acres, and in spite of the hard times of the wilderness and the Indian wars accumulated and maintained a competency.

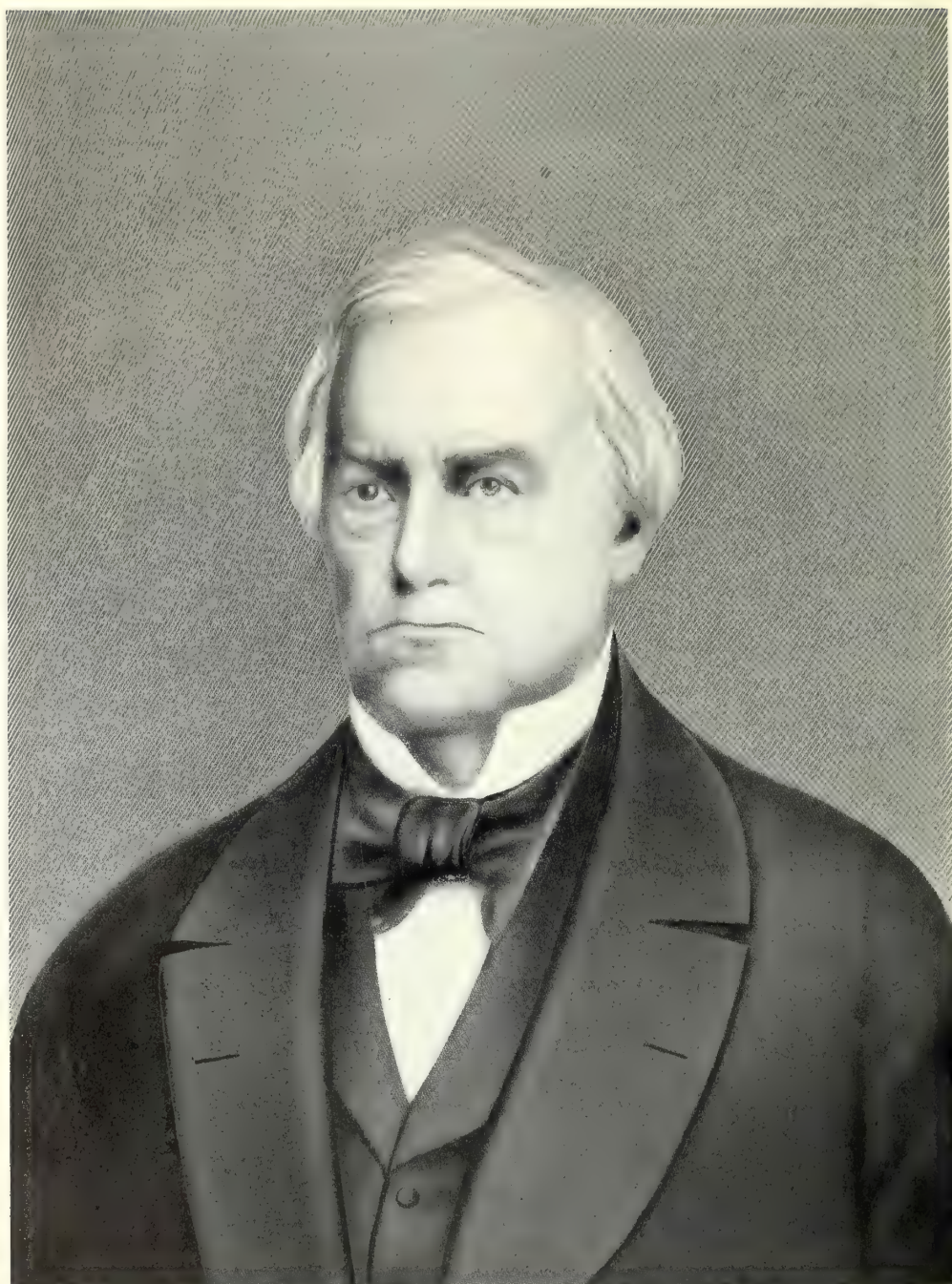
Children of Simon Baxter: 1. Abigail, born 1721, married, 1743, Thomas Powse. 2. Richard, born 1723, married, 1751, Dorcas Tillotson; had several children in Hebron, and finally removed to Thetford, Vermont, where the family name continued. 3. William, born August 15, 1725, see forward. 4. David, born 1727, was living in 1749; probably died unmarried. 5. Simon, born 1730, married, 1749, Prudence Fox; resided in Hartford, Connecticut, Alstead, New Hampshire, and finally in Norton, Nova Scotia. His sympathies were with the King during the revolutionary war. He left a numerous family of like able men and women, who occupy positions of eminence in Canada and the States. 6. Margaret, born 1732, married, 1770, John Nicholas Willireck, in Bolton, Connecticut, and soon removed to "Susquehanna"—probably Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. 7. Elizabeth, twin of Margaret,

died in infancy. 8. Aaron, a soldier in the revolutionary war. 9. Nathan, a soldier in the revolutionary war. Also two children died in infancy.

(II) William, son of Simon Baxter, was born August 15, 1725. He was "captivated" in the illfated expedition against Havana, Cuba, in the summer of 1762. He was a soldier in Captain (afterward Major) Hierley's company, of Middletown, Connecticut. The roll of this company is published by the Connecticut Historical Society: "French and Indian War Rolls," Vol. X, p. 308. The regiment of General Lyman sailed from New York about the middle of May, and William Baxter was reported with four weeks' service, so we may conclude that he was "captivated" soon after the arrival of the forces in Cuba. Had it not been for the destruction by fire of the Andover (Connecticut) church records, more information could have been obtained of him and his family. He married and had five children, who grew to maturity in the vicinity of Andover, Connecticut: 1. Elihu, born December 18, 1749, see forward. 2. William, married, May, 1786, Deborah, daughter of Peter Buell, of Coventry, Connecticut, and left a family; he died August 25, 1832, a pensioner of the American revolution. 3. John, married, November 2, 1778, Hannah Petty, of Alstead (Surrey), New Hampshire. 4. Hiram, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and died soon after. 5. Damaris, married, 1785, Jason Herrick, of Pittsfield, and died 1838, aged seventy-six years.

(III) Elihu, son of William Baxter, was born December 18, 1749. After a brief residence in Lebanon, New Hampshire, he removed across the Connecticut river to Norwich, Vermont, where he spent his remaining days. He married, December 19, 1776, in Hanover, New Hampshire, Triphena, daughter of Captain William Taylor, formerly of Coventry and Mansfield, Connecticut. Children: 1. William, born 1778, married Lydia Ashley. 2. Ira, born 1779, married Arsena Sprague. 3. Elihu, born 1781, see forward. 4. Triphena, born 1783, married Josiah Root. 5. Chester, born 1785, married Hannah Root. 6. Lavina, died young. 7. Erastus, born 1787, married Lucy Freeman. 8. and 9. Lavina and Climena, twins, died in youth. 10. James, married Caroline Baxter, a cousin. 11. John, born 1792, married Harriet Lothrop. 12. Zilpha, born 1797, married Dr. William Sweat. 13. Harry, born 1799, married Sophronia Steel. 14. Statira, born 1803, married Horace Shepherd. 15. Hiram B., born 1807.





Elihu Baxter.

(IV) Dr. Elihu (2), son of Elihu (1) Baxter, born Norwich, Vermont, April 10, 1781, died Portland, Maine, January 3, 1863. He became an eminent physician, settling in Gorham, Maine. He married (first) Clarissa Simms, February, 1806, who was drowned while crossing the Connecticut river, on horseback, on April first following. He married (second) August 17, 1807, Sarah, daughter of Jared Cone, of Bolton, Connecticut, and Columbia, New Hampshire; she died in Portland, Maine, June 27, 1873, aged eighty-five years. Children: 1. Hiram, born 1808, a physician in Kenduskeag, Maine, where he died, 1894; married Maria J. Jones; four children. 2. Hartley W., born 1811, married, 1837, Jane Felch; he was lost at sea, 1840, leaving a son, James Hartley, who married Emma Nash. 3. Elizabeth W., born 1813, married Henry Gooding; she died 1842; four children. 4. William H., born 1817, married, 1859, Mary A. Jackson; two children. 5. Sarah Adams, born 1820, married, 1842, Joseph M. Barry; two children; married (second) Thomas Radden; three children. 6. James Phinney, born March 23, 1831, see forward.

(V) James Phinney, son of Dr. Elihu (2) Baxter, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1831. His school advantages were excellent, and, reared in a home where education and piety were regarded, a culture day by day came into his growing mind and character. These advantages were abundantly improved. His education was obtained in the public schools of Portland and the academy of Lynn, Massachusetts, then a famous school of learning, followed by a special course of study in languages and literature. The law was first selected as a profession, but there was a fascination about a business career which he was unable to resist and he became one of Maine's "Captains of Industry," adding much to the prosperity of his native state. In spite of the engagements of a business career, he has ever been busy as a writer. In young manhood he was a contributor of both prose and poetry to the *Home Journal*, *Shillaber's* (Mrs. Partington) *Carpet Bag*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, and the *Portland Transcript*; and, while never giving up writings of the lighter vein, he has acquired an international reputation as an historical investigator and writer. His bibliography is extended. The most notable work among several published in the Maine Historical Society Collections is *The Trelawny Papers*. These "Papers" refer to early settlements and affairs on the Maine coast. They were found in an English homestead many

years ago, and after many vicissitudes found their way to the Maine Historical Society. These "Papers," with notes by Mr. Baxter, are most valuable to the student of New England history; other works are "The British Invasion from the North," based upon the "Journal of Lieut. William Digby, 1776-1777," treating the campaigns of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne; "The Pioneers of New France in New England"; "Sir Ferdinand Gorges and his Province of Maine"; and "A Memoir and Voyages of Jacques Cartier." Mr. Baxter, several years ago, in a European library, discovered in manuscript the narrations of the several voyages of Cartier to the St. Lawrence. These narratives were written in 1534. Mr. Baxter caused each individual page of the manuscript to be photographed and then translated the same, and by his exhaustive study of the manuscript and the times of Cartier, has produced a noteworthy volume. The bibliography of the subject shows no stone unturned. The volume takes its place among the standard works on early American history. In 1885-86 he spent more than a year in English and French archives, searching for documents relating mostly to Maine history of which he had transcripts made by copyists in his employ. At the same time he was making with his own hand a large collection of extracts from documents partially relating to the same subject. The late Eben Pulsifer, of Boston, was also for several years exclusively in his employ, making transcripts from the Massachusetts archives of documents relating to Maine. He had besides in his employ a copyist in the Provincial archives for additional material. He has also had the old court records of York, now so dilapidated, copied and indexed. His collection of transcripts now number nearly forty large volumes, containing about twenty thousand pages of manuscript. Of these seven volumes have been already published in the Maine Historical Society's Documentary History of Maine, and when completed the work will be a monumental one. Mr. Baxter is also an administrator of historical institutions. He has been many years president of the Maine Historical Society, Portland; also, of the New England Historic-Genealogic Society; and an active councilman and contributor to the American Antiquarian Society, and American Historical Association, besides being an honorary member of many American and European literary and historical bodies. Mr. Baxter enjoys historical occasions, and is often invited to address them.

Mr. Baxter has known of honor in his own city, having been six times elected mayor of Portland. He bestows much attention upon beautifying the already beautiful city of Portland, and especially in developing its park system. He is a man of affairs. His personal interests are many, and he is associated with others in great corporations either as president or director. He is a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College, and is actively interested in other educational and benevolent institutions. He has been honored by Bowdoin College with the degree of M. A. and Litt. D. A few years since Mr. Baxter presented to the city of Portland a public library building; and also has purchased his father's homestead in Gorham, where he himself was born, which he has converted into a museum, and has erected adjacent thereto a library building for its citizens. These benefactions evidence his abiding interest in the betterment of the people. Mr. Baxter is a man of many interests, to which he devotes himself with untiring zeal.

Through Sarah Cone, the mother of James Phinney Baxter, his ancestral lines run into some of the most notable families of Connecticut. The Cone ancestry itself makes him kin of the Loomis, Wright, Hungerford, Spencer, Chauncy, Rose and Goodrich families; and through the mother of Sarah Cone, in kinship with the Wells, Butler, Standish, Blackleach, Curtice and Edwards families. Among his notable ancestors was Governor Thomas Welles, whose fame was wide and deep in the hearts of his Puritan subjects.

Mr. Baxter married (first) September 18, 1854, Sarah K. Lewis, daughter of Ansel and Jane M. (Campbell) Lewis, of Portland, Maine. She died January 12, 1872. He married (second) April 2, 1873, Mehetable Cummings Proctor, daughter of Abel and Lydia P. (Emerson) Proctor, of Peabody, Massachusetts. There were eight children by the first wife, and three by the second. Children: 1. Florence Lewis, born July 20, 1855, died September 10, 1857. 2. Hartley Cone, born July 19, 1857, married, September 29, 1886, Mary Lincoln. Children: Sarah Lewis, born February 9, 1890, Ellen Lincoln, August 22, 1891; John Lincoln, May 28, 1896; Emily West, May 7, 1898. 3. Clinton Lewis, born June 29, 1859, married, February 8, 1882, Caroline Paulina Dana. She died April 21, 1888. Married (second) October 14, 1891, Ethel Fox. Children: Cara Dana, born April 21, 1888; Anna Fox, November 8, 1892, died August 12, 1894; Ellen Fessenden, May 7,

1894. 4. Eugene Raddin, born January 12, 1862, married, June 25, 1890, Anna E. Pike, San Francisco, California. 5. Mabel, born May 17, 1865, died October 22, 1865. 6. James Phinney, born February 27, 1867, married, October 8, 1890, Nelly Furbish Carpenter; children: James Phinney, born February 15, 1893; Nelly Furbish, born May 19, 1906. 7. Alba, born May 9, 1869, died February 12, 1873. 8. Rupert H., born July 26, 1871, married, June 3, 1896, Kate Depuy Mussenden, Bath, Maine; children: Mary Lincoln, born April 11, 1891; Lydia McLellan, February 7, 1907. 9. Emily Poole, born July 15, 1874. 10. Percival Proctor, born November 22, 1876. 11. Madeleine Cummings, born January 26, 1879, married, October 9, 1907, Fenton Tomlinson; child: James Baxter, born September 2, 1908.

Authorities on nomenclature GILSON state that the name Gillson or Gilson is derived from Gil or Giles. In his book on words Archbishop Trench states concerning the name Gilson that some pronounced the G hard and others soft; and he accounts for it by saying that those who pronounce their name with the G hard are the descendants of Gilbert, and the other class of Giles. The explanation is ingenious if not ingenious. In the records of the towns where the Gilsons early settled, Attleboro and Dedham Gove, Massachusetts, through the ignorance of the clerks the name Gilson came to be spelled Jelson and Jillson, and the latter form was permanently adopted by many in the later generations. William Gillson was the first of the name who settled in New England, later came Joseph and James Gilson. There is nothing to show that these men were in any way related. All the descendants of Joseph write their name Gilson.

(I) Joseph Gilson is not mentioned in any known county or town record previous to his marriage, 1660. He was one of the original proprietors of Groton, whither he removed from Chelmsford previous to March 5, 1666. He located on what is now a part of Dunstable, set off from Groton in 1793. At a town meeting held in Groton, March 5, 1666, the town contracted for the erection of a common pound with three of its citizens: Joseph Gilson, Joseph Page and Daniel Pierce. In the time of King Philip's war, 1675-76, some of the inhabitants of Groton took their families into garrisons or block houses and others moved from the town to safer places. The name of Joseph Gilson is not found on the list

of those of the former class; hence it is probable that he had removed in the fall of 1674 or the spring of 1675 to Concord, where he died in April or May, 1676. In the latter year an inventory of his estate returned from Concord was recorded in the Middlesex probate records at Cambridge. His widow and children probably resided for some time in Concord, or in that part of the town which was incorporated as Stow in 1683. Joseph Gilson and Mary Caper were married in Chelmsford by Captain Johnson, of Woburn, November 18, 1660. The date of her birth and death are unknown. Their children were: Mary, Timothy, Joseph, Sarah and John.

(II) Joseph (2), third child and second son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Caper) Gilson, was born in Groton, January 8, 1667, and resided on a part of his father's estate in Groton. He was a good manager, thrifty, and left a good estate for those times. His will, dated August 20, 1735, shows he had children whose births were not recorded. To his wife, Elizabeth, who was executor of his will, he left sixty pounds out of his estate, also the use and improvement of all his estate, both real and personal, so long as she remains a widow; to his children, various sums of money besides property he had helped them to before the execution of his will. To his son, Isaac, he left all his real estate and rights in common lands after the death of his wife—Isaac to pay the bequests to the other heirs. He married (first) Hepsibah ———, and (second) Elizabeth ———. There is no record of either marriage extant, no marriage record being kept between 1686 and 1706. His children by the first wife were: Anne, Joseph, Eleazer, Jeremiah, Sarah; and those by the second wife were: Elizabeth, Mary, Isaac, Jonas and Eunice.

(III) Isaac, third child and eldest son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth Gilson. He was a farmer, and as already stated succeeded to the homestead of his father and paid off the bequests to the other heirs. His residence was probably in the east part of Groton in that part set off to Dunstable in 1793. He was more interested in making a good living and enjoying his possessions than in holding offices or filling public stations of any kind; consequently his name is not among those who took part in public life. On account of faulty records or the absence of any record at all nothing is known of the date of his birth or death. He was married, January 15, 1730, to Dorothy Kemp. They had Isaac, Dorothy, Nehemiah and Joseph, all born in Groton.

(IV) Nehemiah, second son and third child of Isaac and Dorothy (Kemp) Gilson, was born in Groton, and resided there. He married Abigail, born June 21, 1739, daughter of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Chamberlain) Lawrence, of Groton. Their children were; Nehemiah, Nathaniel, Sybil, Jacob B., Oliver, Nabby, Ashabel, Isaac.

(V) Nehemiah (2), eldest child of Nehemiah (1) and Abigail (Lawrence) Gilson, was born July 10, 1766. He married Esther Keyes. They had seven children: Joel, Sally, Nathaniel, Luther, Calvin, Charles and Kendall.

(VI) Calvin, fifth child and fourth son of Nehemiah (2) and Esther (Keyes) Gilson, was born March 4, 1799, and died in Portland, September 29, 1853. He was a farmer in Buckfield until well along in life, and then sold his farm and removed to Portland, where he is supposed to have established the livery business in which he was succeeded by his son. Mr. Gilson was not ambitious and held no public office. In politics he was a Whig. He married Hannah C. Austin, born November 14, 1800, died in Portland, June 9, 1874. They had Louisa A., Lydia I., Josephine S., Charles A., Caroline A., Luther C. and Charlotte E.

(VII) Charles Augustus, fourth child and eldest son of Calvin and Hannah C. (Austin) Gilson, was born in Buckfield, June 25, 1826, died in Portland, July 7, 1880. He spent his youth on his father's farm and attended the common schools. He learned the drug business and was employed in that line until after his father removed to Portland, and then he engaged in the livery business. He was in this line until his death. He was like his father in many ways; belonged to no secret orders or clubs, and took no prominent part in public affairs. He was a Republican, and was a member of the board of aldermen of Portland one year. He married, in Winthrop, Maine, March 11, 1852, Angie L., born in Turner, Maine, March 26, 1832, daughter of Thomas L. and Mary J. (Cole) Megquier, of Winthrop, Maine. Six children were born to them: Jennie Lewis, Arthur Scott, Henry Clinton, Anne May, Charles Philip and Margery Lawrence.

(VIII) Arthur Scott, second child and eldest son of Charles A. and Angie L. (Megquier) Gilson, was born in Portland, March 17, 1855. He obtained his literary education in the Portland public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1873. In the year 1891 he matriculated at the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, where he completed the course and received the degree of Doctor of

Medicine in 1894. After a year's post-graduate work in the Maine General Hospital he opened an office in Portland (1895) and began what has proved to be a very successful practice, and to-day he is one of the leading surgeons of the state. He is senior surgeon of the Maine General Hospital, and for ten years has been the surgeon of the Portland police department. He is a pleasant scholarly gentleman, sympathetic in his work and inspiring in his manner, a physician whose presence infuses hope and courage in the hearts of his patients. He is a member of the American Medical Society, the Cumberland County Medical Society, the Maine State Medical Society and the Portland Medical Society. He has no affiliation with secret organizations or clubs. In religious faith he is a Unitarian. He is an unflinching supporter of the political doctrines of Hannibal Hamlin, James G. Blaine, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. He married, in Winthrop, Maine, August 21, 1895, Mabel Whittemore, born in Brooklyn, New York, March 30, 1870, daughter of George O. and Ada Florer Packard, of Winthrop, Maine. They have two children: Arthur Scott, Jr., born June 30, 1896, and Charles Packard, September 3, 1899.

This is an Irish name, derived from *taig*, meaning a peasant. TEAGUE Uncle Remus has immortalized it in literature by one of his wonderful creations, "At Teague Potts."

"With Shinkin 'ap Morgan with blew 'ap or Teague
We into no covenants enter nor league."
—Ballads of John Bagford.

(I) Daniel Teague lived in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 17, 1719, for in that year he married Sarah Pray, who died September 14, 1768, aged seventy, Mr. Teague dying two years before, aged eighty. He was a setwork cooper. His wife bore him: Daniel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ruth, Grace, John, Jesse and Obed.

(II) Daniel (2), eldest son and child of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Pray) Teague, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, February 22, 1719, and married, February 26, 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Lincoln) Lane, who was born also in Hingham, November 21, 1717. They had: Bani, Elizabeth, Elkanah, Sarah and Daniel.

(III) Bani, eldest son and child of Daniel (2) and Elizabeth (Lane) Teague, was born February 27, 1742, and married Lucy, daughter of Ebenezer Lincoln. Several of her brothers removed to Maine, and with them

probably went Bani, who settled in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine. The town of Turner (then called Sylvestertown) was largely peopled with citizens from Plymouth county, Massachusetts.

(IV) Bani (2), son of Bani (1) and Lucy (Lincoln) Teague, was born in Turner, Maine, and died in 1809, his death being caused by a carriage accident. He owned and operated a sawmill about 1800 at Chase's mills, and married, in 1796, Sarah Tuttle, of Buckfield, Maine. He had a son Bani.

(V) Bani (3), son of Bani (2) and Sarah (Tuttle) Teague, was born in Turner, Maine, January 2, 1805, and died in 1894. After a common school education he learned the trade of wood turner, and that and the carpenter's trade was his lifework. He married Sally, daughter of John White, who died in 1864. Their children were: Henry, Horace, who went south and was supposed to have been drafted into the Confederate service, Greenleaf, Ellen, Sarah Jane, Emily, Laura, Calista and George.

(VI) Greenleaf, third child and son of Bani (3) and Sally (White) Teague, was born in Atkinson, November 19, 1835, and died January 1, 1892. Receiving a common school education, he came to Lewiston, Maine, when nineteen years old, and learned the barber's trade, later becoming a carpenter. He was the first man to bring western horses into Lewiston, was for many years a successful horse dealer. He was a strong temperance worker in both the Good Templars and the Golden Cross, and was a Republican, devoting much of his time to the interests of the party. He married Rebecca Jane, daughter of Philip and Mahala (Smiley) Seymour. Her father was born in Rottery, Devonshire, England, February 14, 1802, and came to this country when nineteen years old. Children of the above union were: Howard A., Elmer C. and Grace L.

(VII) Howard Abbott, eldest child and son of Greenleaf and Rebecca Jane (Seymour) Teague, was born December 4, 1866, in Lewiston, Maine, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen learned the carriage-making business. In 1894 he established an undertaking business, in which he is now engaged. Although not an active politician, he served in the city councils in 1895-96; he is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Grand Lodge of the same and of the uniformed rank, holding the commission of captain. He is also a member of the Knights of Malta, the Improved Order of Red Men,

Knights of the Golden Eagle, Sons of St. George, Order of American Mechanics, the Grange, B. P. O. E. and M. W. A. He married, August 25, 1897, Carrie, daughter of William and Frances (Wadleigh) Cole, of Old Town, where she was born in 1873.

There is an old tradition which runs to the effect that the New England Bickfords are descended from three brothers, who came to this country probably from England in the ship supposed to have been the "Mayflower," but not on the historic voyage of that vessel which brought over the Pilgrims; and according to the tradition one of these brothers settled in one of the plantations in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, another in New Hampshire, and the third brother down in the colony of Maine. The genealogical references give a brief account of one John Beckford, or Bickford (the surname in earlier generations from the time of the immigrant was written both ways), who was born in 1612 and was settled in the locality called Darby Field in the ancient town of Dover, New Hampshire, as early as the year 1645. In his "Genealogical Dictionary" Savage mentions the same John Bickford, and all authorities incline to the opinion that he was the immigrant ancestor of the Bickford and Beckford families of New England.

The earliest mention of the Maine Bickfords in any of the published accounts appears to be that found in Bradbury's "History of Kennebunk Port," 1837, where it is stated that Jethro Bickford had a grant of land from the town in 1729, and that he probably lived in the town and may have removed thence to Biddeford. In the same work mention also is made of Eliakim Bickford, ship master, who came from Salem about 1740 and was licensed to keep tavern in Arundel in 1744; and it is stated that this Eliakim probably was a descendant of John Beckford, who lived in Durham in 1659. Eliakim Bickford died suddenly March 22, 1748, and left at least two children, Abigail, who married John Cleaves, and Joseph, who married Mary Averill and by her had Eliakim, James, Thomas, Lucy, Abigail, Joseph, Hannah, Mary, John, George, William and Gideon. How many generations removed from John the ancestor Jethro and Eliakim may have been appears somewhat difficult to determine by records extant, and it is equally uncertain what may have been the relation of either of them to the family whose record here must begin with Anson Wayne Bickford.

(I) Anson Wayne Bickford is supposed to have been born in Pittsfield, Maine, and it is known that he became well educated and taught several terms of winter school before reaching the age of twenty-three years. He then determined to go to the gold fields of California in pursuit of a fortune, and while he did succeed in gaining a fair competency in that region it was in other pursuits than gold mining. For ten or twelve years he was owner of an express business and made a success of it; but about 1880 he returned east, purchased a tannery in Readfield, and conducted it with good success for a few years, but had the serious misfortune to lose his entire investment in the property by a disastrous fire which burned the building to the ground. Mr. Bickford had toiled hard and patiently to establish himself in comfortable circumstances in his declining years, and the loss of so much of his property told heavily against him. While living in San Francisco he married twice, his first wife dying without issue. His second wife was Jennie (McGowan) Bickford, by whom he had eight children, all of whom except the last two were born in California. His children: 1. Nettie F., born January 30, 1868. 2. Ralph Watson, May 8, 1870. 3. Edwin Wayne, June 17, 1872. 4. Matilda Louise, September 9, 1875. 5. Everett Anson, October 31, 1876. 6. Estelle Adelaide, August 15, 1880. 7. Maude Barbara, February 10, 1883. 8. Erna Eliza, September, 1886.

(II) Edwin Wayne, second son of Anson Wayne and Jennie (McGowan) Bickford, his second wife, was born in San Francisco, June 17, 1872. He received his education in Kent's Hill Academy, but on account of his father's loss of his tannery building by fire it became necessary that young Bickford find some employment for his own support while completing his course in the academy. This he did by canvassing and doing whatever work a boy of twelve years could find to do outside of school hours. After graduating from the academy he went to Auburn and found work in a shoe factory in that city, and during the next six years he had saved money enough to maintain himself and pay the tuition charges of a course in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1893. On returning from Baltimore with his diploma and degree, Dr. Bickford opened an office in Lewiston and soon found himself engaged in successful and constantly increasing practice. The success he has since achieved has been fairly earned and fully deserved, for since he was a boy he has

virtually made his own way in life. He is a member of various professional organizations, an Odd Fellow in excellent standing and making his way through the chairs, and a member of the Clan Campbell of the Society of Scotchmen of America. On November 14, 1904, Dr. Bickford married Luella, daughter of Edgar Smith, of Belfast, Maine.

The surname Wedgwood, which in church and town records is spelled somewhat inconsistently both with and without the vowel e after the g, is of obvious origin. While not a common surname, it has held its own in America better than its fellow Wedge, which a hundred years ago was met with more frequently. Though of Anglo-Saxon descent, the connection between the American family and the famous English family settled in Staffordshire has not yet been clearly traced.

(I) The Wedgwoods of Maine are descended from John Wedgwood, planter and husbandman, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637. He displayed the martial spirit observed in succeeding generations, serving and being wounded in the Pequot war. As early as 1644 he removed to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he became a landowner, and in 1650 bought "the Elder's Lot" of Rev. John Wheelwright, so prominent in the early history of Maine and New Hampshire. Here he died December 9, 1654, leaving a wife Mary, who died August 24, 1670, and five children, John, the eldest, who lived in Exeter, New Hampshire, Jonathan, Mary, Abigail and David.

(II) David, youngest child of John and Mary Wedgwood, was born December 12, 1652, and married, January 4, 1683, Hannah, daughter of Morris and Sarah (Eastow) Hobbs, who was his junior by several years. He served as a soldier in King William's war. Their children, born in Hampton, were John, and Mary, who married, January 31, 1712, Ezekiel Knowles.

(III) John, son of David and Hannah (Hobbs) Wedgwood, was born August 8, 1688, married, January 31, 1712, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Esther (Richardson) Shaw, who was born July 23, 1690, and died August 9, 1755. His name occurs among those who did garrison duty at Fort William and Mary in 1708. They lived at North Hampton, where he died July 31, 1755. Their children were David and Jonathan.

(IV) Jonathan, second son of John and Hannah (Shaw) Wedgwood, was born November 9, 1716, married, January 25, 1737,

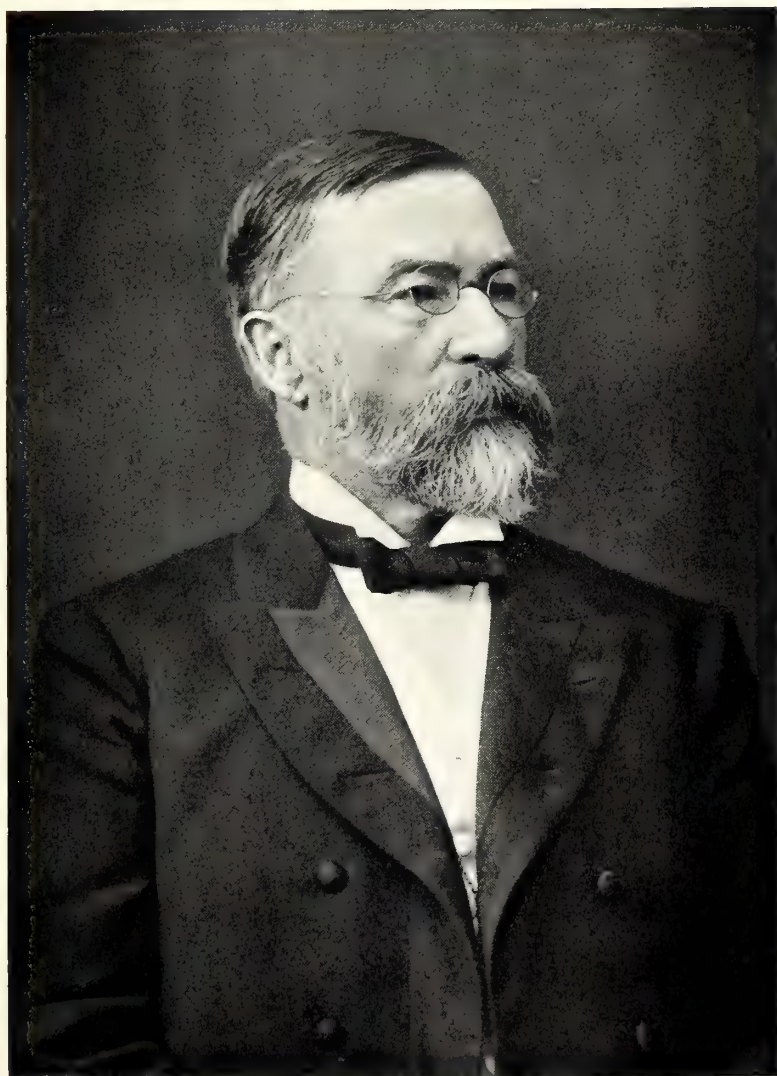
Mary, daughter of Ensign Samuel and Catherine (Carr) Marston, who was born March 5, 1719, died June 29, 1790. He was for several years town clerk of North Hampton, residing upon the homestead. The later portion of his life was spent with his son James on Birch Plain. He died in his ninetieth year, June 11, 1806. Of their children, three named for their father died in their infancy; the others were Hannah, David, Samuel, Hepzibah, James, Mary, Catherine, Josiah, John.

(V) Samuel, son of Jonathan and Mary (Marston) Wedgwood, was born at North Hampton, February 8, 1752. He enlisted at eighteen in Captain George March's company in the expedition against Canada, and was taken ill at Crown Point. In the revolution he served under Captain William Prescott, and was a sergeant-major in Colonel Drake's regiment in the campaign against Burgoyne in 1777. Three of his brothers were fellow soldiers and of these James was an officer and led a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, whose name repeatedly occurs in the New Hampshire archives. His children by his wife Deborah were Lydia, Mary, Sarah, Chase.

(VI) Chase, son of Samuel and Deborah Wedgwood, married Martha Mitchell. He was an early settler in Lewiston, Maine, but removed to Tamworth in 1812. His children were Dana, Samuel, Curtis, Josiah, Martha, George and Melissa.

(VII) Curtis, son of Chase and Martha (Mitchell) Wedgwood, was born March 29, 1806, at Lewiston. He received an academic education at Fryeburg Academy and was engaged in teaching over half a century. He settled in 1837 at Litchfield, Maine, where he was one of the founders of the Litchfield Liberal Institute, and where he served as moderator of town meetings for thirty years, and died in 1893. All of his sons served in the war of the rebellion. His wife, Hannah, daughter of David and Hannah (Smith) Springer, was born February 12, 1807, and died in 1877. Their children were Milton Curtis, Thomas S., John G., Martha H., George S., Newton J. and Luella P.

(VIII) Milton Curtis, eldest son of Curtis and Hannah (Springer) Wedgwood, was born December 27, 1832, at Bowdoin, Maine. He was fitted for college at the Litchfield Liberal Institute and taught several years before he graduated from the Medical School of Maine in 1859. He began the practice of his profession at Durham, Maine, and three years later entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Maine Volunteers. On his return



M. C. Wedgwood

from the south in 1864 he settled in Lewiston, where he met with marked success in his professional work, and which continued to be his home till his death. For the last twenty years of his life he was consulting physician at Poland Springs Hotel, and became an expert in diseases of the kidneys. He died April 9, 1906, from a lesion in the blood-vessels of the brain. Dr. Wedgwood was a member of the American Medical Association, served as president of the Androscoggin Medical Society, of the Maine Medical Association in 1879, and of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science for three years. He was a member of the governor's council under both Governor Burleigh and Governor Hill, and of the state board of health from 1894 till his decease. He was prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of the Maine Consistory of the thirty-second degree. A member and friend of the Pine Street Congregational Church, he was a man of old-fashioned honesty and straightforwardness, sympathetic with his patients and loved by a wide circle of friends.

Dr. Wedgwood married, December 2, 1861, Elizabeth J., daughter of Joseph and Lucinda (Williams) Webster, of Durham, Maine, who survives him. Mrs. Wedgwood, through her mother, is descended from Thomas Williams, a physician and teacher, who came to Boston in 1717, and in 1729 became the first permanent settler in what is now Bath, Maine. His son, Samuel Williams, married Mercy, daughter of Anthony Coombs, of Brunswick, settled in Harpswell and served in the revolutionary war. His grandson, George Williams, born August 3, 1777, at Harpswell, married Mabel, daughter of Noah and Mabel (Wade) Litchfield, of Lewiston, and settled in Durham, Maine, where he died February 8, 1867. Mrs. Lucinda (Williams) Webster was the seventh of his thirteen children, all save two of whom had families of their own.

On her father's side, Mrs. Wedgwood is the great-great-granddaughter of James and Isabel Webster, of Cape Elizabeth. Their son William married, December 24, 1769, Mrs. Jane (Little) Yeaton, and moved to Gray, where he was a captain in the militia and one of the first board of selectmen. He died December 19, 1808, aged sixty-eight. His son, William Webster, born April 30, 1774, at Cape Elizabeth, married Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dunning) Stackpole, and was one of the original settlers in Durham. He was a farmer and a maker of plows and farming utensils. During the war of 1812 he

was a captain in the militia. His seventh child was Joseph Webster, who lived the most of his life upon the old homestead in Durham, and is remembered as an honest, industrious and successful farmer. He was largely engaged in the purchase and sale of lumber and timber lands. An earnest and active Christian, he gave generously for the support of the church in his native town. He died in Lewiston, August 24, 1877.

By her paternal grandmother Mrs. Wedgwood is descended through John 4, James 3, Philip 2, from James Stackpole, the emigrant, who was born in 1652 in Ireland. "He was a branch of the Pembroke family, Wales; having the same coat-of-arms as the other family, and going from 'Stackpole Court' to Ireland, where a house and home were founded called 'Edenvale' at Ennis, county Clare." He came to Dover, New Hampshire, before 1680, married Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret Warren, of South Berwick, Maine, and died in what is now Rollinsford, New Hampshire, in 1736. It is quite certain that he was connected with the Stackpole family of Limerick, Ireland. Between 1450 and 1650 A. D. twenty-six persons named Stackpole, or Stacpole as the surname was then written, appears as mayors, aldermen, and recorders of Limerick. They were descended from the Stackpoles of Pembroke, Wales, whose Norman ancestor built a castle, early in the twelfth century, on the site now occupied by Stackpole Court, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor. From this place Sir Elidyr Stackpole, who was founder of the family, went on the crusade with Richard the Lion-hearted.

This family traces descent
KNIGHT from Walter Knight, who with Thomas Gray and John Gray settled at Nantasket, Massachusetts, in 1622. These names appear in original papers of Salem, among those who comprised the settlement when Endicott arrived. In 1629 Walter Knight's name appears on a patent obtained from Charles I, the patent reciting the grant of the Council of Plymouth. It is supposed that Walter Knight was a son of Isaac Knight, referred to by Annie Venn, daughter of Captain John Venn, in a book written in London in 1658, in which she mentions Isaac Knight as a prominent divine.

(1) Captain George Knight was born in Portland, Maine, December 3, 1796. For many years he was commander of vessels of the Portland Steam Packet Company. He married (first) Pamela Dyer, born March 21,

1800; (second) Judith, daughter of Theophilus Dyer. Children: 1. Judith S., born July 21, 1822. 2. George H., see forward. 3. Child, August 25, 1827.

(II) George Henry, son of Captain George Knight, was born on Franklin street, Portland, near where Lincoln Park now is, May 22, 1826, and died September 18, 1899. He had such educational advantages as were available in Portland at that time. He became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods store of John and Jeremiah Dow, and continued with them for some time. Later he was in the woolen business for himself. He then engaged in the dry goods business, being located on Middle street, where the Standard Clothing Company's store now stands. After several years Mr. Knight started the manufacture of bungs, in which he continued until about six years before his death, when he retired from business. He was a well known citizen of Portland, and died after a lingering illness, at his home on State street. He married (first), May 14, 1856, Helen Burnside, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, who died about 1860, leaving one daughter Helen, who married Herbert Winslow, of Philadelphia, and had a son Burnside, who married Helen Carrington. He married (second) October 11, 1866, Harriet S. Moses, of Bath, who was born February 5, 1838, daughter of Oliver and Lydia Clapp Moses. Five children were born of this marriage: 1. George M., born October 13, 1867, died, unmarried, November 28, 1902. 2. Marcia Bowman, born October 11, 1869, married Dr. William H. Bradford. (See Bradford.) 3-4. Lydia Clapp and Pamela Dyer (twins), born July 31, 1871. Lydia Clapp died March, 1872. Pamela Dyer married, October 6, 1897, Philip J. Deering, and had two children; Margaret Knight, born August 22, 1898; and Philip Chilton, July 16, 1902. 5. Annie Louise, born 1873, died 1874. 6. Anna Putnam, born May 12, 1875; married, December 20, 1905, Lucius H. Bingham, of New York. 7. Dorothea Clapp, December 10, 1883, married, September 8, 1906, Hayward Wilson. (See Wilson.)

The Puritans of New England find in the name of John Wilson (1588-1667) first minister of the First Church of Boston, a name that marks the laying of the corner stone of Puritan Congregationalism in America. Born in Windsor, England, graduated at the University of Cambridge in 1606, a fellow and stu-

dent at law in that famous institution 1606-09, ordained a priest in the Church of England, chaplain to Lady Scadamore, rector at Mootlake, Kenley, Bumsted Stoke and Candish rector of the parish of Sudbury, Essex, suspended and finally dismissed by the Bishop's court by reason of his Puritan sympathies, he was passed through the fires of persecution and came out a full-fledged Puritan. He thereupon joined Governor John Winthrop in the project of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The two great minds having freed themselves from the tramals of the Established Church about the same time, and being of the same age, their sympathizers were coexistent and their partnership in the enterprise mutual. The London proprietors having determined to transfer the seat of government to the New World, the great lawyer and the great divine became leaders in the affairs of state and church as modified by the Puritan system of government decided upon. On October 30, 1629, John Winthrop was elected governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in America, and by June 22, 1635, his fleet of eleven ships had reached Salem, then the favored New England port. They had fitted out at the Isle of Wight and had a propitious voyage, but not finding suitable conditions at Salem they proceeded to Charlestown, where on August 23, 1630, John Wilson organized a church and thence they proceeded to Tri-mountain in September and then on September 30, 1630, he established the church and town of Boston, of which church John Wilson became the first minister, and the church the first church of Boston. His ordination as teacher of this church was performed by the members themselves, who laid their hands on the chosen leader and proclaimed him their pastor. This ceremony, however, was not performed until 1632. In 1634 he visited England, returning in 1635 with his wife, and bringing as his assistant Hugh Peters, who had been compelled to leave England for non-conformity. Wilson, like Winthrop, opposed the doctrine taught by the Antinomians through their leader, Ann Hutchinson, and her brother-in-law, John Wheelwright. He went out as chaplain of the New England troop set against the Pequot Indians of Connecticut in 1636, and subsequently became associated with John Eliot in his missionary labors among the Indians. He wrote a Latin poem to the memory of John Harrad in 1647, twenty years before his death, an account of his experience in teaching the Indians, under the title "The Day

Breaking if Not the Sun Rising of the Gospel," which was republished in New York in 1865.

The Pilgrims, the early martyrs who found refuge from the intolerance of the Church of England as early as 1608 on the farther shore of the North Sea at Leyden, Holland, so beautifully situated on the Old Rhine river, had their hero in another Wilson bearing the surname of Roger, who had much to do with the establishment of the Pilgrim band, immortalized by having been the first to land from the "Mayflower" on New England territory, December 21, 1620. If he was not a passenger on that historic ship, he was the chief instigator and supporter of the movement that led to the undertaking of that eventful adventure and stood as bondsman for William Bradford, Isaac Allerton, and Digerie Priest. Thirty-one years after he was represented in the New England Colony, of which he was a founder and liberal promoter, but to whose shores he never came, in the person of his son John Rogers (1631-91) the immigrant of Woburn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1651. It is of this son of the bondsman of Governor Bradford that the line of Wilsons now make this John Wilson their first American ancestor.

(I) Roger Wilson, the promoter of the enterprise that laid the foundation of the Plymouth Colony, the cornerstone of the American Republic, was born in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, about 1588. He was a member of Rev. John Robinson's church, whose minister was suspended for non-conformity in 1603 and became the pastoral care of his flock, driven from their church and their country, at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1608, and at Leyden, to which place they regathered in May, 1609. Roger Wilson was one of the three friends who provided a house for the comfort and convenience of the growing Separatist congregation and co-operated with Cushman, Bradford, Brember and others in organizing the movement that led to the removal of the majority of the able-bodied members of his congregation to America in 1620. He was among the wealthier of the congregation, was a prosperous woolen and silk draper in Leyden, and a member of the first stock company that fitted out the "Mayflower." He remained in Leyden with the pastor, probably intending to join the colony at a later day, but in 1625, when John Robinson died, the congregation remaining at Leyden, including Roger Wilson, met a loss that it could not withstand, and persecution of the Separatists

having subsided in England, the remainder returned home or became abandoned in the Dutch population. Roger Wilson's death is not recorded in Leyden, and he evidently returned to England and continued there his worship of God according to the faith of the Brownests, also known as Separatists, or Congregationalists, as they came to be called. His wife Mary was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Fuller, the physician and surgeon of the "Mayflower," 1620, who was a deacon of Master Robinson's church, and died in the Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in 1633, and John, their youngest child, was the only one to remove from England, or possibly from Leyden, Holland, to America.

(II) John, youngest son of Roger and Mary (Fuller) Wilson, was born in Leyden, Holland, or in Scrooby, Nottingham, England (if his father returned to his old home after the death of the Rev. John Robinson in Leyden in 1625, which is highly probable), in 1631, and he died in Woburn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, July 2, 1687. Inheriting the spirit of liberty that cost his father banishment and great loss of property, he was true to his heritage, and when he arrived at the age of manhood he sought greater freedom in the New England colonies, the unreachd Mecca of his father. He appears in Woburn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, after 1655, with his wife and two children—John Jr. and Dorcas. The name of his wife (or possibly wives, if John Jr. and Dorcas were his children by a first wife) does not appear in any record of the early history of Woburn, and the only intimation of a wife on the official records of the town give the birth of a son to John Wilson and wife—Samuel, December 29, 1658. On the tax lists of Woburn, in the rate for the county of Middlesex, assessed August 26, 1666, John Wilson Sr. is mentioned as among those who had right in the common lands of the town. He probably was one of the immigrants in 1651. He was a lieutenant in the Indian war. His children were born in the order following: 1. John, 1653. 2. Dorcas, 1655; married Adam Cleveland, September 26, 1775, then in Woburn. 3. Samuel, December 29, 1658. 4. Abigail, August 8, 1666. 5. Elizabeth, August 6, 1668. 6. Benjamin (q. v.), October 15, 1670. 7. Hannah, May 31, 1672; married Jonathan Pierce, 1689.

(III) Benjamin, youngest son and sixth child of Lieutenant John Wilson, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, October 15, 1670. He removed to Rehoboth after his father's death in 1687, and was a resident of the neighbor-

hood of Palmer's river, where a meeting-house was built in 1718 and seated December 23 of that year, when first dignity, second, age, third, public charge in building the house and in town affairs, was observed. Benjamin Wilson's name appears as sixth on the list of persons who bound themselves to an agreement that if the town and community voted £50 towards the expense of the building, the subscribers would clear the town of all further expense in relation to their house. He had eighteen children by his two wives Elizabeth, but we find no record of their family names. His children: 1. Jonathan, December 8, 1698. 2. Rebeckah, January 20, 1701. 3. Hannah, October 7, 1702. 4. Frances, September 7, 1704. 5. Elizabeth, July 8, 1706. 6. Samuel, January 5, 1707. 7. Ruth, April 7, 1710. 8. Bethiah, December 4, 1711. 9. Abijah, August 30, 1713. 10. Mary, October 17, 1714. By a second wife Elizabeth: 11. Sarah, February 23, 1729-30. 12. John (q. v.), October 19, 1733. 13. Lucas, August 10, 1735. 14. Annie, April 26, 1737. 15. Benjamin, April 11, 1739. 16. Jonathan, April 7, 1741. 17. Ezekiel, May 11, 1744. 18. Chloe, June 23, 1746.

(IV) John (2), twelfth child and eldest son of Benjamin Wilson by the second wife, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 29, 1733. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and sergeant in the Rehoboth company, Captain Hix, enlisted for three years' service in the American revolution. He was a man of remarkable size and strength, and in local tests of these gifts and of athletic skill he is said never to have met his equal. He married Abigail ———, and their children were born in Rehoboth: 1. Molly, December 2, 1764. 2. Sarah, September 15, 1766, died young. 3. Joseph (q. v.), June 25, 1768. 4. Sarah, October 15, 1770. 5. John, January 27, 1775. 6. Miles Shorey, January 27, 1775. 7. Abigail, April 13, 1777. 8. Betsey, September 23, 1779. 9. Benjamin, March 23, 1783. 10. Lucretia, April 24, 1785.

(V) Joseph, eldest son and third child of Sergeant John (2) and Abigail Wilson, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, January 25, 1768. He removed from Rehoboth to Thomaston, Maine, and about 1795 married Lydia Major, and later in life removed to Bradford, Maine, where he was a farmer during his later days, and where he died. Joseph and Lydia (Major) Wilson had nine children, born as follows: 1. Mary, born 1796. 2. Miles S., born March 4, 1800. 3. John Hines (q. v.), born June 9, 1804. 4. Harvey S. 5. Joseph.

6. Jemima, whose husband's name was Fletcher. 7. Eliza, whose husband's name was Garey. 8. Daniel.

(VI) John Hines, second son of Joseph and Lydia (Major) Wilson, was born in Thomaston, Maine, June 9, 1804. He was brought up on his father's farm in Bradford, Penobscot county, Maine, and attended school during the winter season. He was a Democrat, like a large majority of the voters of Maine at the time he reached his majority, and he remained an active worker in that party up to the formation of the Republican party in 1856, when he joined that party as expressing his views upon the question of slavery. He served under the Democratic rule as deputy sheriff of Penobscot county, and the Republican party elected him sheriff, and his term in the sheriff's office in Penobscot county covered a period of forty years. His affiliations were with the Methodist church, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married, at Bradford, Maine, December, 1831, to Rachel Rider Kingsbury, a native of Brewer, Maine, where she was born April 26, 1807. Her husband died January 30, 1893, and she died on August 5, 1893, six months only intervening between their deaths. Children of John Hines and Rachel Rider (Kingsbury) Wilson: 1. Franklin A. (q. v.), November 6, 1832. 2. Walter Kingsbury, born in Orono, Maine, December 22, 1836, died March 16, 1837. 3. Lucinda B., born in Orono, October 15, 1838. 4. Amanda M., born in Orono, September 26, 1842. 5. Henry E., born in Bangor, December 18, 1849, died August 15, 1859.

(VII) Franklin Augustus, eldest child of John Hines and Rachel Rider (Kingsbury) Wilson, was born in Bradford, Maine, November 6, 1832. When he was four years of age his father moved to Orono, and when he was eleven the family moved to Bangor. He received his preparatory educational training in the public schools of Bangor. He was graduated at Bowdoin College A. B., 1854; A. M., 1857; studied law in the office of John A. Peters in Bangor, and was admitted to the Penobscot bar in 1857, and soon after was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine and in the United States circuit court. He became the law partner of his law preceptor, John A. Peters, in 1867, and the law partnership of Peters & Wilson continued up to 1882, when Mr. Peters withdrew to accept the position of judge of the supreme judicial court of Maine, when Charles F. Woodward was admitted and the firm became Wilson &

Woodward, and so continued up to 1900, when Mr. Wilson retired from active practice after a period of forty-three years. He continued to manage the various trust interests committed to his charge, and served as a director of the Maine Central railroad from December, 1892, and was elected president of the corporation in May, 1894, which position he resigned in 1899, but continued his directorship of the road. He was also chosen president of the Penobscot Savings Bank of Bangor in 1888, which position he still holds, and president of the European & North American Railroad from 1900. His directorship in other corporations include: The Franklin Company of Waterville and Boston, dealing in real estate and water rights; the Lockwood Company, manufacturers of cotton goods, and the First National Bank of Bangor. He was also made a trustee of the Bangor Public Library, and overseer of Bowdoin College, which institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1900. His church affiliation is with the Unitarian denomination, and his club membership includes the University of Boston; the Cumberland, of Portland; the Tarratine of Bangor, and the Mount Desert Reading Room of Bar Harbor. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party up to 1861 and has been with the Republican party from that time. He served his state as a representative from Bangor in the Maine legislature in 1875 and 1876.

He was married, September 21, 1859, to Mary E., daughter of Joshua Wingate and Hannah (Pearson) Carr, of Bangor, and two children were born of the marriage: 1. Mary Franklin, January 12, 1861; married, June 17, 1886, to George C. Cutler; five sons: John Cutler, May 12, 1887; Elliot Carr Cutler, July 30, 1888; Roger Wilson Cutler, November 3, 1889; George Chalmers Cutler Jr., May 8, 1891, and Robert Cutler, June 12, 1895. 2. Elliot Carr Wilson, twin of Mary Franklin, died November 9, 1864, when three years old. The mother of these two children died February 9, 1867, and Mr. Wilson married (second), October 12, 1871, Caroline, daughter of Charles and Jane (Pierce) Stetson, of Bangor, Maine. Caroline Stetson was born May 30, 1842, and by her marriage with Mr. Wilson had three children: Charles Stetson (q. v.), John (q. v.), and Hayward (q. v.). Mr. Wilson found his recreation from his law practice and the care of his business interests as a director of corporations in travel, and he has visited and studied the historic countries

of the Old World, including Egypt and the upper Nile, Greece, Rome, and the modern cities of the continent of Europe.

(VIII) Charles Stetson, eldest son of Franklin Augustus and Caroline Pierce (Stetson) Wilson, was born in Bangor, Maine, June 10, 1873. He was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard A. B., 1897. He was clerk in a banking house in Boston for three years (1897-1900); was secretary of the United States legation at Athens, Greece, four years (1900-04); secretary of the United States legation at Havana, Cuba, one year (1904-05), and has held a similar position at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, S. A., since 1905. He is unmarried.

(VIII) John (3), second son of Franklin Augustus and Caroline Pierce (Stetson) Wilson, was born in Bangor, Maine, September 26, 1878. He was prepared for college at the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, and the Roxbury Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard A. B., 1900, and at the Harvard University Law School LL. B., 1903. He began the practice of law in Bangor, Maine.

Mr. Wilson married, December 4, 1903, Emma, daughter of John P. and Isabell (Stratton) Otis, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and their first child, Caroline, was born July 26, 1905, their second, John Otis, December 4, 1907. He is a member of the Tarratine, Kenduskeag Canoe and Country, Meadow Brook Golf Clubs, and secretary of the Haward Club of Bangor. He is a member of the Independent Congregational (Unitarian) Society.

(VIII) Hayward Wilson, third son and youngest child of Franklin Augustus and Caroline Pierce (Stetson) Wilson, was born in Bangor, Maine, April 9, 1884. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and was graduated at Harvard A. B., 1905. He then engaged as a clerk in the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Company, of Boston, and was given a position in the Portland office of that firm. He attends the First Parish (Unitarian) Church of Portland; is a member of the Cumberland Club and the Country Club of that city and of the Harvard Union of Cambridge. He was married, September 8, 1906, to Dorothea Clapp, daughter of George Henry and Harriet (Moses) Knight, of Portland, Maine. Dorothea Clapp was born December 10, 1883, and they have one son, born June 4, 1907, Franklin Augustus Wilson (2nd).

WILSON The surname Wilson is one of the most common and widespread in England, Scotland and Ireland. It is derived, of course, from *Will* and *son*, in the same way as Johnson, Jackson, Davidson, etc., and like those surnames there were doubtless hundreds of progenitors of unrelated families that assumed the surname when the custom became general in the twelfth century or earlier. Many of this name have won distinction. There are numerous coats-of-arms borne by Wilsons of the higher classes.

In Scotland the Wilsons were numerous in Renfrewshire, Elginshire, Fifeshire, Lanarkshire, and were found in other counties also at an early date. During the frightful persecution of the Scotch Presbyterians, one of their family suffered martyrdom. In 1685 James II, an avowed Roman Catholic, became King of England, sworn to maintain the established church (Episcopal), but his accession brought no relief to the persecuted Covenanters in Scotland and Ireland. An Episcopal farmer named Gilbert Wilson had two daughters—Margaret, aged eighteen, and Agnes, aged thirteen. These girls attended conventicles and had become Presbyterians. Arrested and condemned to death, their father succeeded in procuring the pardon of the younger by paying one hundred pounds sterling, but the elder and an old woman named Margaret MacLaughlin were bound to stakes on the seashore that they might be drowned by the rising tide. After the old woman was dead and the water had passed over Margaret's head, she was brought out, restored to consciousness and offered life if she would take the abjuration oath. But she said: "I am one of Christ's children, let me go." She was then once more placed in the sea and her sufferings ended by death.

In the north of Ireland the Crown granted to William Willson, of Suffolk, England, two thousand acres of land in the precinct of Liffey (Barony of Raphoe), county Donegal, about 1610. In 1611 Willson bought two thousand acres granted to Sir Henry Knight. His residence is given as Clarye, in Suffolk, and his Irish agent was Christopher Parmenter. He brought over some English settlers, but may never have lived there himself. In 1689 one of the Scotch Wilsons living in Enniskillen became famous. July 1, Lieutenant MacCarmick, in whose company James Wilson was a soldier, made a stand against the Duke of Berwick, an illegitimate son of King James, at the head of a detachment of Irish,

six hundred dragoons on foot and two troops of horse. Governor Hamilton, his superior officer, failed to keep his promise to support MacCarmick, and his little company was fairly cut to pieces; his son slain at his side and he was taken prisoner. But thirty escaped. "Among them was a brave soldier named James Wilson. Surrounded by a number of dragoons, he was assailed by all at once. Some of them he stabbed, others he struck down with his musket, and several he threw under the feet of their own horses. At last, wounded in twelve places, his cheeks hanging over his chin, he fell into a bush. There a sergeant struck him through the thigh with a halbert; but Wilson, exerting all his strength, pulled it out and ran it through the sergeant's heart. By the aid of this halbert he walked to Enniskillen. He was afterwards cured of his wounds and survived for thirty years." Whether descended from him or not, the Wilson family, mentioned below, may well take pride in this exploit.

(I) William Wilson, immigrant ancestor, came to this country from Tyrone, Ireland, in 1737, with his wife, a daughter, and his son Robert, mentioned below. They spent the first winter in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and then removed to Townsend, where many Scotch-Irish families settled.

(II) Major Robert, son of William Wilson, was born about 1734 in Tyrone, Ireland, and came to New England with his parents. He enlisted in the French war in 1755 and was among the company that was with General Wolfe, September 12, 1759, at the Heights of Abraham, when Wolfe was killed. He returned to Massachusetts and settled in Peterborough, New Hampshire, and resided on the farm now or lately occupied in part by his grandson, James Wilson, on what used to be called Main Street Road. He was a farmer, and kept a tavern. The house stood on the west side of the road, about seventy-five or eighty rods southwest of the house now occupied by James Wilson, and some forty rods north of the brick school house. The old cellar hole marks the spot. He was in the revolution. He was a lieutenant in the militia in 1771, a captain in 1775, when he answered the Lexington alarm, and a major in 1777. He was under General Stark and was present at the various engagements at Bennington, Saratoga, etc., and was appointed by General Stark to command a guard detailed to escort six hundred Hessian prisoners of war from Bennington to Boston. He was selectman in 1765-71; treasurer in 1786-87-88, and one of

the committee of safety in 1776. He was a man of fine physique, six feet in height, and was industrious and prudent in his affairs. By his own hard work he was able to accumulate quite a fortune for those days. He died December 25, 1790, suddenly, of strangulated hernia. He married, in 1761 or 1762, Mary Hodge, of West Cambridge. She married (second) September 16, 1803, Enos Knight, of New Ipswich, and died December 22, 1825, aged ninety years. Children: 1. Anne, born March 28, 1764; died August 16, 1771, killed by a log falling off a fence upon her. 2. James, August 16, 1766; married (first) Elizabeth Steele; (second) Elizabeth Little. 3. Anne, born May 3, 1768, married Jeremiah Swan. 4. William, February 8, 1770, married Dotia Smith. 5. John, January 10, 1772, mentioned below. 6. Mary, May 21, 1775, married General John Steele. 7. Sarah, 1777, married, November 6, 1803, Joseph Haynes Johnson. 8. Joseph, 1780, died April 24, 1794.

(III) Hon. John, son of Robert Wilson, was born January 10, 1772, in Peterborough, New Hampshire. He settled in Belfast, Maine, studied law and became one of the leaders of the bar in his time. He was prominent in public life and represented his district in congress in 1813-14, when Maine was still part of Massachusetts. He died at Belfast in 1848. He married Hannah Leach. Children, born at Belfast: 1. Sarah, married Daniel Jewett, attorney at law, Bangor; removed to St. Louis, where he became a prominent citizen, and was mayor of that city. 2. John, born May 7, 1810, mentioned below. 3. Hannah, married A. G. Jewett, a prominent lawyer of Belfast, active in public affairs and at one time minister to Peru. 4. Mary, married William C. Crosby, a lawyer of Bangor. 5. Jane.

(IV) John (2), son of Hon. John (1) Wilson, was born in Belfast, May 7, 1810, died there February 10, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He followed farming for his occupation all his life. He was a Republican in politics, after the party was organized, and at one time was a member of the common council of the city of Belfast. He married, June 23, 1830, Eliza A. Townsend, born at Taunton, Massachusetts, December 29, 1809, died August 1, 1879. Children, born at Belfast: 1. Sarah E., June 19, 1831, died January 24, 1862; married David L. Hatch; one child: Charles L. 2. James A., April 14, 1833, died January 30, 1898; served in the civil war. 3. John O., May 9, 1835, died June 12, 1859. 4. Joseph B., April 19, 1837, served in the civil war. 5.

Jefferson F., July 26, 1839, mentioned below. 6. Julius A., August 20, 1841, served in the civil war. 7. Jesse A., April 2, 1843, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. 8. Justus M., October 10, 1844. 9. Jones E., December 5, 1846, killed at the battle of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. 10. Annie A., April 23, 1848, married, January 31, 1875, Alfred Ginn Ellis. Five of the sons were in the Union service in the army and navy at the same time and two were killed.

(V) Jefferson Franklin, son of John (2) Wilson, was born in Belfast, July 26, 1839. He was educated in the public schools there and worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Aroostook county, three miles from the nearest clearing, and settled. He cleared his farm, built a log house and barn, and conducted his farm there for seven years. Then he returned to Belfast and established a general trucking business which prospered and grew to large proportions. He was in this business for a period of thirty years. In 1896 he sold out, and since then has devoted his attention to contracting and the care of his real estate. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics; he has been street commissioner and member of the board of aldermen of the city of Belfast; in 1888-89 he represented his district in the state legislature, serving on the important fish and game committee, was coroner of Waldo county four years; was a delegate to the district convention to choose delegates to the Democratic National convention in 1908. He is a charter member of Waldo Lodge of Odd Fellows, Belfast; of the New England Order of Protection, and of Seaside Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Belfast. He married, December, 1860, Rosanna Blanchard, who died in 1863, daughter of Benjamin Blanchard, of Unity. He married (second), April 18, 1868, Lizzie F. Davis, born July 6, 1847, daughter of Leander and Eliza (Cunningham) Davis, of Freedom, Maine. Child of first wife: Etta E., born in Mars Hill, Maine, 1862, married Ferd McKean, of Belfast. Children of second wife: Jesse E., see forward; Frank P., see forward. Leander Davis, father of Mrs. Jefferson F. Wilson, was born August 23, 1818, in Sangerville, Maine, died at Belfast, July 15, 1870. He married, May 27, 1841, Eliza Cunningham, born at Belfast, July 18, 1821, died March 9, 1894, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Stephenson) Cunningham, and granddaughter of Major William Cunningham, a native of Scotland, a noted ship-builder of his day, who built "The Fox," the first ship ever built at Belfast. Ben-

jamin Cunningham was born in Edgecombe, Maine, married, September 29, 1812, Betsey Stephenson, of Belfast.

(VI) Jesse E., son of Jefferson Franklin Wilson, was born in Belfast, January 24, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after working with his father a short time in the teaming business, took a course at Gray's Commercial College, Portland. For a time he was a bookkeeper for F. O. Bailey & Company, of Portland, and then returned to Belfast and purchased an interest in the furniture and undertaking business of the late Aubrey G. Spencer, at No. 81 Main street. Mr. Wilson was then but twenty-one years of age, being the youngest man in business for himself in the city. Two years later the firm had outgrown its quarters and was obliged to move to a larger store in the Coliseum building, a few doors down the street. After ten years, during which time the business constantly increased, Mr. Wilson sold his interest to his partner and went west. He visited many places in the middle west and on the Pacific coast, and finally purchased an interest in the business of J. B. Beals, of Fort Collins, Colorado, who had built up a good business as a men's outfitter. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Wilson purchased his partner's interest in the business, and has since carried it on in his own name, advertising as "Wilson, My Clothier." He is a firm believer in newspaper advertising. He recently was obliged to lease additional floor space to accommodate his growing trade, and now has the largest business in his line in Colorado outside of Denver. Fort Collins is one of the most progressive cities in the west, and is rapidly growing in population and business importance. Mr. Wilson is taking the same interest in the material welfare of his adopted city that he did in the place of his nativity, being active in forwarding everything that looks to the benefit of the business of the community. Although one of the youngest men in business in Belfast, he was ever to be found among those who were striving for her best business interests. He was a member of the city council, and when there was work for the board of trade he was always at his post and was an efficient worker on the most active committees. He was one of the most active of the citizens of Belfast in readjusting the shoe factory difficulties, and in bringing to Belfast the firm of Leonard & Barrows. He was also largely instrumental in the settling of the Duplex Roller Bushing Company in Belfast, and several smaller concerns were materially assisted in locating in Belfast by Mr.

Wilson and his associates. He is a past chancellor of Silver Cross Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and an Odd Fellow, and was for many years librarian of the Universalist Sunday-school.

(VI) Frank P. Wilson, second son of Jefferson Franklin Wilson, was born in Belfast, October 3, 1878. He was educated in the schools of his native city, graduating from the high school; then entered Comer's Commercial College, Boston, after which he matriculated in the University of Maine, graduating with the class of 1902. He read law in the office of Judge Johnson, of Belfast, and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, August 26, 1902, and to the bar in Maine, April 21, 1903. He was admitted to practice in the United States district courts of Maine and New York, February 17, 1904. For one year he had an office in Belfast, Maine, but at the present time (1908) is associated with the law firm of Rich, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, No. 18 Wall street, New York.

The Wilsons are found in many WILSON branches of one family, and there are also many distinct families throughout this country. The one to which this article will refer was a Portland (Maine) sub-division of an old colonial line whose descendants may be found in all parts of the country now.

(I) Isaac Wilson was born July 14, 1786, died April 24, 1861. He married, November 11, 1811, Mehitable, daughter of Samuel Hovey; her first husband was Jonathan Fairbanks. She was born September 8, 1786, died July 27, 1873. Children: 1. Samuel Hovey, mentioned below. 2. Willard, March 29, 1814. 3. Isaac Jr., born in Saco, June 6, 1816. 4. Henry, in Portland, September 18, 1818. 5. Ruth H., in Westbrook, December 17, 1820. 6. Sarah A., in Falmouth, February 26, 1824. 7. Eunice M., in Danville, July 17, 1826.

(II) Samuel Hovey, eldest child of Isaac and Mehitable (Hovey) (Fairbanks) Wilson, was born in the city of Portland, Maine, August 12, 1812, and after obtaining a good common school education began at the age of sixteen years to learn the carpenter's trade. Later he went to Boston, remained several years, then returned to Lewiston, Maine, where he was a well known contractor and builder. He married (first), November 5, 1837, Deborah Jewel Gould, born August 6, 1813. Child, Adolphus P., born in Lewiston, November 15, 1842. Married (second), September 7, 1856, Caroline Frye, daughter of Ebenezer and Ju-

dith (Barker) Ham. Children: 1. Edward Alton, born April 13, 1859. 2. John Stockbridge Patten Ham, August 9, 1860. 3. Margaret Lenora, January 1, 1862.

(III) John Stockbridge Patten Ham, son of Samuel H. and Caroline Frye (Ham) Wilson, was born August 9, 1860. He was educated at the public schools of Auburn and Turner, Maine. He taught school twelve years, then entered the employ of J. B. Ham & Company, with whom he remained until 1900, when he purchased the business from his employers. This is an old and well established grain business, in which Mr. Wilson is still engaged. He is trustee of the Auburn Savings Bank. He is public-spirited, and has held numerous local offices including that of member of the school committee, while residing at Turner. Politically he is a Democrat, and by that party elected as mayor of Auburn in 1901-02. Being possessed of the fraternal spirit of the times, he is found numbered among the active membership of the Masonic order, having advanced to the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family are attendants of the Universalist church.

The Wilson family, which is
WILSON the subject of this narrative, was long time resident in Cornish, Maine, and not improbably descended from Gowen Wilson, whose progeny is numerous in the state.

(I) John Wilson lived in Cornish so long ago that record and tradition have preserved little of him but his name.

(II) David, son of John Wilson, was a farmer in Cornish, where he resided many years, and died about the year 1854. He married Mary Emery, who died in 1871 at the age of eighty-five years, in Thomaston.

(III) Hon. Edmund, son of David and Mary (Emery) Wilson, was born in Cornish, York county, Maine, March 4, 1812, died in Thomaston, April 25, 1886. He studied law in the office of Judge Joseph Howard, then of Limerick, and was admitted to practice at the York county bar in October, 1837. Soon after admission he removed to Thomaston and entered upon the active practice of his profession. On first going to Thomaston he entered the law office of Jonathan Cilley, taking charge of it while Mr. Cilley was a member of the national house of representatives, and up to the time of Mr. Cilley's memorable duel with Graves, of Kentucky, in which the high-spirited representative of Maine lost his life.

Mr. Wilson was county attorney for Lincoln county (before the formation of Knox county) from 1842 to 1847. In 1846 he was appointed by President Polk to the customs collectorship of the Waldoboro district, serving until 1849. He was again appointed by President Pierce in 1853 and served until 1857. In 1868 he was appointed special agent of the United States treasury under the administration of President Johnson, serving two years. He was a member of the Maine house of representatives in 1865-66-70-71-72-79. From 1876 to the time of his death he was the member from Maine of the Democratic national committee. He took great interest in the promotion of the Knox & Lincoln railroad, and for many years was one of its directors. Mr. Wilson was one whose wide acquaintance with public men and national politics brought him into close contact with public affairs. The breadth of his information and the geniality of his disposition made him hosts of friends even among his political opponents. For a long time he was a conspicuous figure in Maine politics. A Democrat by training and conviction, he was always loyal to the party of his first and only love, giving on every occasion a hearty support to its nominees. Perhaps one of the happiest moments of his life was when he received the news of the election of Grover Cleveland.

Apparently strong and well, Mr. Wilson died from an attack of apoplexy. He was taken ill while at dinner, late Sunday afternoon, soon became unconscious, and so remained until death, which occurred about eleven o'clock. He died in the midst of his third term as a member of the National Democratic committee, and the following is an extract from the tribute paid to his memory by his successor, Hon. William Henry Clifford: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It has become my duty to announce to this committee the death, since their last session, of Hon. Edmund Wilson, former member from the state of Maine, and it is my apology for occupying a few moments of the present session, that the mere announcement would come short of the proprieties of the occasion, when that is made concerning so venerable a member and so marked and prominent a person, in the business affairs, at the bar, and in the political contests of the state of which he was a citizen. For many years Mr. Wilson had filled no inconsiderable place at the bar and in the party of which he was always an honored member. * * * As a member of the Democratic party of Maine he performed an important function in its coun-

sels, and was among the foremost in its contests with a strong and victorious foe. He had served as a young man in the ranks of the Democracy in the old days of its glory and predominance in Maine. He went down with it into the valley. But his devotion to its destinies was more especially exemplified during that long period during which it met only with reverses and defeats. I refer to the two decades subsequent to 1861, and during and following the outbreak and continuance of the civil war. Throughout this era of almost unvaried disaster, cheered by no victory, and illuminated by no hope, few, if any, in Maine contributed more than he towards maintaining some organization and coherency among the faithful few that, unfaltering, still mustered beneath the Democratic standard and maintained the Democratic faith. This is no small praise. In those days it required the firmness of an almost heroic spirit to profess the Democratic creed, and openly act in opposition to the haughty, domineering, uncompromising, nay, almost persecuting spirit that inspired the forces of the overruling Republican power. To his honor, and in behalf of his memory, be it spoken that the subject of these remarks was by no means inconspicuous among the strong and steady men that calmly faced the noisy, exultant, contemptuous outcries of triumphant Republicanism, without any approach toward faltering, and an impatient expectation of the coming of a brighter day. * * * Mr. Wilson was a type of the plain, unaffected, self-reliant New England man. He was a product of her institutions, educated under her systems, with a character moulded and colored by the social and moral influences which New England life exerts. * * * A singularly kind and human nature was not at all concealed or distorted under a manner which, to the stranger, but little courted intimacy or advance. Indeed, I think, like many strong and rugged men averse to any exhibition of emotion, he assumed by habit a certain kind of bluntness as a mask; but this was only the rough external rind of a ripe fruit, sweet, savory and pleasant to the taste—a heart soft and tender and open to every just appeal. He was a man of deep convictions and followed without faltering wherever a sense of duty led. He derived his courage from the sincerity of his belief. Of thick-set, sturdy frame, of resolute countenance and mien, he exhibited what he really was—a man of energy and vigor and strength. He was a Democrat from conviction, and from real comprehension of the spirit and aim of

our institutions." At the close of these remarks Mr. Clifford introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the members of the Democratic national committee learn with sorrow of the death of the late representative of the state of Maine, in this body, the Hon. Edmund Wilson. By the death of Mr. Wilson this committee has lost the counsel and co-operation of an experienced and judicious member, who by his correct appreciation of the duties of his position, his earnestness in the cause of Democracy, his intelligent appreciation of its spirit and aims, his capacity, his manly and considerate bearing, had established himself in the respect and regard of his colleagues, who will continue to maintain of their late esteemed and honored associate, the most agreeable recollections." At a special meeting of the Knox county bar the following resolutions were passed; and ordered placed on the records of the court: "Resolved, That we have with regret heard of the decease of the Hon. Edmund Wilson, a distinguished member of this bar, who has adorned the profession by an upright and honorable life; and we desire to mark the occasion by attempting to record our estimate of his manly life, his abilities and high character. Resolved—that the character and abilities of the Hon. Edmund Wilson, demand esteem; that though he was not for several years engaged in the active practice of his profession, he has kept a constant social intercourse with the members of the bar, and attending nearly every term of our court—by them he will be seriously missed. Throughout his whole life he maintained a wide and varied intercourse with the public men of our state and nation, and took deep interest and a prominent part in public affairs; he was by nature social, and had a large fund of information, and large acquaintance with the men and affairs of the day. Resolved—That the bar deeply sympathize with the family and friends of our deceased brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow and son, and if the presiding justice permits, be entered on the records of the court." After the passage of these resolutions Chief Justice Peters spoke substantially as follows: "I am happy to concur with the body in the sentiments of the resolutions offered and in the remarks. Mr. Wilson was a conspicuous member of the bar, although for a good many years he could hardly be called a practitioner, certainly not an active one. I miss him here exceedingly. He was always in attendance more or less during the terms, and he took a personal interest

in the disposition of cases. He had a very high respect for the profession and a very high respect for the court. He was a man of strong friendships; this was a marked trait of his character. He was a prominent man, a man known throughout the country. I regarded him as a man of integrity and character, and I think it very fitting that this tribute should be paid to his memory, and the request that the resolutions be entered on record is heartily granted."

Edmund Wilson married, December 1, 1842, Mary Sprague, born in Thomaston, November 16, 1813, died in Portland, May 1, 1902, daughter of John and Sarah D. (Sampson) Haskell, of Thomaston. Of this union was born an only child, Bion.

(IV) Bion, only child of Edmund and Mary Sprague (Haskell) Wilson, was born in Thomaston, April 21, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Thomaston, fitted for college by a private tutor, and entered Bowdoin College, July 12, 1872, from which he was graduated July 13, 1876. Subsequent to his graduation he read law in his father's office at Thomaston, and for a short time in the office of Hon. Eben F. Pillsbury, of Augusta, and was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county at the March term of court, 1878. He immediately entered upon practice, and from May 10, 1878, till March 1, 1879, was associated with Hon. James W. Bradbury, ex-United States senator, a prominent attorney, and a graduate of the famous Bowdoin College, class of 1825. During the three years beginning March 1, 1879, he was a law partner of Hon. Herbert M. Heath, a graduate of Bowdoin, class of 1872. January 1, 1887, he removed to Portland and was appointed deputy surveyor of customs by the Hon. Bion Bradbury, surveyor of the port of Portland and Falmouth, and held that position until November, 1890, when he resigned. He was then engaged in business affairs until May 15, 1893, when he was appointed national bank examiner for Maine. He held that office until January 17, 1898, when he was elected to his present position of cashier of the Cumberland National Bank of Portland. He has been a member of the directorate of this bank since January, 1905, and for twelve years he was a director of the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Portland. Since January, 1907, he has been secretary of the Portland Clearing House Association. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics, and was the candidate of his party for county attorney of Kennebec county in 1882, and an alternate delegate to the Democratic

national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, which nominated Hancock and English. He is a member of the Portland Country Club.

Mr. Wilson married, in Brunswick, June 4, 1879, Jennie Morse, born August 28, 1854, daughter of Woodbury and Lydia (Owen) Sweat, granddaughter of John and Nancy (Parker) Sweat, great-granddaughter of Jacob Parker, and great-great-granddaughter of James McCobb. James McCobb was born in England in 1710, and died in Phippsburg, Maine, in 1788. He commanded a company in the Colonial wars, and afterward held office under the King as special justice of the superior court of common pleas for the county of Lincoln. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Elise, born September 30, 1886; and Edmund, born September 12, 1890, a graduate of the Portland high school, and now a student at Bowdoin College.

From Norman-French stock
HASKELL and a companion of William the Conqueror, the Haskells of this line claim descent; and in evidence of their claim adduce their coat-of-arms, which goes far to substantiate their claims. The escutcheon itself is Norman. Its field is (sais) or fur—Sais is derived from the fur with which the robes of only nobles or knights were lined. The colors, argent and sable, are those such as rendered the bearers noteworthy, the combination indicating unblemished reputation. Argent compounded with sable means the yielding up of pleasure. Sable, the most ancient armory colors, compounded with argent means famous. It is without device. Anciently it was the opinion that such were of the highest honor. It bears the tesse or waist belt of honor, one of the insignia of knighthood, it being of gold would imply that the bearer was a knight of no mean power or wealth. The legend of the crest is given thusly: At the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror, being faint from lack of food, saw in the distance, near the lines of Harold, an apple tree in fruit; expressing his belief that one or two of the apples would revive him until the fortunes of the day should be decided, one of his attendants (a knight), Roget de Haskell by name, dashed forward amid a shower of the enemy's arrows, secured and brought to his sovereign a scarf filled with the fruit, whereupon the Conqueror bade him bear as his crest the fruit bearing apple tree pierced by a flying arrow. The impression is that the knight was mortally wounded. At the head of the coat-of-arms is the apple tree pierced by

the arrow. The motto, "Craygnez honte Aymez loyante."

(I) Roger Haskell, brother of the immigrant William, was born about 1613, died in 1667. He was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, and was of Beverly after the incorporation of that town. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardy, and had John, William, Mark and Elizabeth.

(II) Mark, son of Roger and Elizabeth (Hardy) Haskell, died May 17, 1699. He married Mary Smith.

(III) Roger (2), son of Mark and Mary (Smith) Haskell, was born October 17, 1680, and married, January 25, 1708, Joanna Swift.

(IV) Ephraim, son of Roger (2) and Joanna (Swift) Haskell, was born February 9, 1711, died February 25, 1774. His wife's baptismal name was Mehitable.

(V) Elias, son of Ephraim and Mehitable Haskell, was born July 14, 1751, died October 10, 1824. The revolutionary records of Massachusetts state that Elias Haskell (probably), of Rochester, was a corporal in Captain Earl Clap's company of minute-men, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, which marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service seven days; also Captain Joseph Parker's company, Colonel John Cushing's regiment; entered service September 20, 1776; service two months, at Rhode Island. Elias Haskell, Rochester, corporal, Captain Joseph Parker's company, Colonel Ebenezer Sprout's regiment; service, fifteen days; mileage out home (seventy miles) allowed; company marched to "foglon ferry," Rhode Island, under command of Second Lieutenant John Doty on the alarm of December 8, 1776. Elias Haskell married Mary Tillson, born January 14, 1757, died December 18, 1822. Children: Elias, John, William, Mercy, Perez and Ira.

(VI) John, second son of Elias and Mary (Tillson) Haskell, resided in Thomaston, Maine, and married Sarah D. Sampson and had: Charles, Susan, Martha, John, Mary S., Sarah and Elias.

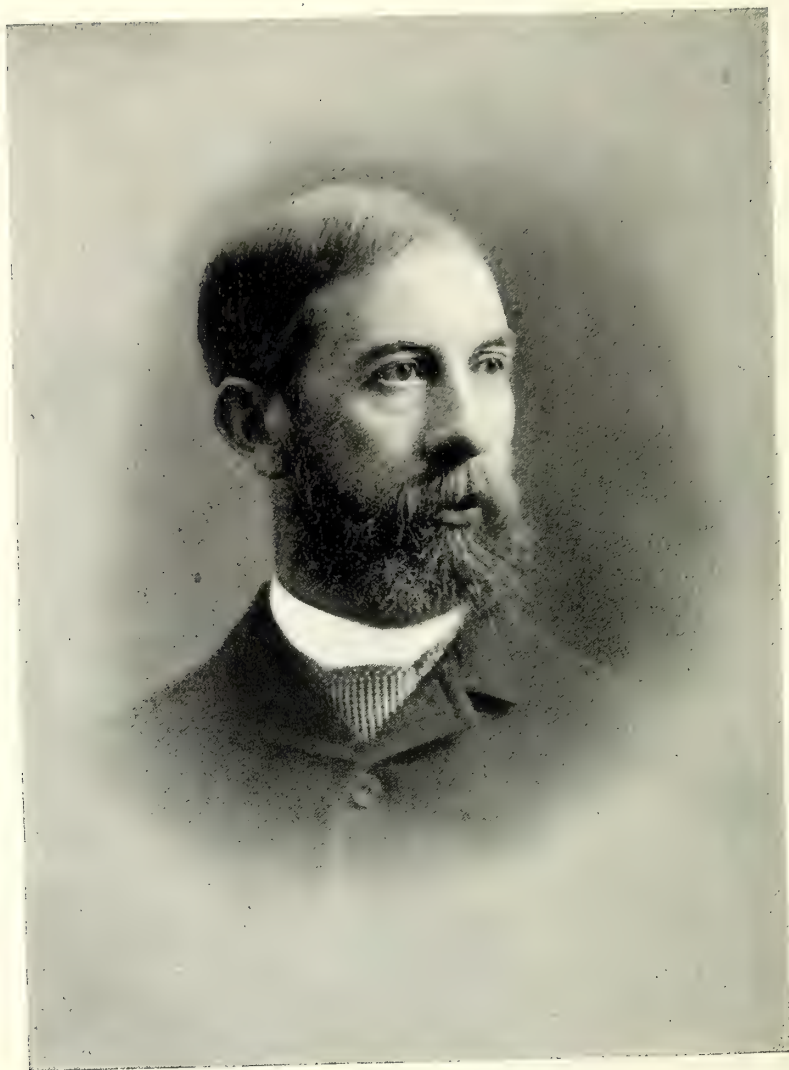
(VII) Mary S., fifth child of John and Sarah D. (Sampson) Haskell, married Edmund Wilson (see Wilson, III).

Anthony Bennett, immigrant
BENNETT ancestor, was the nephew of
Richard Bennett, of Salem.

There is a tradition that the family was originally Welsh. Richard Bennett was in Salem as early as 1635; removed to Boston, where his wife Sybil died September 13, 1653, and he married (second) Margaret Gurgefield,

widow. His will, dated June 21 and July 6, was proved September 8, 1677, bequeathing to wife Margaret, son Jonas Clark and Susanna his wife; grandchildren Susanna, daughter of his son Peter; cousin (i. e. nephew) Anthony Bennett "of Bass River"; frees his negro man Jethro and gives him a house lot. His son Peter was a legatee in the will of his mother's brother, Major Ralph Hooker, of Barbadoes, March 14, 1663, proved April 15, 1664. Anthony Bennett settled in Goose cove, Gloucester, and as early as 1679 owned six acres of land. He also owned land on the east side of Mill river, Gloucester. He owned a sawmill near the outlet of Cape Pond brook, where his son John succeeded him in the mill business, the site at Cape Pond brook being still known as Bennett's Mills. He died by accident in 1714 and his inventory amounted to one hundred and three pounds.

The will of Richard Windowe (Dindoe, Windor or Winde), of Gloucester, indicates that the father of Anthony was dead and his mother was the second wife of Windowe. Richard Window, or Windowe, was in Gloucester in 1647 or earlier; was charged with living apart from his wife, but he showed that he sent for her and she would not come. He was a town officer in 1654. He married, March 30, 1659, Bridget Travis, widow of Henry Travis. Window's will was dated May 2, 1665, proved June 7, 1665, bequeathed to his wife Bridget and her son James Travis; daughter Ann; son-in-law (used for step-son always) Anthony, committing him to the care of his uncle Bennett (his Uncle Richard probably); to "daughter-in-law Elizabeth Bennett a Bible that was her father's." (She was evidently a sister of Anthony Bennett and step-daughter of Window; her mother dying before the third marriage to Widow Travis); also to Richard Goding. At the date of the will Anthony was probably a minor. It is conjectured that the name Winthrop is a modification of the name Window and perhaps the correct spelling of the surname. Winthrop is used as a christian name in several generations of the family. Anthony Bennett married Abigail —, who died October 26, 1733. Children: 1. Anthony, born at Gloucester, November 12, 1679, mentioned below. 2. John, April 11, 1686, married Elizabeth —, and had sons Anthony and Jonathan, born February 14, 1714, who removed to New Gloucester, Maine. 3. Abigail, September 7, 1688. 4. Peter, married, February, 1704, Hannah Eveluth. 5. Andrew, had a grant of land in 1706 adjoining Anthony's



J. Louville Bennett.

farm; married Rebecca Townsend, of Charlestown, and had Jonathan, Bethia and Lydia; died January 15, 1718.

(II) Anthony (2), son of Anthony (1) Bennett, was born in Gloucester, November 12, 1679. He married, July 13, 1704, Rebecca ——. Late in life his son John became his guardian, appointed February 9, 1735. Children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. David, died aged nineteen. 3. Moses. 4. Peter. 5. Stephen. 6. Nathaniel. 7. Jonathan, died aged six. 8. Job. 9. James.

(III) John, son of Anthony (2) Bennett, was born at Gloucester about 1705, and married there, February 11, 1732. Children, born at Gloucester: John, mentioned below; David, Jonathan, Patience, Experience, Elizabeth, Job.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) Bennett, was born in Gloucester about 1735. He seems to have settled in Portsmouth and Gilmanton, New Hampshire. He married Betsey ——. The census of 1790 shows that John Bennett Sr. and John Jr. and family were living in Gilmanton. Some of his children: 1. John, had son John, probably born in New Durham in 1787, died at Portsmouth, August 10, 1872; son of John and Lydia (William P. Bennett, born 1820, died at Portsmouth, son of John and Jane Bennett). 2. Winthrop, mentioned below. 3. Andrew, married and had a family at Gilmanton.

(V) Winthrop, son of John (2) Bennett, was born about 1760, died March 25, 1840. He was living in Portsmouth in 1790 and married Elizabeth —, who died March 12, 1819. He was a member of the Congregational church. He was a soldier in the revolution, a private in the field artillery under Captain George Turner and in the same company later under Captain Hall Jackson, of Portsmouth, in 1776. He probably moved to Gilmanton later. Children: 1. Andrew (William J. Bennett, son of Andrew, died at Londonderry, New Hampshire, December 8, 1893, aged sixty-seven years, seven months; mother was Mary (Hall) Bennett). 2. John. 3. Joseph. 4. William, mentioned below. 5. Jeremiah. 6. Deborah. 7. Nancy. 8. Mary. 9. Richard. 10. Gilman. 11. Polly. (Winthrop Bennett, related to this family, died March 31, 1875, at Moultonborough, New Hampshire, aged eighty-two, and another Winthrop died there December 12, 1876, aged forty-eight, probably his son.)

(VI) William, son of Winthrop Bennett, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and settled in Bridgton, Maine, where he cleared a

farm in the wilderness and lived upon it the remainder of his days. He married Lois Flint at Sweden, Maine. Children: Lois, Gilman, Nathaniel, William, Joseph, John, Reuben.

(VII) Joseph, son of William Bennett, was born in Bridgton, Maine, in 1810 and died in 1890. He was educated in the common schools, and during his youth helped his father on the farm. He learned the trade of cooper, and in connection with farming split staves and made shooks. It was the custom in New England for farmers to follow some trade in winter. Many were shoemakers, others were coopers, hatters, etc. He bought part of the homestead and had a milk route in Bridgton, in connection with his farm, and until shortly before his death continued active in his business. At the age of seventy-eight he drove his own milk-cart on the delivery route. He was a member of the American (Know Nothing) party when a young man, later a Republican. He was a faithful member of the Baptist church. He married, in 1833, Dolly Chaplin, born in Waterford in 1804, died 1882. Children: 1. William Marshall, lives on the homestead, formerly his father's. 2. Joseph Louville, mentioned below. 3. Daniel C., died in infancy.

(VIII) Joseph Louville, son of Joseph Bennett, was born in Bridgton, August 6, 1842. He attended the public schools of his native town and entered Bowdoin College in 1861. He left his studies to fight for his country in the civil war, enlisting, September 10, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-third Maine Regiment from Bridgton under Colonel William W. Virgin and served most of the time of his nine months' enlistment in the vicinity of Washington and along the Potomac river. Discharged on account of disability, March 23, 1863, at Edwards Ferry, Maryland, with rank of corporal. At the end of his term of enlistment he returned to college, but in 1864 he again entered the service, enlisting in the Seventh Maine Battery and took part in the battle of Petersburg and in the final engagement of the war in front of Richmond. He did not return to college, but was honored with the degree of A. B. by Bowdoin College, in 1904. He studied medicine at the Medical School of Maine, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1869. He began the practice of his profession in Fryeburg, Maine, directly after graduating, and continued for a period of five years. After practicing a year in Massachusetts he located at Hiram, Maine, remaining nine years. In 1887-88 he was located at Peabody, Massachusetts, and since 1889 in Bridgton,

Maine. He has been in general practice and is an honored and successful member of his profession, and is member of Maine Medical, also the American Medical associations. Dr. Bennett is a Republican in politics and has been especially useful in the towns in which he has lived on account of his interest in public education and his service on the school committees and as superintendent of schools. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, Free Masons, of Bridgton; Oriental Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Bridgton; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, of Bridgton; Norway Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Norway, Maine; charter member of Hiram Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, of Hiram, Maine. He belongs to Farragut Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bridgton, and is an attendant of the Congregational church. He married, November 20, 1886, Rosalia Larrabee, born at South Columbia, New Hampshire, daughter of Joshua and Grace Ann (Stevens) Larrabee, of South Columbia, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Dolly Chaplin, born in Alfred, Maine, October 31, 1887, graduate of Bridgton high school, now a member of the class of 1910, Smith College. 2. Emma Louville, born in Bridgton, September 9, 1896.

(For first generation see Anthony Bennett I.)

(II) Peter, son of Anthony BENNETT Bennett, was born in Gloucester about 1680; married, February, 1704, Hannah Eveluth. He removed to York county, Maine. He sold by deed dated June 26, 1728, rights as a proprietor in Falmouth (now Portland), Maine. He lived in Falmouth and York. He sold a lot in Georgetown, April 13, 1717, to John Cookson. His brother John sold land east of Spruce creek to Benjamin Weeks, April 17, 1732. His brother Anthony and his wife sold land they bought of Sarah Jamison in Falmouth to John Smith, March 7, 1721-22; Sarah was the daughter of William Jamison. Anthony Bennett (2) married Rebecca ———.

(III) Dr. David, son or nephew of Peter Bennett, was born about 1705, died in 1745. He lived in York, and though one of the original and first four grantees of the town of Sanford, Maine, did not remove thither. On one of his four house-lots he built the first "proper" (frame) house built in Sanford, Maine, and in company with others was owner of the first mill erected in the town. In 1743 his house was occupied by Samuel Staples. He fenced lots 26, 127, 28 in 1742, about the same time that he built the house. The fact

that one Staples, one Howard and others lived in it is proved by three depositions of persons whose memory extended back to a time earlier than 1743. His widow Alice married Joseph Simpson. She gave her lands to William and Nathaniel Bennett, her sons, by deed and will. Children: 1. William, sold half of lot 27 to his son William Jr. in 1790. 2. Hannah. 3. David. 4. Lieutenant Nathaniel, mentioned below. 5. John.

(IV) Lieutenant Nathaniel, son of Dr. David Bennett, born in 1741 at York, died at Sanford, Maine, January 23, 1804, in his sixty-third year. He came to Sanford about 1770 and settled in South Sanford and became one of the leading citizens of that village. He was a lieutenant in the revolution in Captain Daniel Butterfield's company, Colonel John Frost's regiment, in the Rhode Island campaign in 1776. He was ensign in Captain Morgan Lewis's company on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. These were the minute-men of Sanford and New Gloucester. He was sergeant later in 1775 in Captain Moses Merrill's company, Colonel Edmund Phinney's regiment (First), and later commissioned lieutenant in Captain Edward Harmon's company (Ninth of Sanford), Colonel Ebenezer Sawyer's regiment (First York). He was in Captain Samuel Nasson's company at one time also. He was a charter member of the Congregational church at Sanford; was selectman in 1780-81. All the Bennett families of South Sanford are descended from him. Among his children were: 1. Rufus, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, born February 11, 1786, died August, 1846; married Abigail Batchelder, born April 4, 1792, died 1875; removed to Hiram, March 18, 1824, and thence to Denmark in December, 1825.

(V) Rufus, son of Lieutenant Nathaniel Bennett, was born about 1780 at South Sanford, Maine. He was a farmer at South Sanford. He married Annie Batchelder. Children, born there: 1. Horace, mentioned below. 2. Mary. 3. Nahum, mentioned below. 4. Nathaniel. 5. Son lost at sea when a young man, unmarried.

(VI) Horace, son of Rufus Bennett, born in South Sanford, 1806, died in 1880. He married Sally C. Haslem, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, 1814, died in 1900. Children born at South Sanford: Nelson A., Walter E., Horace S., Ellen M., Mercy A., Bradford, mentioned below.

(VII) Bradford, son of Horace Bennett, born in South Sanford, 1844, died there in 1880. He married, in Sanford, 1868, Flor-

ence M. Emory, born at South Sanford in 1852. Bradford Bennett was educated in the public schools of Sanford. He learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed all his active life. He was a Democrat in politics, a well known and useful citizen of his native town. Their only child, Elmer Dana, mentioned below.

(VIII) Elmer Dana, son of Bradford Bennett, was born in South Sanford, February 12, 1869, and was educated there in the common schools. He began to work in the mills of the Sanford Manufacturing Company as a loom fixer, and afterward learned the trade of block-printer. In 1891 he left the mills to engage in the plumbing business, and for sixteen years has had charge of this line of work for the Sanford Water Company. In politics Mr. Bennett is a Republican. He belongs to Company F, First Regiment, Maine Volunteer Militia, enlisting May 23, 1903. He is a member of Riverside Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Sanford. He married (first), in 1889, Mary A., daughter of F. J. Cousins, of Old Orchard, Maine. He married (second), November, 1902, Georgie E., daughter of George H. Clifford, of North Conway, New Hampshire. Child of first wife: Lena, born in May, 1890. Child of second wife: Elmer, born August 12, 1906.

(VI) Nahum, son of Rufus Bennett, born in South Sanford, May 4, 1811, died February 7, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and learned the trade of blacksmith. At one time he worked at Quincy, Massachusetts, in the granite quarries, and acquired the trade of stone-cutter. He worked at blacksmithing for a time at Springvale, Maine. He conducted a farm during much of his active life. In politics he was a Democrat, a man highly esteemed and enjoying the fullest confidence of all men. He married Nancy Hanson, born in Waterborough, Maine, 1814, died in 1889. Children: Mary A., Benjamin, Frances, Justus B., Harriet N., Sarah W., Julia A., mentioned below.

(VII) Julia A., daughter of Nahum Bennett, was born in South Sanford, January 28, 1855. She married Frederick Amos Garnsey, born in Richmond, New Hampshire, January 14, 1857, died May 29, 1899, son of Amos Garnsey. (See Garnsey family herewith).

The surname Garnsey, Garnsy, or Guernsey, as it was spelled interchangeably in the early records, is taken from the name of the isle, and the family undoubtedly originated in

the Isle of Guernsey. Henry Garnsey settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1655, and was admitted a freeman in 1690. John and Joseph Garnsey settled in Milford, Connecticut, about 1639. Both seem to have had sons Joseph. Joseph Garnsey removed to New Haven, where he was living in 1647, and finally to Stamford, where he and his descendants lived for many years. He or his son Joseph married, May 11, 1659, at Stamford, Rose Waterbury, and had Joseph, born June 30, 1662, settled at Stamford. John, born May 23, 1697, resided in Waterbury.

(I) John Garnsey, immigrant ancestor, came from the Isle of Guernsey and settled at Milford, Connecticut, where he probably died soon after 1639.

(II) Joseph, son of John Garnsey, was born about 1640-49; married, at Milford, Hannah Cooley, daughter of Samuel Cooley Sr., April 10, 1673. Children born at Milford: 1. Joseph, born January 13, 1674, married Elizabeth Disbrow, of Horseneck; and (second) Eleanor ———; removed to Woodbury, Connecticut, where his wife died, September 15, 1753, aged seventy-seven, and he died September 15, 1764, aged eighty; children: i. Joseph, born 1700; ii. Ebenezer, born 1703; iii. Jonathan, had grandsons, Amos, Jonathan, et al.; iv. Peter, born April 6, 1709; v. John (twin), born April 6, 1709; vi. Betsey, married Joshua Baldwin. 2. Hannah (also given Sarah), born March 4, 1678.

(II) John (2), probably the son of John (1) Garnsey, and certainly of this family, born about 1660, died at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 31, 1722. His wife Elizabeth died April 11, 1714, at Rehoboth. He settled in Rehoboth, where he married (second), August 16, 1716, Sarah Titus. Among his children were: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Ebenezer, married, at Rehoboth, January 19, 1709-10, Mehitable West. 3. Elizabeth, married, May 6, 1703, James Bowen, at Rehoboth. 4. Mary, married, September 13, 1713, Samuel Hicks, at Rehoboth.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) Garnsey (or Garnzey, as spelled in Rehoboth records), was born about 1690. He married (first), October 14, 1714, at Rehoboth, Judith Ormsbee, who died August 27, 1715. He married (second), at Rehoboth, June 6, 1717, Elizabeth Titus, who died April 11, 1771. Child born at Rehoboth, of first wife: 1. Beriah, born September, 1715. Children of second wife: 2. John, February 7, 1718-19, died February, 1718-19. 3. John, January 4, 1719-20, mentioned below. 4. Oliver, September 27, 1722.

5. Elizabeth, April 23, 1725. 6. Solomon, 1727. 7. Mary, February 22, 1731. 8. Sarah, May 15, 1735.

(IV) John (4), son of John (3) Garnsey, born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, January 4, 1719-20, married, May 13, 1742, Lydia Healey. Children born at Rehoboth: 1. Amos, March 31, 1743, mentioned below. 2. Lydia, September 25, 1745, died young. 3. Oliver, July 5, 1746, removed to Westminster, Vermont. 4. Lydia, January 12, 1747-48. 5. William, January 11, 1749-50. 6. Hannah, December 30, 1752. 7. Ruth, June 18, 1754. 8. Esther, May 22, 1756. 9. Lois, July 5, 1758. 10. John, May 7, 1760. 11. Samuel, October 3, 1762. 12. David, March 30, 1764. 13. Jesse, April 9, 1766. 14. Mary, January 8, 1768.

(V) Deacon Amos, son of John (4) Garnsey, born in Rehoboth, March 31, 1743, died February 12, 1813, at Richmond, New Hampshire. He and his brothers removed to Richmond when young men. Although his son Amos was born in Rehoboth in 1768, Deacon Garnsey was located in Richmond in 1766, probably bringing his family to settle after 1768. His lot was described as No. 113, range 11. He was a soldier in the revolution from Richmond, a private in Captain William Humphrey's company in the continental army in 1776, with brothers John and Oliver. The name was spelled Guernsey in many cases. (New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls, vol. 1, p. 356.) He married, at Rehoboth, November 15, 1763, Miriam Pike, who died December 12, 1814. Children born in Rehoboth: 1. Cyrel, April 30, 1764. 2. Amos, April 9, 1768, mentioned below. Children born at Richmond: 3. Cyrus, February 20, 1773. 4. Lucy, November 29, 1774, married Nehemiah Bennett. 5. Moses, March 25, 1781. 6. Darius, December 20, 1784.

(VI) Amos (2), son of Amos (1) Garnsey, was born in Rehoboth, April 9, 1768. His uncle, Oliver Garnsey, a veteran of the revolution, settled in Westminster, Vermont, and died there January 30, 1737, aged eighty-five. Amos, John Jr. and Oliver were all in the same company in the revolution. Child born at Richmond: Amos, mentioned below.

(VII) Amos (3), son of Amos (2) Garnsey, born at Richmond, New Hampshire, September 6, 1803, died March 9, 1886. He settled in his native town on the Benjamin Hewes's place, and removed to his late home in 1845. He was a farmer and well-known citizen. He married Clarissa Randall, born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, December 7, 1806, died April 15, 1875. Children born at Richmond: 1.

Amos, born December 26, 1731, mentioned below. 2. William, September 27, 1739. 3. Watrous, September 6, 1742.

(VIII) Amos (4), son of Amos (3) Garnsey, born in Richmond, December 26, 1831, died in Sanford, Maine, March 9, 1898. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was seventeen years old, working between terms on the farm. He learned the trade of wood-worker and blacksmith, and in 1866 went to Sanford, Maine, to become master mechanic in the Sanford Mills. He held a position of responsibility in these mills for thirty years, excepting about ten years in the Mousam River Mills, of which he was a stockholder. He was active in public affairs and a citizen of prominence. He also worked for a few years at Troy, New Hampshire. He married, June 15, 1854, Mary Jane, born at Rochester, New York, September 2, 1835, daughter of Ezra and Irena (Damals) Martin. Her father was born in Richmond, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Frederick Amos, born January 14, 1857, mentioned below. 2. Alman Ezra, married (first) Minnie Stackpole, had daughter Alice E., born March 9, 1890. Married (second) Esther Lunt.

(IX) Frederick Amos, son of Amos (4) Garnsey, born in Richmond, New Hampshire, January 14, 1857, died in Sanford, Maine, May 29, 1899. He was educated in the public schools of Troy, New Hampshire, the high school of Sanford, Maine, and Gray's Business College, Portland. He learned the trade of weaver in the Sanford Mills and rose to the position of boss weaver. He was taken into the counting-room and was connected with the management for a number of years. He engaged in business as superintendent for his father, and for Mr. Charles Frost, of the mills at Moultonville and later at Cordaville, Massachusetts, in the manufacture of blankets. He knew the business thoroughly and was a successful manager. Of upright character and gifted with great ability in some directions, his early death was a loss to the manufacturing world and to a large circle of friends. He had the esteem of employees as well as his associates in business. In politics he was a Republican. He married, December 9, 1876, Julia A., daughter of Nahum and Nancy (Hanson) Bennett. (See Bennett family herewith.) Their only child, Frederick Amos, was born in Cordaville, in the town of Southborough, Massachusetts, March 14, 1892, educated in the public schools of his native town and of Sanford, Maine, and now a student in the Sanford high school.

The name of Gibbs was well known GIBBS in England before the emigration of the Puritans to America. William Gibbs, of Lenharn, Yorkshire, England, for signal service received a grant from the King of England, embracing a tract of land, four miles square, in the center of the town. Tradition says that he had three sons, the eldest of whom inherited the paternal estate and remained thereon; the younger sons learned the ship carpenter's trade and on arriving at majority received funds from their elder brother with which they came to Boston, Massachusetts, to establish themselves in life. One of these was undoubtedly Matthew Gibbs, whose descendants are treated in this article. The tradition says that one settled on the Cape and the other in Newport, Rhode Island.

(I) Matthew Gibbs was a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1650, and for four years thereafter. In 1654 he sold his house and lands and removed to Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he received a grant of land in 1659. In 1670 he purchased from Thomas Reid a farm upon which he probably resided thereafter. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Bradish, of Sudbury, and their children were as follows: 1. Mary, born 1652, married (first) John Goodridge, (second) Thomas Frost. 2. Hannah, 1654, married Samuel Winch. 3. Matthew, married (first) Mary Moore, (second) Elizabeth Moore, daughter of John Moore, of Sudbury. 4. John, mentioned below. 5. Samuel, lived in Framingham, Massachusetts. 6. Joseph. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Jonathan. 9. Josiah, of Framingham.

(II) John, second son of Matthew and Mary (Bradish) Gibbs, was born about 1657, died in Sudbury, April 2, 1718. He married (first), in Sudbury, April 27, 1688, Anna, daughter of Thomas Gleason, who survived but a short time; he married (second), May 31, 1694, Sarah Cutler. She survived him and died August 31, 1725. His children were: 1. Thomas, who settled in Brookfield. 2. Mercy. 3. John, of Framingham. 4. Nathaniel, mentioned below. 5. Isaac, who lived in Sudbury. 6. Sarah. 7. Jacob. 8. Israel. 9. Ephraim.

(III) Nathaniel, third son of John Gibbs and child of his second wife, Sarah Cutler, was born 1695, in Sudbury, and lived in that town. He married, May 26, 1726, Bathsheba, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gibbs) Parmenter. She was born January 28, 1705, in Sudbury, and died there October 25, 1746. So far as record is found, their children were: 1. Eunice, married Abijah Moore. 2. Sybel. 3.

Bathsheba, died young. 4. William, mentioned below. 5. Jesse, married Ruth Hoyt and lived in Sudbury and in Greenwich, Massachusetts.

(IV) William, eldest son of Nathaniel and Bathsheba (Parmenter) Gibbs, was born March 18, 1740, in Sudbury, and resided in Princeton, Massachusetts, where he died April 25, 1770. He married, April 14, 1762, Joanna, daughter of Phineas and Elizabeth Gleason. She was born July 13, 1740, in Framingham, and died June 28, 1830. After the death of William Gibbs she married (second), in Princeton, April 27, 1783, Uriah Newton, and he died there April 25, 1805, and she survived him more than twenty-five years. The children of William Gibbs were: 1. Ezra, born October 17, 1762, lived in Bridgton, Maine. 2. William, August 22, 1764, married, November 30, 1788, Martha Cobb. 3. Alpheus, see forward. 4. Theodore, August 1, 1768, married, 1791, Lucy Kendall. 5. Joanna, June 27, 1770.

(V) Alpheus, third son of William and Joanna (Gleason) Gibbs, was born June 20, 1766, in Princeton, Massachusetts, and was a pioneer settler in the town of Bridgton, Cumberland county, Maine, removing there in the spring of 1814. He was married in Princeton, January 25, 1790, to Abigail Wheeler, who survived him and died in the southern part of the town of Bridgton.

(VI) Rufus, son of Alpheus and Abigail (Wheeler) Gibbs, was born August 26, 1800, in Bridgton, now Harrison, and attended the district schools during his boyhood. At the age of fourteen the death of his father compelled him to embark in active pursuits for his own maintenance, but though he was thus deprived largely of the benefit of schools, he attained to be a student, and by observation and reading became a well-informed man. For seven years he was employed by John Perley, being engaged chiefly in tanning, and the remainder of the time was employed upon the farm. On attaining his majority Mr. Gibbs established himself in business in the village of Bridgton as a tanner and leather merchant, and in this was quite successful. His profits were invested largely in land and he continued in this business until about 1840. For the next fifteen years his entire attention was given to lumbering. In 1855 he commenced the construction of a large blanket, or woolen mill, which was completed and in operation in the spring of 1856. In the operation of this establishment he was aided by his sons, and continued in business successfully until 1877, when he retired. He died in 1892 at an ad-

vanced age. From the time of its organization, Mr. Gibbs was a supporter of the Republican party, and never failed to vote on state and presidential elections, but never sought political honors for himself. He was frequently urged to serve in various official capacities, but preferred to give his attention to his private business. In 1878, having retired from business, he accepted the nomination for representative and was elected by a large majority. He was an active member of the Congregational church and contributed largely to its benevolent and missionary undertakings. He was married, in 1825, to Adeline, daughter of Joseph Sears, of Bridgton. She was born in 1803 and died in 1874. Children: 1. ———, died in early childhood. 2. Horace I., deceased. 3. Edward A., see forward. 4. Major John S., resides in Baltimore, Maryland. 5. Ann Maria, widow of William F. Perry, of Brookline, Massachusetts. 6. Charles E., see forward.

(VII) Edward A., son of Rufus and Adeline (Sears) Gibbs, was born October 29, 1830, in Harrison, and now resides in Bridgton, Maine, where he is interested in the insurance business. He married, in 1853, Augusta Ingalls, of Bridgton, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Annette, deceased. 2. Mary B., wife of George Chapman, of Brookline, Massachusetts. 3. Edward Everett, resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

(VII) Charles Edwin, son of Rufus and Adeline (Sears) Gibbs, was born August 7, 1835, in Harrison, died in 1899. He was interested with his father in the operation of a woolen mill. He was the owner of the Sebago Steamboat line from 1870 to 1892, when he sold out to the S. D. Warren Company, of Westbrook. In 1882-83 he built the pleasant Mountain House, of which he was owner until his death. He was an active Republican in politics, was postmaster of Bridgton from 1871 to 1885. He was a representative in the legislature in 1867 and a member of the state senate in 1869. He married, 1855, Augusta Bangs, of Bridgton, and they were the parents of a son and a daughter. The latter, Nellie, is the wife of J. Williams Dickens, residing in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Rudolph Rufus, only son of Charles E. and Augusta (Bangs) Gibbs, was born August 10, 1857, in Bridgton, and attended the public schools of his home town, Bridgeton Academy, and the Little Blue school. He was employed by his father in the steamboat operation, after leaving school, and was assistant postmaster at Floral Park, Long Island, New

York, whence he removed to Washington, D. C., in 1890. There he was first employed in the National capitol building, and in 1892 was appointed telegrapher in the United States treasury department, a position he still holds. Like his father and grandfather, he adheres to the Republican party. He has attained eminence in the Masonic order, being a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 13, A. F. and A. M., of Bridgton, and of Oriental Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., of Bridgton. He is a sir knight of Columbia Commandery, K. T., of Washington, and is a member of Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine. Mr. Gibbs is also a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., of Bridgton. He is a liberal in religion and is not affiliated with any church organization. He married Alice, daughter of Everett Marean, of Washington, D. C.

The tradition is that the now numerous families of the Hall surname in New England are descended from three Hall brothers—John, Ralph and Richard—who came to this country from England and settled; John in Dover and Ralph in Exeter, New Hampshire, and Richard in the vicinity of Boston. But there were still other Halls in New England during the early colonial period, and among them in the first two or three generations were no less than twenty who bore the baptismal name of John. The progenitor of the family purposed to be considered in this place was John Hall, first of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and afterward of Dover, and he has been confused by various chroniclers with the John Hall, of Charlestown, who in 1640 removed to the plantation at Barnstable, Massachusetts.

(I) John Hall, immigrant ancestor, was according to his own deposition born in 1617. He first appears in New England in Charlestown, where he was made a freeman May 6, 1635. He removed to Dover, New Hampshire, where his name appears on the tax list from 1648-49 until 1677, and often in land records. In 1652 he lived at Dover Neck, next to the meeting-house, the lot on the southwesterly side which reached to the river and embraced a spring, which is still flowing and is called Hall's spring. He was first deacon of the first church of Dover as early as 1655. He was lot layer as early as 1657 and as late as 1674. In 1658-59 he was one of three to lay out the town bounds between Lamprey and Newichawannock rivers, and to run the north boundary. In 1663 he was on a committee to

lay out the highway from Lamprey river to the waterside. He was selectman in 1660 and was occasionally commissioner to end small causes; grand juror in 1663-66 and '68; "clerk of ye writs" for the court in 1663-68-69; town clerk in 1670-75-79 and other years. In 1677 Deacon Hall received a lot of twenty acres on the west side of Back river, which had been laid out to George Webb in 1642. He gave to his son Ralph by deed, February 1, 1685-86, one-half the house and land, and the other half at his death; this deed was proved as his will May 4, 1692, and recorded in February, 1694-95. He married Elizabeth ———. Children: 1. Sheba, baptized January 9, 1639-40. 2. John, born in Charlestown, September 21, 1645, representative to the New Hampshire legislature in 1694-95-96; died 1697. 3. Elizabeth, born September 4, 1647, died young. 4. Elizabeth, born November 2, 1648, died young. 5. Nathaniel, taxed in 1680. 6. Ralph, mentioned below. 7. Grace, born May 16, 1663-64.

(II) Ralph, son of John Hall, was heir to his father's homestead at Dover Neck. He lost twenty acres of land July 11, 1694, at Fresh creek in a law suit with Richard Waldron. Richard and Elizabeth Pinkham gave him a quit claim deed to land in consideration of the sum of ten pounds. He was auditor in 1702 and constable in 1705. He died November 13, 1706. He married (second), May 26, 1701, Mary, daughter of Philip Chesley. In 1713 she, with her sister Esther, wife of John Hall, quit-claimed their father's plantation at Oyster River. She married (second), February 25, 1717-18, John Fox, and quit-claimed her share in the estate of her first husband to John Hall, son of the first wife. Ralph, John and James Hall were administrators of the estate of their father Ralph, March 4, 1706-07. The estate was divided between seven sons, the eldest receiving a double portion, and fifteen pounds to Jonathan, who was "weak and sick." Children of first wife: 1. John, born about 1685, settled in Somersworth, New Hampshire; married, August 9, 1705, Esther Chesley, sister of his step-mother. 2. James, died before 1735. 3. Jonathan. 4. Isaac, removed to Massachusetts. Children of second wife: 5. Benjamin, born June, 1702. 6. Ralph, mentioned below. 7. Joseph, born March 26, 1706, married, December 19, 1734, Peniel Bean; died November 14, 1782.

(III) Ralph (2), son of Ralph (1) Hall, was born in Dover about 1704. He lived in Madbury until about 1753, when he removed to Barrington. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Madbury in 1743. In

the latter part of his life he went to live with his son Joseph. He married Elizabeth Willey, of Lee. He died in Strafford, New Hampshire, and he and his wife are buried in the old orchard on the farm. Children: 1. Elizabeth, married Joseph Daniels, of Barrington. 2. Frances, married Samuel Foss, of Barrington. 3. Solomon, married Joanna Morrill. 4. Ralph, married ——— Davis and settled in Jackson, New Hampshire. 5. Lois, died young. 6. Joseph, born December 11, 1741, mentioned below. 7. Deborah, born May 1, 1744, married John, son of Benjamin Hall. 8. Abigail, married Samuel Berry, of Barrington. 9. Sobriety, married, June 19, 1777, Nicholas Brock, of Barrington.

(IV) Joseph, son of Ralph (2) Hall, born December, 11, 1741, died in December, 1826. He resided in Strafford, New Hampshire, on a farm on Crown Point road, just below the Blue hill. The farm is or was lately owned by his great-great-grandson, John Hall. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and is remembered for his estimable qualities. He was a soldier in the revolution in Captain Joseph Parsons' company, October 12, 1775; also one year in the continental army from August 19, 1779 (p. 570, vol. 3, N. H. Rev. Rolls); in Colonel Stephen Evans's regiment also (p. 628, vol. XV). He married, April 4, 1764, Mary Foss, born March 25, 1745, died in May, 1822, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Dowse) Foss, of Barrington. Children: 1. Mary, born February 17, 1765, married, February 6, 1783, Ephraim Holmes. 2. Joseph, born July 8, 1767. 3. Solomon, born June 25, 1769, died October 24, 1852; married Lydia ———. 4. Betsey, born March 25, 1772, died September 4, 1845; married Samuel York. 5. Samuel, born August 8, 1774, mentioned below. 6. Abigail, born January 31, 1777, died unmarried. 7. Lois, born March 18, 1778, married William Sanders. 8. Sally, born December 13, 1782, married William Berry; died September 8, 1815. 9. Israel, born March 17, 1785, married (first) Hannah Sanders; (second) Mary Sanders.

(V) Samuel, son of Joseph Hall, was born August 8, 1774. Children: 1. Polly, married ——— Dow. 2. Mary, married ——— Hanson. 3. Ralph, born September 26, 1799. 4. Joseph, mentioned below. 5. Israel. 6. Samuel. 7. Tamsin, married ——— Pierce. 8. Sally, married ——— Pierce.

(VI) Joseph (2), son of Samuel Hall, was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, about 1800. He was educated there in the public schools and worked on the homestead during

his youth. He succeeded his father on the farm at Strafford and followed farming all his life. In politics he was a Democrat. In religion he was a member of the Free Baptist church, of which for many years he was deacon. He died aged seventy-two years. He married Betsey Brock, born in Barrington, New Hampshire. Children: Mary Dyer, Horace S., mentioned below; Samuel D., Joseph, John.

(VII) Horace Stevens, son of Joseph (2) Hall, was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, January 15, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in his youth worked at farming and shoemaking until nineteen years old. He went to Saco, Maine, at the age of nineteen, to work for the York Manufacturing Company and is still employed by the same concern. He has worked for this company for fifty-six years, beginning in the spinning room, rising in three years to the rank of overseer. In 1870 he was made superintendent of the corporation and has filled that office with ability and to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned to the present time. It is doubtful if any mill superintendent has a longer or more honorable and faithful record. He is well known in the textile industries of the whole country. Mr. Hall is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Saco. He is a prominent Mason, a member of Dunlap Lodge of Biddeford, of York Royal Arch Chapter, and also of Unity Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He married, November 21, 1860, Mary E., daughter of Jacob Huff, of Kennebunkport. They have one son, Frank, mentioned below.

(VIII) Frank, son of Horace Stevens Hall, was born March 29, 1862, in Saco, and educated in the public schools of that town. He learned the trade of machinist in the York Manufacturing Company mills, where he worked about three years. He is now his father's assistant in the duties of his personal business. He married Harriet Rattell. His only child, Horace Herbert, lives with his grandfather.

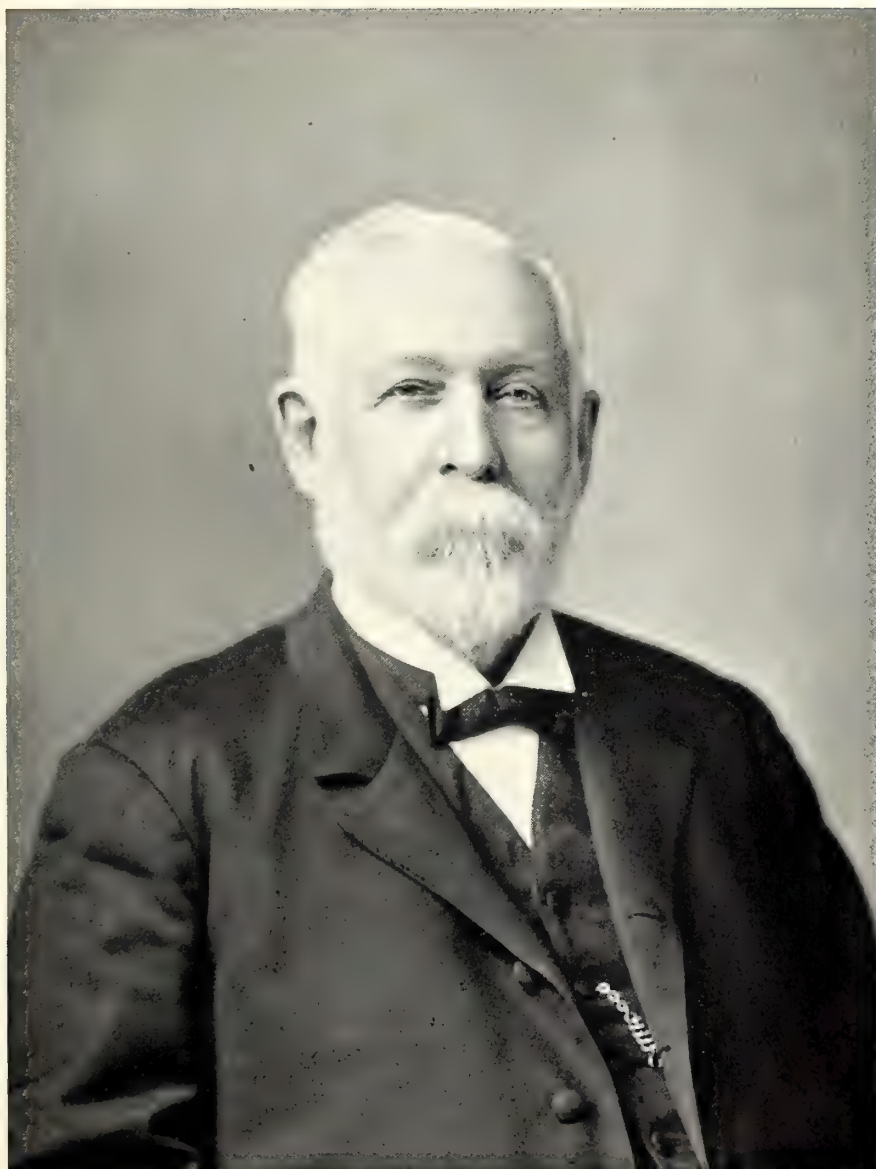
(For first generation see preceding sketch.)

(II) John (2), son of John (1) HALL and Elizabeth Hall, was baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1645, and was three years old when his father removed with his family to Dover. The records show that in 1683 he received a bounty with his father and thirteen other settlers for killing a wolf. In 1675 he bought lands of

the town committee and his name was still on the tax lists in 1680, but in December, 1693, he lived on Dover Neck and in that year gave bonds as tavern keeper. He probably had lands from his father, received grants of other lands from the town, and also came into possession of still other tracts through his wife's father. He represented Dover in the legislature in 1694-95-96, and died while he was still incumbent of that office. Under date of April 28, 1697, Pike's Journal says "John Hall, Sen., was drowned coming up the river in a little float, near Green-point." The inventory of his property was made by Ralph Hall and John Tuttle, and the estate was appraised at one hundred and four pounds eighteen shillings. His widow declined administration of the estate and the letters therefore was granted to her sons, Thomas and Joseph. On November 8, 1671, John Hall married Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Nutter) Roberts. John Roberts was a son of Thomas Roberts, immigrant, and his wife Abigail was a daughter of Hatevil Nutter. Abigail, widow of John Hall, married for her second husband, October 24, 1698, Thomas Down, of Coheco, who was killed by Indians in 1711. The children of John and Abigail (Roberts) Hall were John, Thomas, Joseph, Hatevil, Sarah and Mary.

(III) Hatevil, fourth son of John (2) and Abigail (Roberts) Hall, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, and lived on the west side of Back river. The tradition among his descendants is that he was drowned in early manhood. He married, March 14, 1707, Mercy Cromwell, and left an only child, Hatevil, whose Christian name, like that of his father, is written Hate Evil in some records, Hatevil being, it is supposed, a contraction of the original name.

(IV) Hatevil (2), only son and child of Hatevil (1) and Mercy (Cromwell) Hall, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 15, 1708 (one account says 1707) and died November 28, 1797. He was a member of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, a man of upright character and orderly in his walk. On November 17, 1733, he sold to John Ham all the right and interest his father had in and to a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land which was formerly owned by his grandfather, John Hall; and on April 20, 1734, Daniel Field, with the consent of his wife Sarah, sold and conveyed to Hatevil Hall, chairmaker, ten acres of land west of Back river "on the southward side of the country road from Dover to Durham."



Horace S. Hall



On May 6, 1738, he sold to William Hussey, of Dover, for the consideration of twenty pounds ten acres of common lands, and March 20, 1752, John Twombly conveyed to Hatevil Hall twenty-three and one-half acres on the east side of Salmon Falls River. About the time of this last conveyance Hatevil Hall removed from Dover to Falls River, and from thence, about 1753-54, to Falmouth, Maine, where he settled on a farm at the north end of the road called Shady Lane, which winds around the eastern base of Blackstrap hill. There he built his house and there he reared to maturity a goodly family of children, bringing them up in the way in which they should go, the way in which he himself had been taught to walk. He is remembered as a man of great physical and moral strength, and his influence in the community always was for good. He married, April 1, 1733, Sarah Furbish, of Kittery, Maine, and by her had thirteen children. At the time of his death he left four hundred and ninety-five descendants, who in turn became progenitors of some of the most thrifty, respectable and influential citizens of western Maine. His children: 1. Dorothy, married George Leighton, and had eight children: Pelatiah, Jedediah, Sarah, Hate Evil (Hatevil), Abigail, David, Paul and Silas Leighton. 2. Daniel, married Lorana Winslow, and had eight children: Winslow, Mercy, William, Stephen, Rachel, Anna, Betsey and Simeon. 3. Hatevil (Hate Evil), married (first) Ruth Winslow, (second) Ann Jenkins, and had thirteen children: Job, Ruth, Sarah, Hezekiah, Enoch, Submit, John, Hate Evil, Abigail, Nathan, Dorcas, Margaret and Shadrack. 4. Mercy, born October 6, 1738, married Joseph Leighton, of Dover, New Hampshire (see Leighton), and had eleven children: Susannah, Hannah, Andrew, Stephen, Mary, Ezekiel, Lydia, Daniel, Betsey, Robert and Sarah Leighton. 5. Ebenezer, married Hannah Anderson, and had seven children: Abraham, Isaac, Dorothy, Israel, Bethshua, Ebenezer and Daniel. 6. Abigail, born February 12, 1740, died February 12, 1825; she was a woman of much strength of character and was highly respected by all to whom she was known; she married Isaac Allen and had seven children: Catharine, Sarah, Robert, Davis, Mary, Dorcas and Isaac Allen. 7. William, married (first) Betsey Cox, (second) Elizabeth Wilson, and had nine children: Elijah, Timothy, Trial, Robert, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Betsey, Sarah and Mary. 8. John, married Grace Sprague, and had fif-

teen children: Sarah, Love, Abigail, Sylvina, Hate Evil, Lucy, Charity, John, Dorothy, Anna, William, Daniel, Grace, Simeon and Joel. 9. Jedediah, born January 21, 1748. 10. Andrew, married Jane Merrill, and had eight children: Jane, Edmund, Polly, Amos, George, Eunice, Josiah and Henry. 11. Nicholas, married (first) Experience Stone, (second) Emma Sawyer, and had ten children: Esther, Miriam, Noah, Lot, Greenfield, Experience, Comfort, Solomon, Ephraim and Osney. 12. Paul, married (first) Sarah Neal, (second) Keziah Hanson, and had ten children: Johnson, Olive, Daniel, Neal, William, Sarah, Hannah, Patience, Betsey and James. 13. Silas, married (first) Mary Gould, (second) Hannah Neal, and had fifteen children: Samuel, Mary, Dorothy, James, Francis, Peace, Sarah, Andrew, John, Paul, Olive, Silas, Miltmore, Augusta and Hannah.

(V) Jedediah, son of Hatevil (2) and Sarah (Furbish) Hall, was born January 21, 1748, and moved down east. He married (first) March 1, 1773, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hussey) Tibbetts, and married (second) Elizabeth Clough. He had eleven children: Peter, Joel, Elizabeth, Aaron, Mercy, Moses, Abigail, David, Jonathan, Ann and Dorcas.

(VI) Peter, son of Jedediah and Hannah (Tibbetts) Hall, was born in 1774, and died in Portland, Maine, in 1853. He married Anna Hunnewell, who was born in Windham in 1784 and died in Portland in 1856. They had eleven children: 1. Louisa Ann, born Portland, December 14, 1809, died November 9, 1878; married Captain George B. Sturges, of Maryland, and had three children: i. George B., died single; ii. Henry B., married Emily Court, of New York, and had Emily L., Nellie D., Sidonie S., Ethel, Harry Louis and Martin V. H.; iii. Ellen Elizabeth, married Alvin H. Jacobs, of Portland. 2. Aaron, 1809, died at sea. 3. Stillman I., 1815, died young. 4. Harriet, 1815, died 1901; married Henry P. Drew, of Brunswick, Maine, and had George and Horace. 5. Joel, 1819, died at sea in 1837. 6. Stillman, 1821, died 1824. 7. Sumner C., 1825, died 1826. 8. Elizabeth Wood, married Daniel H. Stone, of Brunswick, and had a daughter Annie W., who became wife of Thomas William Stanwood. 9. Mary Porter, married John Swett, of Windham, Maine, and had three children: i. Mary Louisa, died single; ii. Frank, married Elizabeth Child; iii. Ellen M., married Rufus Stanley, of Portland, Maine, and Lawrence, Mas-

sachusetts, and had three children: Grace, Harry and Helen. 10. George W., went to sea and died in California. 11. Charles H.

(VII) Charles H., youngest of the eleven children of Peter and Anna (Hunnewell) Hall, was born in Portland, Maine, and was a carpenter by trade and principal occupation. His first wife was Rachel Chase, who died in 1839, and he afterward married Caroline Page, who was born in Fryeburg, Maine, daughter of Philip Page, who moved from Conway, New Hampshire, to Burlington, Maine, and was one of the earliest settlers in the latter town. Charles H. and Caroline (Page) Hall had three children: Charles B., Edward Irving and Albert B.

(VIII) Major General Charles B. Hall, U. S. A., eldest son of Charles H. and Caroline (Page) Hall, was born in Portland, Maine, April 29, 1844, and in 1862 was in the senior class in Portland high school. Master Hanson then was at the head of that school, and his first assistant was Thomas Benton Reed, who taught English, French, Latin and Greek, "and incidentally drummed into the boys a lot of practical truths that were not written in the text books." The following account of General Hall's military career, for he is a soldier by profession, is taken from the August number (1906) of "Pine Tree Magazine."

"Young Hall had from early boyhood delighted in playing soldier. He was a natural leader among his fellows, and when he entered the high school he enlisted in the cadets. From private he passed through the grades until he was captain of one of the companies in the school battalion. It was no surprise to his schoolmates or to his parents when he announced in 1862 his intention to enlist in the army and go to the front. Many a chum of his shared his patriotic zeal. The Twenty-fifth Maine regiment was being mustered for nine months' service. His knowledge of the tactics gained during his career in the high school made him eligible to election as an officer in Company A, to which he was assigned, and he was chosen its second lieutenant. Company A was composed largely of Portland young men of high social standing, members of the boat club and athletic organizations. The regiment was under command of Colonel Francis Fessenden of Portland, son of William Pitt Fessenden. It was assigned to service around Washington 'and didn't get a smell of burnt powder,' but when its soldiers returned home at the expiration of their nine months' enlistment, and were veteranized as the Thirtieth Maine Infantry, it was a dif-

ferent story ahead of them. The regiment with Colonel Fessenden in command, and Thomas H. Hubbard as lieutenant colonel, headed for Louisiana and was presently in the thick of the Red river fighting, a hard and disastrous campaign. The Maine boys were assigned to what was known as the Metropolitan Brigade of New York, in the four regiments of which were enlisted many New York city policemen and a pick of other fighting men of that state. In the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, the first in that expedition, Lieutenant Hall displayed such gallantry that he received a brevet rank of first lieutenant. In the battle of Pleasant Hill he again distinguished himself and was brevetted captain. In the latter engagement the brigade commander, Colonel Benedict of New York, was killed and General Fessenden assumed command; and to Fessenden's staff as aide Captain Hall was assigned. In the engagement at Cane River Crossing Fessenden's brigade was selected to cross and take the confederate entrenchments on the other side of the river. While charging across a field Colonel Fessenden was wounded, a minie ball shattering a bone in his right leg, necessitating amputation. To Captain Hall, the only staff officer near him at the moment, Colonel Fessenden gave an order to turn over the brigade to Colonel Peck, the next officer in command. In the face of a melting cross-fire from behind the confederate trenches there was not time to locate Colonel Peck for a delivery of this order and Captain Hall commanded the brigade, in his gallant leader's name, until the close of the engagement. From Louisiana the brigade moved up to Cold Harbor, Virginia, and thence into the Shenandoah valley. There General James D. Fessenden, a brother of the wounded colonel, was assigned to the command and Captain Hall served on his staff. The day before the battle of Cedar Creek General Fessenden and staff met at Martinsburg General Phil Sheridan and staff, just returned from Washington, where that gallant fighter had been called for consultation with the president and secretary of war. The two generals and their staffs rode together to Winchester and stopped there over night. Early the next morning the sound of battle at Cedar Creek was heard and immediately all mounted and pulled out, Sheridan on his coal black charger, 'Rienzi,' famed in war song and story. Several miles down the road they began to meet stragglers and wounded men, and from them learned how the federal troops were being driven back. Sheridan's horse, speedier than

all the others galloping toward the front, answered to the spurs and soon distanced the field. Thus did Captain Hall, as a staff officer of the brigade commander, have the honor of being a participant for a part of the way in 'Sheridan's Ride.' Fessenden's brigade remained in the Shenandoah valley until immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln, when it was ordered to Washington, and remained there for a time. Captain Hall next accompanied General J. D. Fessenden, as adjutant general, to the western district of South Carolina, and was there when the war ended. Not once during the war was he hit by confederate ammunition, although at Cane River Crossing his hat was shot off and in that and also in several other engagements he had very narrow escapes.

"After the war he returned home and was appointed to a clerkship in the warehouse department of the Portland custom house, but the yearning for military service got possession of him and after a few months, on the recommendation of the two Fessendens, he received, much to his own surprise and pleasure, the appointment of second lieutenant in the regular army. As he never had requested the appointment nor been consulted in regard to it he considered it then, as he does now, a great compliment paid him by these distinguished officers. After passing the required examinations he was assigned to the Twenty-eighth Infantry at Little Rock, Arkansas. On his way out he reported at Governor's Island, New York harbor, and was temporarily assigned to his first command, Castle William. On arrival at Little Rock he reported for duty to the colonel of the regiment, Charles H. Smith, who also was a native of Maine. In the next twenty-five years the Portland soldier worked his way steadily through the various grades, skipping none, and at times being detailed to government duty outside the active post and field work. In 1895 he was selected on account of his recognized ability as a tactician to assist Major General Thomas H. Ruger, United States army, in the revision of the infantry drill regulations. Colonel Hall was the only officer of the army selected for this duty and was so employed for two years; the manual of arms now in use in the army was written by Colonel Hall and was recommended by this board, and adopted by the war department. Within the above stated period he served largely in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Kansas. During the early days in Arkansas he was engaged in the reconstruction of that state, acting as inspector general

of the bureau of refugees. In 1869 he was temporarily attached to the First Infantry and remained on duty with that regiment at Detroit for about ten months, and afterward was assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry, into which the Twenty-eighth had been merged. He remained in the Nineteenth Infantry until 1899 and then became major of the Second Infantry. At the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war his regiment was at Sault St. Marie, but was ordered to Mobile, Alabama, and remained there until the close of hostilities and then was sent to Porto Rico. While waiting at Mobile Major Hall was ordered by the secretary of war to be assigned to duty as treasurer of the United States Military Academy, and quartermaster and commissary of cadets at West Point. In that capacity he was continued until January, 1902, when having been promoted to lieutenant colonel he was assigned to the Thirtieth Regulars, then on duty in the Philippines. General Jesse M. Lee had recently been assigned to duty as colonel of that regiment. Arriving at Manila, Colonel Hall was placed in command of the Thirtieth Infantry and also was given command of the island of Mindoro, south of Luzon, a locality which on account of losses from malaria there had been given the name of 'White Man's Graveyard'; but Colonel Hall kept his men moving up and down the coast and engaged in regular drills, and hence lost only one or two men through that dreaded disease. Later on, however, he had a hard struggle with his men and the natives on account of both malaria and cholera, but by strict measures and their enforcement regarding fumigation, cleanliness and care among the natives and insisting on strict observance of regulations the epidemic was finally conquered. He next was ordered to Manila and placed in command of the post which comprised all the forces in and about the city, a number sufficient to form a brigade.

"In 1903 Colonel Hall was promoted colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry, with headquarters and one battalion of the regiment at Tacloban, on the island of Leyte. Another battalion was at Ormoc and a third at Cebu, on the island of the same name. His duties on the island were to suppress ladronism, maintain order and protect telegraph lines. His regiment had considerable fighting around the southern islands and took part in the capture of Iloilo, Panay. In January, 1905, his regiment was ordered to return to America, and sailed from Cebu on the transport 'Logan,' via Manila, Nagasaki and Honolulu, arriving

at San Francisco about the middle of February. Colonel Hall continued in command of his famous regiment until April 11, 1907, and on that day received his promotion to the rank and commission of brigadier general, United States army, having been in active and almost continuous service for almost forty-five years, from September 29, 1862, to April 11, 1907. Retirement, however, did not immediately follow this promotion, for he was continued in service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College. In March, 1908, he was promoted to the rank of major general, United States army, and was retired April 29, 1908, having reached the age limit." In 1865 General Hall married Lucretia F. Plummer, and had three children: Marion Clark, Gertrude Plummer and Annie Conley Hall, the latter of whom died young.

(VIII) Edward Irving, second son and child of Charles H. and Caroline (Page) Hall, was born in Portland, Maine, April, 1847, and died in that city in June, 1906. He married Georgianna Martin, and by her had six children: Edward Albert, Philip (dead), William (dead), Ethel Page, Charles Ring and Sallie. Mr. Hall always lived in Portland and for many years was a leading clothing merchant in that city.

(VIII) Albert Bradish, youngest son and child of Charles H. and Caroline (Page) Hall, was born in Portland, Maine, January 6, 1857, and acquired his education in the public and high schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1874. He began his business career in the capacity of clerk for the ship brokerage firm of Chase Leavitt & Company, with whom he remained from 1870 until 1885, and then became partner with C. O. Haskell, under the firm style of Hall & Haskell, and carried on a ship brokerage business until 1887, when he became attorney for the Portland, Maine, Underwriters, with which he is now connected. He also is a member of the firm of Norton, Hall & Webster, general fire insurance agents, Portland. Mr. Hall is a Republican in politics, but not particularly active in that field, although for six years he has been a member of the city board of education. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the Baptist church; and he also is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portland, and of the Portland Athletic Club. He married, October 20, 1880, Clarissa Carruthers Webster, born Portland, February 15, 1858, daughter of Joseph H. and Harriet (Stevenson-Staples)

Webster, of Portland. Children: Vernon Webster, May 14, 1882, and Alfred Edgar Burton, November 13, 1892.

There are several distinct families HALL of this name in New England, the posterity of different immigrants, and the family to which this article is devoted is descended from Richard Hall, of Bradford, Massachusetts. It has not as yet been accurately determined whether he was an immigrant or not, but there is some reason for supposing that he was a son or a nephew of Richard Hall, who came from England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts.

(I) Richard Hall, who was born in 1649, first appears in the records as a resident of Bradford in 1673, and was admitted a freeman there in 1676. He died March 9, 1730. He was one of the deacons of the first church in Bradford. The christian name of his wife was Martha, and his children were: Joanna, Sarah, John, Richard, Joseph, Mary and Martha.

(II) Joseph, fifth child and youngest son of Richard and Martha Hall, was born in Bradford, February 19, 1680, died October 7, 1750. He served as deacon of the church at West Bradford. October 24, 1706, he married Sarah Kimball, daughter of Henry Kimball, and his children were: Joseph, Benjamin, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Hannah, Judith and Ephraim Farnum.

(III) Ebenezer, fifth child of Deacon Joseph and Sarah (Kimball) Hall, was born in Bradford in 1721. He was an early settler in Concord, New Hampshire, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated April 24, 1801. The christian name of his first wife, who died August 23, 1744, was Hepzibah, and of this union there was one son, Ebenezer. June 17, 1746, he married (second) Dorcas Abbott, born February 15, 1723, died September 28, 1797. She became the mother of twelve children: Hepzibah, Obediah, Dorcas, Sarah, David, Timothy, Stephen, Abiel, Hannah, Lydia, Deborah and Moses.

(IV) Dr. Abiel, fifth son and eighth child of Ebenezer and Dorcas (Abbott) Hall, was born in Concord, March 1 or 31, 1761. Prior to his majority he entered the struggle for national independence, marching from Concord, July 5, 1777, with Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrish's company to Ticonderoga, where he joined Captain Ebenezer Webster's company. He also participated in the battle of Bennington under General Stark, and in the defeat of

General Burgoyne at Saratoga the same year. He subsequently studied medicine, and locating in Alfred, Maine, practised his profession there until his death, which occurred October 13, 1829. Married (first) Mary Farnum, born August 26, 1764, daughter of Benjamin Farnum, of Concord, and she died November 22, 1816. Married (second) Mrs. Grant (nee Francis), a sister of Ebenezer Francis, of Boston. His children were: Julia, Mary, Ivory, Porter, John, David and Abiel. The latter succeeded to his father's practice in Alfred, and Dr. Jeremiah G. Hall, son of the second Dr. Abiel Hall, is now a well-known physician in Wells.

(V) Porter, second son and fourth child of Dr. Abiel and Mary (Farnum) Hall, was born in Alfred, March 21, 1807, died June 18, 1853. He was reared and educated in his native town, and when a young man engaged in mercantile pursuits, establishing a general store in Kennebunk, which he carried on successfully for the remainder of his life. He was an upright, conscientious man whose integrity was unimpeachable, and as an active member of the Congregational church he labored diligently in behalf of the moral and religious welfare of the community. Politically he affiliated with the Whig party. July 2, 1834, he married (first) Mary Dane, born in Kennebunk, Maine, November 14, 1810, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Clark) Dane, and granddaughter of Judge Clark of York county. Joseph Dane was a descendant of John Dane, of Berkhamsted and Bishop's Stortford, England, who came to New England, settling first at Ipswich and later at Roxbury, where he died in 1658. Joseph was a nephew of Hon. Nathan Dane, United States senator from Massachusetts and founder of the Dane Law School of Harvard University. Mrs. Mary Hall died April 17, 1843, leaving one son, Frederick Porter. Mr. Hall married (second), March 26, 1844, Maria Perkins; children: Elizabeth Maria, born January 24, 1849, died in Augusta, 1890. Porter, born August 2, 1853.

(VI) Frederick Porter, only son of Porter and Mary (Dane) Hall, was born in Kennebunk, August 23, 1835. His preliminary studies in the Kennebunk public schools were augmented by advanced courses at the Limerick and South Berwick academies, and after completing his education he became a mariner, following the sea for a number of years. In 1858 he engaged in general mercantile business at Kennebunk, and selling his establishment in 1865 he was for the succeeding four

years a wholesale flour merchant in Portland. Returning to Kennebunk he established himself in the grocery and coal business and conducted it without interruption for a period of thirty-five years, or until his retirement in 1904. From 1886 to the present time Mr. Hall has served upon the board of directors of the Ocean National Bank. For the past thirty years he has labored assiduously and with beneficial results in behalf of the Kennebunk Public Library, has acted as clerk and treasurer of the Cemetery Association for twenty years and as treasurer of the Unitarian church for fifteen years. In politics he is a Republican. He married, January 26, 1866, Louise Augusta Smith, born in Groton, Massachusetts, January 1, or June 9, 1844, daughter of Rev. Joseph C. and Augusta (Lord) Smith, and granddaughter of Ivory and Louisa (McCulloch) Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have no children.

Not in broad and massive statesmanship nor in daring and intrepid soldiery, nor in profound scholarship, nor in choice and abiding letters does the old Pine Tree State rest her glory alone, but in music, Nordica and Annie Louise Cary were Maine girls, and in art as well she is at the top of the list. The parent stem of this family, Lemuel Hall, came from Scotland in the latter part of the eighteenth century and became a farmer at Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc county, Maine.

(II) Joseph, son of Lemuel Hall, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, August 8, 1797. After receiving a common school education he became a sailor. He enlisted in the war of 1812 in the regiment of his brother, Colonel John Hall. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to Bowdoinham and engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. He was postmaster of East Bowdoinham for thirty-one years, captain of a local military company, and belonged to the Methodist persuasion. Mr. Hall married, April 6, 1818, Mary M. Toothaker, born June 1, 1798. Children, Mary Jane, John, James Monroe, Rebecca A., Joseph Nelson, Martin P., Jeremiah M., Eliza M., George J., Sarah R., William T. and Lemuel F. Mr. Hall died November 26, 1886, and his wife, May 14, 1865.

(III) Judge William T., seventh son of Joseph and Mary M. (Toothaker) Hall, was born in Bowdoinham, August 22, 1841. The schools of Bowdoinham and Richmond Academy furnished his education. He studied law with Judge Cleaves in Bowdoinham, and in

the offices of Nathaniel Whitmore in Gardiner and James M. Hagar in Richmond. Mr. Hall was admitted to the bar August 18, 1863, and began the practice of his profession in Richmond. In 1874 he was elected county attorney, serving six years, followed by his elevation to the probate judgeship of Sagadahoc county, holding this office for twenty-five years. He brought to the discharge of the varied duties of the bench the character and attainments necessary for sustaining its rigid requirements, all his decrees having been fully sustained. Since leaving the bench Judge Hall has practiced law. He has served in the capacity of chairman of the board of selectmen of his town. He is a member and past master of Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias. He married Elvira Coburn, daughter of Levi Parker, of Skowhegan. Children: William Toothaker, Elvira Carrie, Mary, Rachel Ann and Jennie Isabel.

(IV) William Toothaker, only son of Hon. William T. and Elvira Coburn (Parker) Hall, was born in Richmond, Maine, July 4, 1866. His preparatory studies were pursued in the Richmond schools, and he matriculated at Bowdoin in 1888, graduating with honor four years later. He dived into the tomes of Coke and Blackstone with Hon. E. F. Webb, of Waterville, and Judge Hall, and from being associated with two lawyers of such rank and standing in the profession as his father and Mr. Webb, he was well grounded in the fundamentals. Being admitted to the bar of Sagadahoc county, August 17, 1897, he began the practice of law in Bath, Maine, now makes a specialty of probate law and has been referee in bankruptcy for ten years. Mr. Hall is a Republican, and has been a member of the Bath school board for six years. He belongs to Theta Delta Chi and Phi Beta Kappa, Greek letter societies, and the Brunswick Club.

(IV) Elvira Carrie, eldest daughter of Hon. William T. and Elvira Coburn (Parker) Hall, was born in Richmond, Maine, and educated in Waterville, at Colby College. To this daughter Judge Hall gives the credit for the success which his other three daughters have attained, for after the death of his wife, their mother, in 1891, she assumed charge of his home and of her three young sisters.

(IV) Mary, second daughter of Hon. William T. and Elvira Coburn (Parker) Hall, whose painting of the beautiful Countess Vinci gained her much praise from the members of the nobility and of foreign artists, studied in Boston and New York for several

years prior to her course in the foreign galleries. Boston painters of reputation who are acquainted with her work predict for her a brilliant future. Shortly after her graduation from Richmond high school, she went to Boston and began work. She at first began to devote herself to miniature under the direction of Eric Pape, and in this school received several prizes for her excellent work. Following a course in New York under the best instructors in that city she went abroad, touring England, France, Switzerland and Italy, visiting many famous art galleries, and finally settling in Florence, where she studied under the noted artist, Signor Calistri. Her canvases in the Italian city won her great praise, and the news of her fame reaching Count Vinci he requested her to paint a portrait of his wife, who was a rich English girl before her marriage, and is one of the most beautiful women in southern Italy. So pleased were the family with the portrait that several other commissions were given this Maine girl from rich and noble Florentians.

(IV) Rachel Ann, third daughter of Hon. William T. and Elvira Coburn (Parker) Hall, is a teacher of physical culture, and has devoted much time to perfecting herself in this art.

(IV) Jennie Isabel, fourth daughter of Hon. William T. and Elvira Coburn (Parker) Hall, after graduating from the Richmond high school, made a special study of music, perfecting herself, and at the present time (1908) is one of the most talented pianists and teachers in the state.

This name was not very common in the first records of New England, but has been well known since 1641 in Massachusetts, and the family were from the first prominent in the business and political life of the colony. The name frequently appears in the History of Boston, where the Bridgham family were held in high esteem as merchants, and were men of comparative wealth for those times. Some of them served in the Revolutionary War, and many of them had fine educations and associated with people of the highest culture.

(I) Henry Bridgham, son of Henry Bridgham, of Flotham, England, was born in 1613, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harding, of Boreham, Essex county, and in 1641 came to America, settling first in Dorchester, in two years removing to Boston, where his descendants became many. He owned a tan yard on the east side of Milk street, Boston, on the

south side of what is now Post Office Square. He was a constable in 1653, and was a captain of artillery. His residence was also on Milk street on land now occupied by the west end of the present post office, where he was building a new house when he died, in 1670; this house was subsequently sold to a Frenchman called Julien, who conducted a restaurant, the same who invented the famous "Julien Soups," and this building became a landmark. Henry Bridgham's wife survived him two years, and when his will was probated in Suffolk county 1670, the tan yard was divided by an agreement among his sons, Jonathan, John and Joseph, date being July 2, 1680. His children were: 1. John, born July, 1645; graduated Harvard College, 1669; a physician; never married; died in Ipswich, May 22, 1721. 2. Joseph, died October 14, 1646, eight days old. 3. Jonathan, born October, 1648, married Elizabeth Pounding; he died 1690. 4. Joseph. 5. Benjamin, born May 3, 1654. 6. Hopestill, July 29, 1658, died young. 7. Nathaniel, December 8, 1659, died June 1, 1660. 8. Samuel, January 17, 1661, died 1677. 9. Nathaniel, April 2, 1662, died young. 10. James, May 12, 1664, died 1679.

(II) Joseph, the fourth son of Henry and Elizabeth (Harding) Bridgham, was born January 17, 1651, and died January 5, 1709. In 1674 was a member of the artillery company, in 1678 was made freeman, was representative in 1697, also for Northampton in 1690. He was deacon and ruling elder in the First Church of Christ, was often moderator of the Boston town meetings, and often on various town committees. His will, dated January 3, 1708-09, was probated in Suffolk county, and provided a sum of twenty pounds to be spent by the deacons of the church for plate for the communion table. He was a tanner, probably carrying on his business in the same location as his father before him. His first wife was Sarah, and he married (second) April 17, 1700, Mercy Wensley, who survived him and married Thomas Cushman, between whom and the heirs of Joseph Bridgham there arose a dispute as to the settlement of the estate. She died October 3, 1740. His children, mentioned in his will and the Boston town records, were: By first wife: Henry, born December 16, 1676, married Abigail Walker, February 6, 1700, died April 14, 1720, and his widow married John Dixwell. By second wife: Joseph; Elizabeth, born September 27, 1702, baptized October, 1702, married Samuel Holyoke; Mercy, born November 11, 1704, married John Smith, December 5, 1728; John,

born February 28, 1705, died young; James, June 11, 1706, died young.

(III) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Mercy (Wensley) Bridgham, was born April 16, 1701, and died in 1754, at Plympton, Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard College in 1719, and became a physician and apothecary in Boston, but about 1737 moved to Plympton, where he was selectman in 1743 and 1746. He married Abigail, daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth (Alden) Willard, a descendant of John Alden. Captain John, son of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant William Phillips, and widow of Abiel Everill; John and Elizabeth (Phillips-Everill) Alden had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Samuel Willard, who officiated as vice-president of Harvard College from September 6, 1701, to his death, September 12, 1707. Alden has been used as a christian name by some of the Bridgham family. The children of Joseph and Abigail (Willard) Bridgham were: Joseph, born November 22, 1723; Abigail, November 21, 1724; Mercy, December 27, 1725; John, August 27, 1729; Hannah, August 2, 1730, married, February 28, 1754, Mr. Plympton.

(IV) John, second son of Joseph (2) and Abigail (Willard) Bridgham, was born August 27, 1729, and died at West Minot, Maine, July 31, 1840. He was a man of some prominence at Plympton, Massachusetts, and was a member of the committee sent to Boston before the war, to consider the position of the colonists; he was captain in the revolutionary war, his son John being corporal and his son Samuel fifer in the same company. He was a selectman, and in 1777 was representative to the general court. About 1781 he removed with his wife and children from Plympton to Shepardsfield, now Hebron, Maine, now in Oxford county, and became progenitor of a large number of descendants in that state. In 1788 he and his associates were granted by the legislature of Massachusetts eighteen thousand acres of land in Poland, Maine; Poland then included the present town of Minot, the city of Auburn, and part of Mechanic Falls. He married, February 28, 1754, at Plympton, Joanna Comer; children: 1. John, born May 16, 1754; married Sibella Shaw. 2. Joseph. 3. Willard, married Jemima Packard. 4. Dr. William; see forward. 5. Samuel, married Lucy Hammond. 6. Tom. 7. Alden, married Sarah Lane, in 1791. 8. Joanna. 9. Cyrus.

(V) Joseph (3), second son of John and Joanna (Comer) Bridgham, was born April 8,

1761, at Plympton, Massachusetts, and died January 24, 1851. September 1, 1789, he married Betsey, daughter of Benjamin Lane, born May 20, 1770, died 1840; children: 1. Joseph. 2. Alvin, born April 15, 1792; married April 29, 1817, Jane Downs. 3. Alden, born April 9, 1795; married Margaret Downs. 4. Betsey. 5. Andrew, born January 5, 1798. 6. Sally, married Lewis Wilder. 7. Ellsworth, born April 25, 1803; married, March 17, 1831, Joan C. Pierce, and died in Charleston, Maine. 8. Sullivan, born July 5, 1806; married January 25, 1835, Eliza Willey, and died June 18, 1888, at Charleston, Maine; children: i. Vienna A., born December 1, 1835; married, November 11, 1855, Ansell Dunning, who died January 26, 1867; ii. Daniel, born July 22, 1838, was for over twenty years sergeant of police in Boston; married, August 9, 1868, Mary Lolie Cary, and had daughter Addie, who died young; iii. Leland T., born February 4, 1843, married Addie F. McIntosh, resides at Arlington Heights, Massachusetts, and has seven children; iv. Eliza, born January 28, 1844; died January, 1845. 9. Olive, born October 12, 1809; married C. Dunning. 10. Vienna, born January 30, 1813, married Charles B. Willey and lived in Cherryfield, Maine. 11. Levi, born July 4, 1814; was a farmer and apothecary; married Lucinda Libby; lived and died in Dexter, Maine; five children. 12. Willard. 13. Rhoda, married Isaac Dunning.

(VI) Joseph (4), eldest son of Joseph (3) and Betsey (Lane) Bridgham, was born December 25, 1789, at Minot, Maine, and died May 17, 1857, at Charleston, Maine. He was captain in the war of 1812, and as all his friends and neighbors called him colonel, it is probable he had that rank in the Maine Militia; in 1834 he was a member of the state legislature, and was for many years postmaster at West Charleston, Maine. He was prominent in all the affairs of his town, and when he died his funeral was attended by nearly all its residents, many in carriages, but the majority of the men walking by twos, and the procession reached nearly half a mile. February 19, 1817, he was married, by Rev. Henry Hale, to Margaret, daughter of Levi and Mary Bradley, of Bangor, born March 2, 1793, at Brewer, Maine, died at Bangor, March 19, 1883. Levi Bradley was for several years sheriff of Penobscot county, Maine. Children of Joseph and Margaret (Bradley) Bridgham: 1. Wilmot, born November 12, 1817; had wife Hannah, and lived in Beddington, Maine; he died April 17, 1882. 2. Albert. 3. Margaret, born

January 25, 1823, died August 21, 1870, at Bangor; never married. 4. Joseph, born July 18, 1827, married Mary J. Scribner, and died in Vassar, Michigan. 5. Zebulon, born August 2, 1831; married Hannah E. Walker; lived and died in Ashland. 6. Mary, born December 1, 1834, died June 8, 1863, at Brewer, Maine; never married. 7. Hannah Maria, born March 5, 1837; never married, and died in Bangor.

(VII) Albert, second son of Joseph (4) and Margaret (Bradley) Bridgham, was born November 3, 1819, at Charleston, Maine, and died March 2, 1886, at East Eddington, Maine, greatly lamented and universally respected. For several years he served as postmaster of West Charleston; he was a farmer and mechanic, making a specialty of oars. In November, 1859, he removed to Bangor, Maine, where he carried on a small farm and worked at his trade. In his views he was a Democrat, but as he could not conscientiously indorse his party during the civil war and would not go over to the Republican party, at this time he took no part in political affairs. The last of his life he spent with his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Ford, who lived at East Eddington. July 28, 1849, he married Martha Campbell, daughter of Asa D. and Mary (Penny) Maddocks, of East Eddington, born January 12, 1829, died at Bangor, Maine, May 14, 1868; children: 1. Percy Albert. 2. Martha Annette, born May 14, 1857, at Charleston, Maine, married, December 25, 1877, Charles H. Ford; lives in East Eddington; children: i. Leonard Harris Ford, born July 28, 1878, graduated in class of 1900 from University of Maine, studied medicine at Bowdoin Medical School, now practicing his profession at East Eddington; ii. Bernice, died young. 3. Frances Mabel, born May 14, 1859, is unmarried and lives at Bangor, Maine.

(VIII) Percy Albert, only son of Albert and Martha Campbell (Maddocks) Bridgham, was born November 5, 1850, at East Eddington, Maine; he attended the common schools of Charleston and high school of Bangor, Maine, and prepared for Bowdoin College, though on account of the death of his mother he did not enter that institution. From April, 1869, to April, 1872, he was assistant to the register of deeds of Penobscot county; in 1871-72 was clerk of the common council of Bangor. In July, 1872, he removed to Boston, where he entered the office of Alphonso J. Robinson, for the purpose of studying law, and by diligent work he progressed so well that he was admitted to the bar at Boston, in



Wm. A. Lindgren



November, 1875, after which he was in partnership with Mr. Robinson till 1880. Since June 8, 1887, he has been legal editor of the *Boston Daily Globe*, writing under the name of "People's Lawyer." Has published a book called "One Thousand Legal Questions Answered by the People's Lawyer." In March, 1893, he joined Prospect Hill Congregational Church, at Somerville, Massachusetts, and became interested in the work of the Boys' Brigade, a Sunday school military organization, with the result that he became commander of the division of Massachusetts and Maine, with rank of major-general, and later commander of the department of New England. He takes great interest in all public affairs, and is well informed on subjects outside his profession. In 1879 he was member of the common council of Somerville. He is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Mount Olivet Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Cambridgeport, Cambridge Royal Arch Chapter; Boston Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Cambridge Commandery, Knights Templar. September 12, 1870, he married (first) Lydia M. Wentworth; children: 1. Albert Alphonso, born June 29, 1874, at East Boston, Massachusetts. 2. Gladys Ruth, born in December, 1882, at Somerville, Massachusetts, died March 5, 1883. 3. Gladys Ruth, born March 5, 1884, at Somerville. He married (second), October 9, 1901, Lillian Foster, daughter of John Paul and Charlotte Elizabeth Clisby, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, August 18, 1872, and they had one child, Alden Clisby, born March 10, 1903, at Somerville, died March 28, 1903. They have one adopted child, Kenneth Campbell, born March 28, 1904.

(V) Dr. William, fourth son of John and Joanna (Comer) Bridgham, was born 1756. He removed to Shepardsville, Maine, with his father, and afterward went to New Gloucester, where he resided until his death, August 4, 1837. He married (first) Anna, daughter of Roland Hammond, of Plympton, Massachusetts; (second) Lydia Smith, March, 1801. He had children: 1. Dr. William Jr. 2. George, married Anna Nicholas, of Carlisle, Massachusetts. 3. Dr. Thomas W. 4. Lucy, became Mrs. Bennett. 5. Caroline, became Mrs. Buck. 6. Nancy, became Mrs. Clark. 7. Lydia. 8. Michael.

(VI) George, second son of Doctor William and Anna (Hammond) Bridgham, married Anna Nicholas, of Carlisle, Massachusetts; children: 1. Arville, married Ransom R. Bonney. 2. George, married Myrtilla Cole, of

Falmouth, Maine. 3. Anna, married Miles Long, of Buckfield, Maine. 4. Eveline, married Caleb Cushing. 5. Elbridge, married Apphia Bonney, of South Paris, Maine. 6. Lucretia, married James Curtis, of South Paris. 7. Prescott, born January 31, 1823, married, June 20, 1850, Lucy A. Foster, and died August 31, 1903, at Newtonville, Massachusetts. 8. Rosetta.

(VI) Dr. William (2), son of Dr. William (1) and Anna (Hammond) Bridgham, was born in New Gloucester, Maine, and married Hannah Bradbury. His children were: Thomas Sydenham, William P., Orville, Caroline, Hannah, Aurelia, and Mary Ann.

(VII) Thomas Sydenham, son of Dr. William (2) and Hannah (Bradbury) Bridgham, was born at Buckfield, Maine, where he was a farmer, and for a time kept a tavern. He married Lucretia Bell Sheppard, of Skowhegan, and had children: 1. Thomas S., married Martha Farnham; children: Ada, died young; Harry; Belle, married Henry Nulty; Alice, died young. 2. Thomas. 3. Dr. Charles Burr; see forward. 4. Sarah, deceased. 5. Henry, deceased. 6. William Henry; see forward.

(VIII) Dr. Charles Burr, son of Thomas Sydenham and Lucretia (Sheppard) Bridgham, was born in Buckfield, Maine, May 1, 1841. He studied for his profession under the instruction of his uncle, Dr. W. P. Bridgham, and in the Harvard Medical School. Before he could complete his course in the latter institution he entered the army for civil war service, and was appointed hospital steward in Second Regiment Berdan Sharpshooters, became acting assistant surgeon, and while serving in that capacity was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run. He was paroled, and returning home completed his studies in the Bowdoin Medical School, and graduated in 1863. Having been released from parole under an exchange of prisoners, he re-entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and served until July, 1864, when he resigned on account of disability, and resumed practice in his native town. In 1868 he removed to Livermore, where he practiced ten years; in 1878 returned to Buckfield, and resumed practice there, and in 1887 located at Cohasset, Massachusetts, his present home. He married, March 22, 1864, Addie M. Williams, of Buckfield, daughter of Charles and Lydia (Withington) Williams; children: 1. Mary Frances, married Henry Bates, and is now deceased. 2. Addie Ellen, married Herbert Withington. 3 and 4. Charles and Hattie Belle, twins, died 1880. 5.

Henry Sydenham, died 1880. 6. Dr. Paul Chester, married Gertrude Murray, and has daughter Pauline. All residing in Cohasset, Maine.

(VIII) William Henry, son of Thomas Sydenham and Lucretia (Sheppard) Bridgham, was born December 29, 1847, at Buckfield. He was reared in his native town, and there attended the public schools. At the age of fourteen he enlisted in the army, serving as a fifer. He afterward entered the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and later became connected with the Poland Spring Company, and is now engaged in the sale of spring water, with his residence at Lewiston, Maine. He married Georgietta Radcliffe; children: 1. Robert E., married Cassie Slatery; four children: Ruth, Margaret, Angus and Myra. 2. Alice Maud. 3. Dexter William; see forward. 4. Rebecca Lucretia, married Fred W. Record. 5. Grover Cleveland. 6. Frances Margaret. 7. Radcliffe Sydney.

(IX) Dexter William, second son of William Henry and Georgietta (Radcliffe) Bridgham, was born in Buckfield, Maine, June 30, 1879. He was reared in his native town, and was educated there and in Auburn, Maine. He was of an industrious disposition, and at an early age became associated with his father in business. In 1900 he removed to Boston, where he has built up a successful business, being now manager and treasurer of the Windsor Mineral Spring Water Company. He married, April 19, 1906, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, and they have one child, William Tilden, born January 19, 1907, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where they reside. Mrs. Bridgham was born in Boston, December 12, 1883, daughter of James and Rose (Doherty) Fitzgerald. Her father was born in New York, son of Edward Fitzgerald, who was born in England, and came to New York, where he passed the remainder of his life. James, only son of Edward Fitzgerald, resided in New York, where he was engaged in a mercantile business; he died when Mrs. Bridgham was only three months old. Mrs. Bridgham's mother was born in Boston, daughter of Charles Doherty, who was of Irish descent, and a Mason in Boston. Mrs. Bridgham was the only child of her mother.

Several members of the Hobbs family came to Maine from Dover, New Hampshire, and pioneers of this name have been identified with the settlement of several towns in York and other counties. Some of them were mill-

wrights and as such became instrumental in establishing the lumber manufacturing industry.

(I) Henry Hobbs, an energetic young Englishman, arrived in New England about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he received a grant of land in 1657 and another in 1658. He was married in Dover prior to 1661 to Hannah Canney, daughter of Thomas Canney, one of the prominent men of the town. Henry Hobbs inherited a large part of his father-in-law's estate and resided in that part of Dover known as Sligo. He died before July 4, 1698, leaving but one son.

(II) Henry (2), only surviving son of Henry (1) and Hannah (Canney) Hobbs, inherited his parent's estate and was an extensive farmer. He was a lifelong resident of Dover and attained a ripe old age. The christian name of his wife, whom he married prior to 1704, was Mary, but neither her maiden surname nor a list of their children appears in the records consulted.

(III) Thomas, son of Henry (2) and Mary Hobbs, was born in Dover, and learned the millwright's trade. In 1735 he went to Berwick, now North Berwick, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Benjamin Weymouth, and together they purchased of Thomas Spinney of Kittery a tract of eighteen acres of land containing the water power privilege which is now occupied by the Hussey Plough Works. The title deed of this property, which was written by Sir William Pepperell and acknowledged by him as a justice of the peace, is still in the possession of the Hobbs family. Having erected a sawmill Thomas Hobbs manufactured lumber, engaged in general mercantile business and in farming. He lived to be over ninety years old. December 12, 1721, while still residing in Dover, he married Elizabeth Morrell, born March 18, 1698, daughter of Nicholas Morrell, of Kittery, and a granddaughter of John Morrell, who was born in 1640. John Morrell, who was a mason by trade, was granted land in Kittery in 1668, and in 1676 removed to Cold Harbor (now Eliot), where in 1686 he was licensed to keep a ferry and a house of public entertainment. He was still living in 1720. He married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Hodson, and was the father of Nicholas, Sarah, John, Edah, Hannah, Abraham and Elizabeth. Nicholas Morrell, who was born in 1667, was a blacksmith. His children were: Sarah (who married Benjamin Weymouth, previously mentioned), Elizabeth

(married Thomas Hobbs), John, Robert and Anne. Mrs. Elizabeth Hobbs became the mother of three sons, Thomas, Joseph and Henry.

(IV) Captain Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Morrell) Hobbs, was born in Dover in 1726. He was a merchant and a farmer, and one of the most influential residents of North Berwick in his day, serving as a selectman in 1771-72-76-77. He served in the French and Indian war, and as a member of Captain Ichabod Goodwin's Berwick company participated in the battle of Ticonderoga in July, 1759. His death occurred October 18, 1818, at the age of ninety-two years. He married Mary Abbott, daughter of Joseph Abbott, of Berwick, and she died March 18, 1818, aged seventy-nine. Their children were: Sheldon, born in 1760; Stephen, 1761; William, 1767; Nathaniel, see next paragraph; Theodore, 1771; Frances, 1776; and Mary, 1779. Sheldon Hobbs entered the Continental army for service in the revolutionary war in 1775, when fifteen years old, and in 1776 marched with a company from Maine to the Hudson river, leaving Kittery December 17, and arriving at Peekskill, New York, January 7, 1777.

(V) Colonel Nathaniel, fourth child of Captain Thomas (2) and Mary (Abbott) Hobbs, was born in Berwick, September 22, 1768. As a young man he engaged in farming, lumbering and trading, and he eventually succeeded to the possession of the homestead. Erecting the now N. Hobbs Inn he opened it to the public in 1804, and for many years this commodious and comfortable hostelry was a desirable resting-place for travellers. Colonel Hobbs was a man of untiring energy and he continued in business until his death, which occurred November 12, 1850. For a number of years he was prominently identified with the state militia and held a colonel's commission. He and his brother William were delegates to the convention which framed the state constitution. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. He married Patience Nowell, of North Berwick, daughter of Major Jonathan Nowell, a revolutionary soldier who served under General Washington. Patience died November 12, 1828, aged fifty-eight years. She was the mother of four children: Hiram H., Wilson, George and Sally, all of whom grew to maturity.

(VI) George, third child and youngest son of Colonel Nathaniel and Patience (Nowell) Hobbs, was born in North Berwick, May, 1800. In his youth he assisted his father in

farming, but having developed an aptitude for trade he engaged in mercantile pursuits and became well established as a general store-keeper in his native town. His business career, however, was of short duration, as he died in the prime of life, May 28, 1828. As a supporter of the Whig party he took a lively interest in political affairs, and he was active in the state militia, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1823 he married Nancy Kent, born in Rochester, New Hampshire, August 1, 1798, daughter of John and Temperance (Lapish) Kent. Her grandfather, also named John Kent, who was of the Newburyport or Gloucester Kents, went from Massachusetts to Durham, New Hampshire, and resided there for the remainder of his life. He left two children: Nancy, who became the wife of Major William Cutts, of Kittery, and John. (N. B. The "Kent Genealogy," by Vernon Briggs, states that the ancestry of these Kents has not as yet been identified.) John Kent, son of John, was a native of Durham. He went from Rochester to South Berwick, and thence to Somersworth, New Hampshire. He was drowned in the Piscataqua river, April 16, 1816, at the age of forty-five. Temperance, his wife, was a daughter of Captain Robert Lapish, a shipbuilder of Durham, going there from Newcastle, New Hampshire. She bore him five children: Mehitable, Temperance, Nancy, John and Kinsman. Nancy Kent, third child of John and Temperance (Lapish) Kent, married Colonel George Hobbs, of North Berwick, as previously stated, and became the mother of two children: Nathaniel, see next paragraph, and Georgiana, who was accidentally burned to death at the age of four years. Mrs. Nancy Kent married for her second husband Daniel Hodsdon, M. D., and her death occurred February 27, 1891.

(VII) Judge Nathaniel (2), only son of Colonel George and Nancy (Kent) Hobbs, was born in North Berwick, September 10, 1824. His preliminary studies in the common schools were followed by a course of advanced instruction at a private school. At the age of fourteen he went to reside with his grandparents, whom he assisted in farming for a number of years, and about 1850 he engaged in the leather business at Danvers, Massachusetts, in company with Gilleon and Stackpole. He was also in business in Boston for some time. Returning to North Berwick in 1857 he spent the succeeding two years as a law student in the office of Abner Oakes, of South Berwick, and having completed his profes-

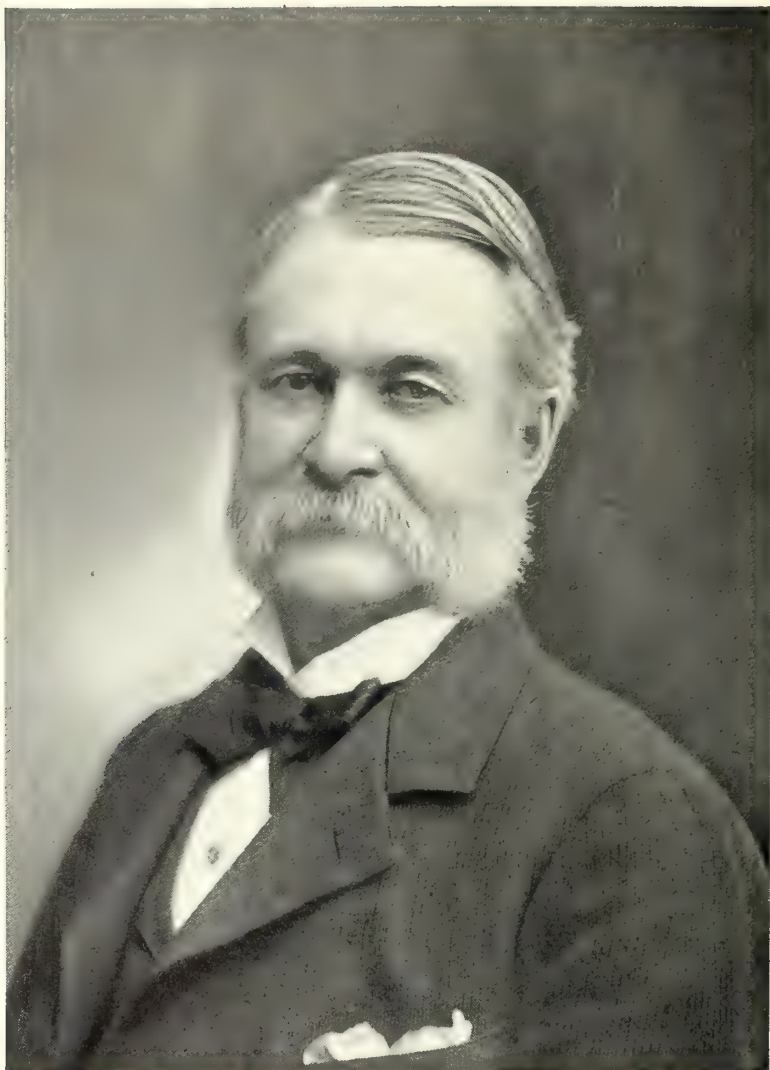
sional studies at the Harvard Law School was admitted to the bar in 1860. He immediately began the practice of his profession in his native town, where he rapidly obtained recognition as an able attorney and a wise counsellor, and he has ever since transacted a profitable general law business in North Berwick, a period of nearly fifty years. For the past thirty-six years he has served continuously as judge of probate for York county, having been originally elected in 1873 and retaining office through subsequent re-elections and re-elected in November, 1908, for four more years. Aside from his public and private professional duties Judge Hobbs has found time to interest himself in other spheres of usefulness—political, charitable, benevolent, etc. In politics he is a Republican and for the years 1866-67 was a state senator. He is a Master Mason, affiliating with Yorkshire (Blue) Lodge of North Berwick, and he attends the Free Baptist church. Some years ago he became especially interested in the welfare and development of Good Will Farm at Fairfield, Maine, an institution organized for the purpose of providing a comfortable home, practical education and a healthy moral atmosphere for imperilled boys and girls, who through force of circumstances are in need of industrial encouragement and christian example. In 1897 he was chosen a member of its board of directors and in 1903 was elected president to succeed Moses Giddings, Esq., of Bangor. Good Will Farm has been in operation some twenty years, and the results already obtained cannot be too highly estimated. On September 29, 1853, Judge Hobbs married Sarah Ann Penhallow Paine, daughter of John J. and Mary Paine, of Melrose, Massachusetts; she died February 6, 1854. His second wife, whom he married February 5, 1860, was Ellen Frances Eastman, daughter of Dr. Caleb Eastman, of York. Her death occurred May 3, 1901.

Among the early families of
HOBBS New England were three of the surname Hobbs, whose immigration dated to the time of the Puritans of the first half of the seventeenth century. Tradition says they were brothers, and that one returned to his mother country, while the other two—Maurice (or Morris) and Henry remained. Henry settled in Dover and his descendants removed to what is now North Berwick, where some of them still reside. Some of the descendants have adopted the spelling Hubbs, but this is not general and is

found only in a few recent generations in isolated branches.

(I) Maurice (or Morris) Hobbs was the progenitor of the New Hampshire and Maine families of that surname. He was born about 1615 and settled in the town of Hampton, New Hampshire, sometime between the years 1640 and 1645, removing from thence in the latter named year to Rollinsford, where he settled on the bank of the river. He took the oath of allegiance to Massachusetts in the fall of 1648. There is an interesting tradition regarding the immigration of Maurice Hobbs and the circumstances which impelled his action. The story is told by Dow in his valuable "History of Hampton" (New Hampshire) and can be best retold here in the words of that versatile writer: "He (Hobbs) has been paying his addresses to a young lady who for some cause not mentioned, turned him off, and thereupon he determined to emigrate to America. When the lady knew of it she relented, and knowing he would pass her residence as he proceeded to embark, placed herself in his view, hoping to bring about a reconciliation. To her grief, she found him inexorable; and although she accosted him with the affectionate inquiry, 'Whither goest thou, Maurice?' yet he deigned not to turn his head or look back upon her; and they never saw each other more." Maurice Hobbs married (first) Sarah Estaw, who died May 5, 1686, and she bore him the following children: William, John, Sarah, Nehemiah, Morris, James, Mary, Bethia, Hannah and Abigail. William Estaw, father of Sarah (Estaw) Hobbs, was one of the grantees of Hampton and one of its first settlers. He was made freeman in 1638, and is said to have been a widower when he came to the town. He represented Hampton at the general assembly three years. His children were Sarah and Mary Estaw, the latter of whom married Thomas Marston. Maurice Hobbs married (second) Sarah Swett, June 13, 1678, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Esther (Weare) Swett. She was born November 7, 1650, and died December 8, 1717. Captain Benjamin Swett was a noted character in early Hampton history and was killed by Indians, June 29, 1677. One son was born of the second marriage of Maurice Hobbs, also Maurice by name.

(II) Maurice (2), son of Maurice (1) and Sarah (Swett) Hobbs, was born in Rollinsford, New Hampshire, September 13, 1680, and died May 7, 1739. He married Theodate,



James A. Cobbs.

daughter of Nathaniel (2) Batchelder, about the year 1700, and their children were: James, Mary, Sarah, Josiah, Theodate, Morris, Hannah, Jonathan, Esther and Elizabeth.

(III) James, elder son of Maurice (2) and Theodate (Batchelder) Hobbs, was born March 20, 1701, married Rebecca Hobbs, about the year 1719, and had a son James. (It is possible that the next mentioned was also their son.)

(IV) A very rigid search has failed to discover the birthplace of Obe (probably Obadiah) Hobbs, who was born August 7, 1736. None of his descendants have been found who could tell anything about his native place or his residence or any particulars concerning him.

(V) Obe (2), son of Obe (1) Hobbs, was born June 3, 1780, died December 18, 1836. Nothing can be found showing where he lived or died, and in fact the birthplace of his son, the next in the line, is unknown. He married, January 1, 1807, Sally Huey, born June 5, 1782, died June 22, 1811, and they had one child, Charles Huey (q. v.), born July 11, 1807, and a girl baby that died with its mother on the eve of its birth, June 22, 1811. He married (second) Hannah Littlefield, September 27, 1815, and they had children as follows: 1. Samuel Littlefield, born June 8, 1816, died May 1, 1817. 2. Suel, August 18, 1817, died November 21, 1818. 3. Samuel B., April 16, 1819. 4. George Littlefield, March 21, 1822. 5. Sally Huey, September 23, 1824. Hannah Littlefield's sister, Rhodia Littlefield, born March 29, 1801, was drowned from falling in a well September 11, 1819.

(VI) Charles Huey, son of Obe (2) and Sally (Huey) Hobbs, was born July 11, 1807. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and carried it on in Sabattus, Lisbon township, Androscoggin county, Maine. He married Jemima, daughter of Mesach Prescott. They had only one child, born January 10, 1830. The father died in Sabattus, Maine, November 19, 1830, after six weeks' illness, the result of typhoid fever. The only child of Charles Huey and Jemima (Prescott) Hobbs was James Bartlett (q. v.). The widowed mother, Hannah Hobbs, died September 23, 1876, aged eighty-nine years and upwards.

(VII) James Bartlett, son of Charles H. and Jemima (Prescott) Hobbs, was born in Sabattus, Lisbon township, Androscoggin county, Maine, January 10, 1830. He received a liberal school training in the local schools of his native town and at the Litchfield Institute, Litchfield Corners, and was ap-

prenticed and learned the mason's trade at Portland, Maine. In 1853 became proprietor of a general merchandise store in Wales, Maine. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1856, and engaged in the produce commission business in 1857 and continued that business successfully for thirty years, retiring in 1887. During this time he was president of the Chicago board of trade for one year and an important factor in building up the grain and produce market of Chicago. He was president of the North Waukegan Harbor and Dock Association, of the National Church Insurance Company, of the Commercial Loan & Trust Company and of the National American Fire Insurance Company. His political affiliation was with the Prohibition party, as he consented to allow his name used as the candidate of the party for governor of Illinois in 1884, for the good of the cause of which he was a champion. His church affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church after he located in Chicago. He is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and president of its board of trustees. He has served the denomination in all ways open to a layman. He has been class leader for many years; has been elected twice to attend the general conference of the church and once to attend the ecumenical conference. He is president of the Methodist Deaconess' Association and of the Deaconess' Orphanage and Epworth Children's Home, at Lake Bluff, Illinois, president of the City Missionary and Church Extension Society; a trustee of the Northwestern University, which institute is under Methodist control. His native state has always received the devotion and attention of a loyal son and he joined the Maine Society of Chicago and the New England Society of Chicago and gave both liberal support. He married, March 20, 1853, at Litchfield, Maine, Mary Marrill, a daughter of the Rev. Constant Quinnam, a clergyman of the Free Baptist church, and by her he had one son, Frank Wallace, who was born in Chicago, where he was brought up and educated; he died in New Mexico when thirty years of age; he married Margaret Blaisdell, of Chicago, and they had one child, James Blaisdell Hobbs, who engaged in the insurance business in Los Angeles, California. The wife of James Bartlett Hobbs was brought up in the communion of the Free Baptist church and when she came to Chicago joined the Indiana Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which church was merged later into the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, where she entered into all the ac-

tivities of the society and later in life she became actively interested in the various charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, and when her husband became interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church she ably seconded him in the special work in which he was interested as an executive officer. They were both persons of broad views, high ideals and determined industry, and bore a large part in quickening the march of spiritual and humanitarian progress in the city of Chicago.

(For first generation see Roger Eastman I.)

(II) Philip, third son of
EASTMAN Roger and Sarah (Smith)

Eastman, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, October 20, 1644. The name of his first wife is unknown; by her he had one daughter. He married (second) August 22, 1678, Mary Morse, born September 22, 1645, widow of Anthony Morse, and daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He married (third) Margaret ——. His children were: 1. Susannah, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, 1673, died in the one hundredth year of her age. She was twice married, and twice captured by Indians. 2. Hannah, Haverhill, November 5, 1679. 3. Abigail, 1680. 4. Ebenezer, see forward. 5. Philip, August 18, 1684. Philip Eastman first lived in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where his house was burned by Indians, March 15, 1697, some of the family being captured and others dispersed. He also was captured at the same time, but finally escaped. Later he settled in Connecticut, where his son had preceded him. A full record of the family has never been found. It is known, however, that he served in King Philip's war. On the town record of Woodstock, Connecticut, where he settled, mention is made of Philip Eastman as being represented by his heirs in the distribution of lands as laid out among the proprietors in 1715; mention is also made of his buying a piece of land in Ashford, a town adjoining Woodstock. He died prior to the year 1714.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Philip Eastman, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 17, 1681. He married, March 4, 1710, Sarah Peaslee or Peasley, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel and Judith (Kimball) Peaslee or Peasley. Captain Eastman was the first settler in Concord, New Hampshire. There are many interesting facts concerning the part Mr. Eastman took in the settlement of the town that was to become the future capitol of the com-

monwealth. The services he rendered, and the affairs of trust and honor committed to his charge were many, and always faithfully and honorably administered. Having considerable property, and coming as he did at the earliest period of settlement, with six sons, the eldest of whom was fifteen years of age and able to perform the work of a man, Captain Eastman became in a few years the strong man of the town. In 1731 his house and home lot were in better order and he had more land under cultivation than any other person in the settlement. At the age of nine years his father's house was destroyed by Indians, and at nineteen years of age he joined the regiment of Colonel Wainwright in the expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia. In 1711, when about twenty-one years of age, he had command of a company of infantry which embarked on a transport forming a part of the fleet under Sir Howenden Walker in the expedition against Canada. In the ascent of the St. Lawrence river, tradition says, the weather was very rough and the fleet had orders to follow at night the great light at the admiral's masthead. To do so in doubling a certain rocky and dangerous cape would bring sure destruction to any ship so doing, but Captain Eastman, having previous knowledge of the state of things and supported by his men, by force, compelled the captain of the ship to deviate from the admiral's instructions and thus saved the ship and all on board, while eight or nine other vessels and about a thousand men perished by following the orders of the admiral.

Captain Eastman went to Cape Breton twice, the first time, March 1, 1745, in command of a company, and was present at the reduction of Louisburg, June 16, 1745. He returned November 10, 1745. Early in the next year he went again, and returned home July 9, 1746. He was also a captain in Colonel Sylvester Richmond's regiment of Massachusetts, February 6, 1744. On settling in Pennacook (Concord) his "house lot" was number 9, second range, on Main street. In the second survey, in 1727, he had lot No. 16, containing four and a half acres, on "Mill Brook Range," east side of the river, where he finally settled and had a garrison around his house. At the time of the massacre in Pennacook, August 11, 1746, Captain Eastman and family were in a garrison on the east side of the river. Subsequently he erected on or near the spot a large two-story house, but before it was finished he died. This house is still standing and is occupied by Colonel J. E.

Pecker as a residence. Captain Eastman was an extensive farmer, and in 1729 took a lease of the farm land of Judge Sewall, containing five hundred acres, with the island, for a period of thirty years, for which he was to pay rent as well as to greatly improve the property. He died July 28, 1748, and the inventory of property he then left amounted to seven thousand nine hundred and twelve pounds, ten shillings and six pence. Children: Ebenezer, Philip, Joseph, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Obadiah, Ruth and Moses.

(IV) Philip (2), second son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Peaslee or Peasley) Eastman, was born November 15, 1713, died in Concord, New Hampshire, September 1, 1804. He was one of the most useful citizens of his generation in the community where he lived, took a leading part in town affairs, and was known as a man of sterling integrity, great resolution, moral strength and sound judgment. He married, in Concord, May 29, 1739, Abiah, daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Philbrick) Bradley. She was probably born in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Children: Robert, Jonathan and Ruth.

(V) Jonathan, second son of Philip (2) and Abiah (Bradley) Eastman, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, June 10, 1746, died there October 19, 1834. He is described as a man of robust frame, distinguished, daring, active and enterprising. He was an ardent patriot in the revolution; was in Captain Joseph Abbott's company of volunteers which marched to reinforce the Northern Army, September, 1777, and was ready to fight for his country at any time afterwards. Squire Eastman, as he was usually called, lived on the east side of the Merrimack river in Concord, on the spot near where the old garrison house stood in which his grandfather had lived, and where all his children were born. He had but very little education, but learned to write on birch bark in the absence of paper, and in his mature years was well informed on political and local public affairs. As illustrative of his enterprise and force of character it is related that when a boy of fifteen years he was sent by his father on foot to Conway, New Hampshire, driving two cows and two shoats the whole distance, and going by way of Saco, Maine. Near a solitary cabin in the woods about half way to the place where he was to stop, he met a bear in his path, which he faced, till old bruin, put out of countenance, fled. He lodged in the cabin alone at night, and reached Conway in safety the next day. He married (first), January 5,

1769, Molly Chandler; and (second) July 12, 1776, Esther Johnson, who died September 17, 1834. She was the daughter of Francis Johnson, son of Uriah, grandson of Major William, and great-grandson of Captain Edward. The latter, the immigrant, came from Hern Hill, county of Kent, England, in 1630, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts. He represented Woburn in the general court twenty-eight years, and was speaker of the house. He published a history of New England in 1652 and died at an advanced age, April 23, 1672. The children of Jonathan Eastman by his first wife were: Asa and Philip. He had by the second wife: Molly (died young), Seth, Jonathan, Robert, John Langdon, Molly and Susannah.

(VI) Asa, eldest child of Jonathan and Molly (Chandler) Eastman, was born in Concord, December 5, 1770, died August 16, 1818. About 1796 he removed to Chatham, New Hampshire, where he died. At the time of his going to Chatham, it was a wild place on the borders of civilization. There were no roads and the settlers traveled along paths on horseback, and in winter drew their supplies through the woods on sleds. He married, December 31, 1795, Molly, born in Concord, May 15, 1775, died in Chatham, daughter of Phineas and Lucy (Pearl) Kimball. Children: Jonathan K., Philip, Susan, Eliza, Molly Chandler, Robert Kimball, Asa Parker, Lucy Eliza and Esther Johnson.

(VII) Philip (3), second son of Asa and Molly (Kimball) Eastman, was born in Chatham, New Hampshire, February 5, 1799, died in Saco, Maine, August 7, 1869. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Bowdoin College in 1820, and also received the degree of M. A. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at North Yarmouth, Maine, where he remained till 1836, when he removed to Harrison, and in 1847 to Saco. Here he formed a law partnership with his old classmate, Mr. Bradbury, and remained in the practice of his profession until his death. He was actively interested in town, county and state affairs, and was often called to stations of honor and responsibility. In politics he was a Democrat. He was chairman of the county commissioners for Cumberland county from 1831 to 1837, and was elected to the state senate in 1840-42, and in 1840 was chairman of the committee on the revision of the statutes, and superintended their publication. In 1842 he was appointed chairman of the commission on the port of Maine to locate grants in the territory which had been claimed

by Great Britain in the northern part of the second wife: Molly (died young), Seth, Jon-state. In 1849 he published a digest of the first twenty-six volumes of the Maine reports. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and for several years a trustee of Bowdoin College. For six years prior to his death he was president of the old bank, now the Saco National. He was closely identified with the social and business interests of the city of his residence. He married, July 23, 1827, Mary, born in Concord, New Hampshire, July 23, 1802, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Eastman) Ambrose. Children: Ellen J., Ambrose, Edward and Mary Searle.

(VIII) Edward, second son of Philip (3) and Mary (Ambrose) Eastman, was born April 3, 1837, died in Saco, July 5, 1882. He was educated in the common schools and at Bowdoin College, from which latter he was graduated in 1857. In 1876 he was elected to the state legislature as a Democrat; was trustee of the Saco Savings Bank, director of the Saco National Bank, and trustee of the Saco Academy. He married, in Baltimore, Maryland, June 18, 1868, Frances Ellen, born in Saco, August 23, 1843, daughter of Amos and Mary Frances (Akerman) Chase. (See Chase, XI.) Children: Philip, born April 23, 1869, died August, 1869. Chase.

(IX) Chase, second son of Edward and Frances Ellen (Chase) Eastman, born in Saco, September 12, 1874, was educated in the public schools, at Coburn Classical Institute, and at Bowdoin College, graduating from Bowdoin in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he attended Harvard Law School, where he took the degree of L. C. B. in 1899. Two years later he began the practice of his profession in Portland, Maine, where he has since continued in practice. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Theta Nu Epsilon college fraternities, and the Cumberland and Country clubs of Portland. He married, June 18, 1903, Mary, born in Portland, September 30, 1871, daughter of Jonathan H. and Mary J. (West) Fletcher, of Portland. (See Fletcher, VII.) Mary, their only child, was born March 19, 1904.

(For first generation see Roger Eastman I.)

(VI) Colonel Benjamin EASTMAN Franklin, ninth child and fifth son of Benjamin and Ann Carr (Barker) Eastman, born in Mt. Vernon, November 15, 1800, died in Portland, Febru-

ary 10, 1894, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He removed with his parents to Avon and afterwards lived in several other towns before he was twenty years old. He then became a clerk for his brother Samuel, who had a store at Strong, where he worked five months for five dollars a month and his board. In 1821 he went to school at Farmington Academy for about ten months. Soon after he successfully taught the Freeman Ridge school of fifty or sixty pupils, and in the year that followed taught various other schools to the satisfaction of his constituency. For pay for his first term's work as a teacher he received eleven dollars a month for three months, and was paid in wheat at one dollar a bushel. In 1822 he attended school at the academy at Bloomfield, now Showhegan, a short time. That fall he went to Ohio by wagon, being four or five weeks making the trip. He taught school in Liberty township in Butler county, and other places, and in 1825 returned to Strong, Maine. The return trip occupied thirty-seven days. In the year following he taught and attended school, bought and conducted a fulling mill, and worked on a farm. In 1828 he and his brother-in-law, James Dyar, formed a partnership and engaged in merchandising and carrying on a "potash" business in Strong. This partnership continued three years. Mr. Eastman then bought Mr. Dyar's interest and carried on the business alone until 1836. In 1837 he settled on the farm which for many years had been the homestead of his father-in-law, and there spent the following twenty-three years. In 1859 he sold this farm and in 1860, forming a partnership with his son Briceno M., engaged in trade in Strong, under the firm name of B. F. Eastman & Company. They were in business together five years, and then B. F. Eastman retired from active business. In 1874 he removed to Portland, where he resided the remainder of his life. In politics Mr. Eastman was active, and a fellow laborer in the Republican party with Hamlin, Dow, Blaine and other noted leaders. He was a member of the celebrated Strong convention of 1855 or 1856, at which by a coalition of the Morrill Democrats, the Whigs and the Free-soil Democrats, the Republican party was formed. He was town clerk in Strong in 1833-34, two years, selectman in 1834-35. While on the farm in Strong he served the town four or five years as selectman, most of the time as chairman. He was twice elected councilor to the governor, first in 1840, and second in 1857. He represented Franklin county in the senate when Hannibal Hamlin

was a member of that body, and thereafter a lifelong friendship existed between the two men. In military affairs he was also prominent and held offices as follows: July 3, 1827, elected ensign of the Strong Light Infantry; March 29, 1828, promoted to lieutenant; April 2, 1829, elected major of the regiment; July 31, 1832, elected colonel of the First Regiment, Second Brigade Eighth Division of the Militia of Maine; January, 1833, he resigned his office as colonel. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1826, and was baptized in Sandy river in Strong, by Elder Elisha Streeter, in the summer of that year. He was steward or class leader of the church the greater part of the time of his church membership, until incapacitated by age. His influence was strong, in all church matters he was a leader, and in his contributions for the support of the church he was prompt and liberal. He was a staunch supporter of the temperance cause, and was the first merchant to refuse to sell rum in Strong. It hurt his trade to give up the traffic, but he would not handle what he knew to be a curse to the community. In 1831 he built a house in Strong and the frame of that house was the first house frame in the village and perhaps in the town raised without rum. Colonel Eastman possessed many fine traits of character which won him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Some time before his death he wrote an extended account of his ancestry and of himself which is highly prized by the members of his family, giving as it does many facts of interest which would otherwise have been lost.

He married, March 4, 1826, Eliza Dyar, born in Malden, Massachusetts, February 14, 1806, died January 5, 1874. Their children were: Eliza Velzora, Briceno Mendez, James Fred, Imogene and Ermon Dwight. Eliza Dyar was the daughter of Joseph and Sally (Merritt) Dyar, of Strong. Joseph Dyar was the son of Joseph Dyar, of Boston, a sea captain, who was a member of the celebrated party which threw the tea into Boston harbor in revolutionary times.

(VII) Briceno Mendez, second child and eldest son of Benjamin F. and Eliza (Dyar) Eastman, was born in Strong, February 17, 1831, and was educated in the public schools of Strong and Phillips. He remained with his father until 1865, and then came to Portland and with his brother, in 1865, started the firm of Eastman Brothers, dealers in dry goods, now one of the leading houses of its kind in the city of Portland. In 1866 the "Great Fire" swept away their entire stock; but they were

not discouraged, and started again, continuing under the firm name of Eastman Brothers until 1880, when Walter P. Bancroft was admitted as a partner and the style of the firm was changed to Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, which it has ever since remained. Mr. Eastman is a conservative Republican. In religious faith he is a Methodist, is a trustee and steward of his church and has been superintendent of its Sunday-school. He married, in Strong, August 4, 1864, Martha Russ, born in Strong, November 6, 1840, died June 16, 1904, daughter of Adam and Mary (Johnson) Clark. Their children are: Fred Ermon, Caroline Imogene Alice Clark, Lucina Theresa and Harold Benjamin. Fred E. is mentioned below. Caroline Imogene, born in Portland, May 7, 1868, married Herbert A. Richardson, merchant, of Portland. Alice Clark, Portland, October 30, 1871, is single. Lucina Theresa, Portland, January 8, 1873, died February 17, 1893. Harold Benjamin, Portland, June 24, 1878, married Elizabeth Clifford, and has one child, Martha.

(VIII) Fred Ermon, eldest child of Briceno M. and Martha R. (Clark) Eastman, was born in Strong, July 17, 1865. At the age of one year he was brought by his parents to Portland, where he has since resided. He went to school until eighteen years of age, and then became a clerk in the employ of the firm of Eastman Brothers & Bancroft. From that position he advanced through different departments in the store until 1902, when, upon the incorporation of the concern, he was made general manager, a position he has since held. He is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, vice-president of the Portland Board of Trade, director Associated Charities, director of Portland Young Men's Christian Association, president of the Eastman Association of America, member of the Maine Genealogical Society, of the Civic Federation, the Portland Athletic and the Portland Country clubs. He is also a member of Portland Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portland, member and steward of Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal church. He married, at Portland, September 10, 1890, Lilian Thomas, born in New Bedford, August 3, 1869, daughter of Thomas and Mary Josephine (Pierce) Edwards. Her father, a son of John Crabtree Edwards, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Her mother was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts. The children of Fred E. and Lilian T. (Edwards) Eastman are: Thomas Edwards, born March 7, 1892. Laurence Edwards, born October 4, 1894.

(For first generation see Roger Eastman I.)

(II) Thomas, fourth son and EASTMAN child of Roger Eastman, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, September 11, 1646, married, January 20, 1679, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, Deborah, daughter of George and Joannah (Davis) Corlis. He took the oath of allegiance in 1675. Thomas was a soldier in King Philip's war, and was killed by the Indians. The issue of this marriage was Jonathan, Sarah, Joanna (twins), and Joannah, 2d.

(III) Jonathan, eldest son of Thomas Eastman, was born on the shores of the musical Merrimack, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and took to wife Hannah Green, April 8, 1701. Having spent some years of married life in Haverhill, Jonathan is reported to have removed to Andover, Massachusetts, and thence to Concord, New Hampshire, then Rumford, and purchased the land whereon St. Paul's school now stands. Jonathan executed a will March 2, 1747, and appointed his son Amos executor, and the will was admitted to probate at Exeter, May 30, 1758. He was a man of powerful frame and stood six feet and four inches. In 1759 Amos removed with his mother to Hollis, New Hampshire. The dates of the deaths of Jonathan and Hannah are not given in the records. Hannah was taken in captivity by the Indians during Queen Anne's war. Haverhill was then a small town of thirty houses, and it was imperfectly protected from the ferocious assaults of the hidden, savage foe. The men went armed everywhere. At church the settlers carried their guns in one hand and the Bible in the other. The musket lay beside them when they worked in the field, and they slept within reach of it at night. During the absence of Jonathan the Indians appeared, dashed out the brains of his infant child, and carried Hannah a captive to Canada. She suffered immensely and endured incredible hardship. Weary from long marches, chilled from exposure, emaciated from fasting, grieved at being separated from her husband and the loss of her child, expecting every moment to be tomahawked, she at length reached the end of the perilous journey through the wilderness. After three years of imprisonment, Jonathan, who had followed in search of her, luckily one day passed the house of a friendly French woman, in whose home she had sought shelter from the Indians. Thus were husband and wife again reunited. The story reads more like a romance than of actual reality.

(IV) Richard, fifth child and third son of

Jonathan and Hannah (Green) Eastman, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 9, 1712, died in Lovell, Maine, December, 1807. Married, in Andover, Massachusetts, by Rev. Mr. Philips, November 15, 1737, Molly Lovejoy, born December 17, 1718, baptized December 24, 1718, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Farnum) Lovejoy. She died in Pembroke, New Hampshire, June 14, 1764. He married (second) Sarah Abbott, daughter of James and Abigail (Farnum) Abbott, of West Parish, Concord, New Hampshire, born August 17, 1730. Sarah was the widow of Job Abbott. Richard set up his lares and penates in Pembroke, New Hampshire. Like the custom of the day, he followed the river in seeking a new home. In 1768 he is recorded as living in Conway, New Hampshire. He took title to the mill property of Thomas Chadbourne there. He next removed to Lovell, Maine, and ran a ferry across the Saco river, and later was toll gatherer at the bridge thrown across the stream. He was the first man to hold the office of selectman in Fryeburg, and was a pillar in the church. His descendants abound very numerously in the Saco valley. The children of Richard and Molly (Lovejoy) Eastman, all born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, were Caleb, Jonathan (2), Mary, Abiathar, Richard (2), Sarah, Job, Noah, Hannah, Martha, Abiah, Esther. Children by the second wife were Daniel, Cyrus, Susannah, Jeremy and Jonas.

(V) Daniel, child of Richard and Sarah (Abbott) Eastman, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, April 21, 1766, died in Lovell, Maine, January 16, 1844. Married Sarah Whiting; she died January 19, 1806. He was town clerk of Lovell, and a very fine penman. He served in the revolutionary war under Lieutenant Farrington, of Fryeburg, Maine. The last years of his eminently useful life were clouded with the misfortune of blindness. He had issue born to him as follows: Phineas, James, Sally, Solomon, Cyrus, Asa, Daniel (2), Jonas and Isaac.

(VI) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Whiting) Eastman, was born in Lovell, Maine, 1799, died 1878. He was educated in the public schools, was a farmer, speculated in timber and timber lots, was justice of the peace and trial justice. A Republican in politics, and a member of the Congegational church. He married (first) Lucy Walker. Their children were James W., Hall C., Horace, Abigail and Mary Ann. He married (second) Rebecca Smart, of Prospect, Maine, born 1808, died 1884. Their children were

Andrew J., Seth S., Lucy W., Tobias Lord, Susan I. and Emma J.

(VII) Tobias Lord, fourth child of Daniel (2) and Rebecca (Smart) Eastman, was born in Stowe, Maine, December 30, 1844. He was educated in the schools of Lovell. When thirteen years old he clerked in store and attended school until seventeen years of age. He joined the army when seventeen years old, but on account of youth was not permitted to enlist. He followed the company to New Orleans and was enlisted there May 1, 1862, in Company E, Twelfth Maine Regiment, and was there mustered out August 20, 1865. He served under Generals Butler, Banks, and Phil Sheridan, was orderly and did clerical work when not in the field. He saw a great deal of active service, was one of the volunteers to go into the action of Ponchatula, Mississippi, July, 1862, was at Port Hudson, and at the stubborn siege at Petersburg, was in Washington in 1864, and was in the engagements at Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill. At the close of the war he returned to Lovell, Maine, and worked in the store of A. H. Price as clerk, remained one year, went to East Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the store of J. M. Price, brother of A. H. Price, of Lovell, remained there one year, went then to Steep Falls, Maine, and was engaged as clerk in a country store, remained there four years, went into the railway mail service in 1874, running from Portland, Maine, to Swanton, Vermont, continuing in the service for six years, health failed him and he laid off duty for six months; was appointed postmaster of Fryeburg, Maine, by President Garfield, which position he held four years. He then embarked in the corn packing business in Fryeburg in 1886, and continued in the same until 1902. He did a sixty-thousand-dollar-a-year business. In 1902 a corporation was formed of the business, and it is now known as The Eastman Canning Company, of which Mr. Eastman is president. In 1902 the Eastman and Warren Company, general store, of Fryeburg, was incorporated, in which Mr. Eastman is a stockholder, and is manager and assistant treasurer. Mr. Eastman is interested in the lumber business, and is a director in the United States Trust Company of Portland, Maine, with a branch office in Fryeburg. He is also a trustee of Fryeburg Academy, and a member of the Eastman Association of New Hampshire. He is a leading Republican, and represented his town in the legislature in 1891-02. While in the house he served on the agricultural, military, and other committees, on which he acted as secre-

tary. He is a member of the Pythagorean Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Fryeburg; Aurora Chapter, R. A. M., Cornish; Portland Council, of Portland; Portland Commandery, Kora Temple, of Lewiston; the Consistory of Portland, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of Pequawket Lodge, K. of P., of Fryeburg; of Pequawket Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Brownfield, Maine; Kezar Valley Encampment, of Lovell, Maine; of Grover Post, No. 126, G. A. R., of Fryeburg, Maine; and of the Pilgrim Fathers. He is active in the Congregational church, moderator and chairman of the prudential committee.

He married (first), in 1876, Mary M., daughter of Rev. P. M. Hobson, of Standish, Maine. Their children were: 1. James W., born April 11, 1878, educated at Fryeburg Academy, and is now treasurer of the Eastman and Warren Company, general store, Fryeburg. Since the formation of the company, in 1902, Mr. Warren has retired, and the store is now owned by Tobias, Lord, and James W. Eastman. James W. married Ina W. Sawtelle, and has three children: Tobias Clifford, Harold and Robert. 2. Reba, born 1880, was educated in the schools of Standish, New Gloucester, Maine, and the Conservatory of Music, Boston, also in a private school in Portland. She was stenographer to Mr. Bradley, of Portland, and subsequently to Mr. Hastings, attorney, in Fryeburg. She married Dr. Joseph M. Thompson, of New Gloucester, Maine, now located in Walpole, New Hampshire. Tobias L. Eastman's wife died February 28, 1880. He married (second), May 20, 1884, Adelia S., daughter of Henry Walker, of Fryeburg. They have one daughter Edna, born 1888; she graduated from Fryeburg Academy in 1906, and is now a student at Simmons College.

Edmund Bridges, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1612. He came in the ship "James," in July, 1635, giving his age as twenty-three. He settled at Lynn and followed his trade as blacksmith. He was admitted a freeman September 7, 1639, and was one of the proprietors of the town. He removed to Rowley, and was living there in 1641, when he had a suit at law at Ipswich. He was a proprietor of Rowley. The general court, May 26, 1647, ordered him "to answer at Essex Court for neglect to further public service by delaying to shoe Mr. Symond's horse when he was about to come to the General Court." That was before the days of

labor unions and strikes in America. He deposited in 1658 that he was aged about forty-six years. He removed to Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was a subscriber to the Denison fund in 1648; was a commoner of Ipswich as early as 1664, and a voter in 1679. He administered the estate of his third wife's son, John Littlehale, November 25, 1675. He removed finally to Topsfield. He died January 13, 1684. His will is dated January 6, 1694, and proved March 31, 1695. The inventory amounts to 235 pounds. He married (first) Alice ———; (second) Elizabeth ———, who died December, 1664, and (third) April 6, 1665, Mary Littlehale, who died October 21, 1691, widow of Richard Littlehale. Children: 1. Edmund Jr., born 1637; died 1682; lived at Topsfield and Salem; married, January 11, 1659-60, Sarah Towne, daughter of William; she married (second) Peter Claves. 2. Hachaliah, lost at sea, 1671-2. 3. Obadiah, born about 1646; died about 1677; married, October 25, 1671, Mary Smith; (second) Elizabeth ———, who married (second) Joseph Parker. 4. John, married Sarah How, daughter of James and Elizabeth; (second) Mary Post, widow, March 1, 1677-8. 5. Josiah, mentioned below. 6. Mehitabel, born at Rowley, March 26, 1641-2. 7. Faith, married Daniel Black, who settled at York, Maine. 8. Bethia, married, October 26, 1663, Joseph Peabody. 9. Mary.

(II) Josiah, fifth son of Edmund (I) Bridges, was born about 1650. He lived at Ipswich, Boxford and Topsfield, Massachusetts. He married (first), November 13, 1676, Elizabeth Norton, and (second), September 19, 1677, Ruth Greenslip. Children, born at Topsfield: 1. Josiah Jr., born May 29, 1680; mentioned below. 2. Daughter born May, 1695-6. Perhaps others.

(III) Josiah (2), son of Josiah (1) Bridges, was born at Topsfield, May 29, 1680. He removed to York, Maine, where his father's sister settled (Mrs. Daniel Black), and probably other neighbors and relatives from Boxford and Topsfield. He was in York before 1719. He bought a quarter-interest in the lands of John Hoy (Hoyt?), of York, eighty-four acres, in the section called Brickson, or Bricksum, September 6, 1719. He bought another quarter of the same land August 14, 1723. He bought of John and Tabitha Linscott, in exchange for some of his York property, a small house and land, March 23, 1719, showing that he had land at York by grant or inheritance not mentioned in York Deeds. Bridges sold land to Linscott December 15,

1719, located at Bricksum, York; also to Peter Nowell, on the highway to York Bridge, March 3, 1721, and to Joseph Moulton thirteen acres on the highway at the southeast end of York Bridge, January 10, 1721. He bought land also of David Robertson, mariner, of Boston, and September 18, 1732, sixty acres in Kittery, Maine, of Charles Frost. He sold land near the bridge in York, September 19, 1732, to Charles McIntire. The will of Josiah Bridges was dated January 10, 1753, and proved January 6, 1755. He died, therefore, in 1754. He bequeathed all his movables, except money at interest, to his widow Elizabeth; to his granddaughter, Ruth Hamilton (Hambelton), to his four sons—Josiah, John, Edmund and Daniel—two-thirds of his money at interest, the remainder to be divided after his wife's death. He seems to have divided his property by deed. His son John was executor. Children: 1. Edmund, baptized at Boxford, June, 1703; mentioned below. 2. Hepzibah. 3. Mercy. 4. Josiah. 5. John. 6. Daniel.

(IV) Edmund (2), son of Josiah (2) Bridges, was born at Boxford, and baptized there June 17, 1703. He married Sarah Beede, daughter of Henry Beede, of York, Maine. He settled in York, Maine, probably on the homestead. Children, born at York. 1. Daniel, born November 24, 1735. 2. Ruth, born November 17, 1737. 3. Edmund, born November 17, 1739. 4. Sarah, born May 17, 1744-5. 5. Martha, born January 17, 1744-5. 6. Thomas, born October 19, 1747. 7. Joshua, born March 7, 1749-50, mentioned below.

(V) Joshua, son of Edmund (2) Bridges, was born March 7, 1749-50, at York, and died there August 25, 1826. He settled in York, and married there, in 1777, Elizabeth Grant, who died January 17, 1831. He was a soldier in the revolution, a private in Captain Johnson Moulton's company of minute-men on the Lexington call, April 19, 1775; also in Captain Samuel Darby's company, Colonel James Scammon's regiment, in August, 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts; also in Captain Philip Hubbard's company at Kittery Point and York in 1776. Children, born at York: 1. Stephen, born January 1, 1778; died August, 1778. 2. Lucy, born August 1, 1779, died February, 1825; married Samuel Parsons. 3. Stephen, born October 20, 1781, married Mary Donnell. 4. John, born May 25, 1783, mentioned below. 5. Daniel, born June 3, 1787, married Hannah Seavey; children: i. Mary Jane, born August 5, 1814, married, June 3, 1839, William Preble; ii. Eliakim, born



Joseph Coburn Bridges Mrs. Jos. Coburn Bridges—

May 5, 1816; iii. Abigail, born July 23, 1818, married, February 10, 1741, Theodore Donnell, and she died April 2, 1845; iv. William, born March 22, 1841, married Theda Jellison; v. Lucy Ann, born August 12, 1827, married, February 2, 1846, Theodore Donnell; vi. George, born November 27, 1832, married, January 28, 1855, Martha Jellison.

(VI) John, son of Joshua Bridges, was born in York, May 25, 1783. He settled in York, and married Betsey Winn, of Wells, Maine. Children: 1. Aurilla. 2. Ann. 3. Benjamin, mentioned below. 4. John. 5. Sally. 6. Edmund. 7. Jeremiah.

(VII) Benjamin, son of John Bridges, was born in York, October 19, 1811, and died there July 6, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of York, and for many years was head light-keeper for the government at the Boon Island lighthouse, York. He married, December 1, 1836, Clarissa Philbrook, born August 22, 1816, died April 2, 1877, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Todd) Philbrook, of Rye, New Hampshire. (See Philbrook below.) Children, born at York: 1. George, born March 16, 1838, died March 13, 1839. 2. Sarah Elizabeth, born February 3, 1841, married, December 21, 1862, John Glenn; children: i. Abbie E. Glenn, born January 15, 1866; ii. Elsie M. Glenn, born September 24, 1867. 3. George E., born May 16, 1844; died September 26, 1870. 4. Mary C., born October 30, 1846, died June 4, 1850. 5. Benjamin F., born June 5, 1850, married, February 11, 1867; children: i. Rosealtha, born September 24, 1867; ii. Bernice C., born May 12, 1870; iii. George E., born February 5, 1872. 6. Joseph Coburn, born October 15, 1852, mentioned below. 7. Mary S., born May 18, 1856, married, December 31, 1885, George N. Thompson; no children.

(VIII) Joseph Coburn, son of Benjamin Bridges, was born in York, October 15, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of York, and learned the mason's trade. He worked for some years as journeyman in Boston, Providence and elsewhere. He then engaged in business as a contractor and house-painter for a number of years. For the past twenty-five years he has been in the real estate business in York. Mr. Bridges is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Riverside Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Kittery, Maine; of St. Aspinquid Lodge of Free Masons, of York; of Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of South Berwick; of Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, Biddeford; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Saco;

of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Lewiston, Maine; of the Consistory, Scottish Rite Masonry, Portland. He is also a member of the Knights of Constantine. He married, January 26, 1897, Lillian Armine Moulton, born January 8, 1866, daughter of Charles and Theodosia Jenette (Langton) Moulton, granddaughter of John Moulton and great-granddaughter of John Moulton.

Clarissa (Philbrook) Bridges, wife of Benjamin Bridges (VII), was a descendant of Thomas Philbrick (I), through James (II), and Joseph (III), which see elsewhere in this work.

(IV) Joses, son of Joseph Philbrook (Philbrick), was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, November 5, 1703, and died at Rye, New Hampshire, March 24, 1757. He moved to Rye with his parents when a child. He was a blacksmith by trade, an active and useful citizen and large land owner. He married, January 4, 1727, Abigail, daughter of William Locke. Children, born in Rye: 1. Hannah, November 27, 1727; married Reuben Moulton. 2. Triphena, April 24, 1729; married, 1760, John Sanders; (second) Jonathan Berry. 3. Abigail, November 11, 1730. 4. Sarah, November 9, 1732; married Robert Moulton. 5. Joseph, August 10, 1735; lived at Hampton and Rye; married, December 2, 1760, Ann Towle. 6. Deacon Reuben, February 27, 1737; married Hannah Locke; (second) Mary Wedgwood, widow; (third) Mary Dalton; (fourth) Mary Bell. 7. Daniel, February 2, 1740; married Abigail Marden. 8. Jonathan (see forward). 9. Mary, born April 12, 1749; died November 15, 1834.

(V) Jonathan, son of Joses Philbrook, was born in Rye, New Hampshire, November 26, 1745; died April 2, 1822. He was a blacksmith by trade. There was a Jonathan Philbrook in the revolution, but the writer lacks positive proof that he was this Jonathan. He married, December 8, 1768, Mary, born February 12, 1749, daughter of Ebenezer Marden. Children, born in Rye: 1. Daniel, July, 1769; mentioned below. 2. Jonathan, September 29, 1772; married June 1, 1797, Sarah Wells. 3. Abigail, October 30, 1776; married December 10, 1801, James Chapman. 4. Elder Ephraim, September 9, 1780; married Sally Webster. 5. Elizabeth, November 2, 1783; married Lieutenant Joseph Jenness. 6. Joseph, May 27, 1788; married Betsey Page.

(VI) Daniel Philbrook, son of Jonathan Philbrook, born in Rye, 1769; died in York, May 14, 1840. He married (first) Betsey Wells; (second) Mary Todd, of Kittery, De-

cember 25, 1795. She was born November 28, 1776; died August 30, 1867. Children: 1. John, born 1797 (no record of death). 2. Mary, born 1799; died November, 1870; married William Taylor, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. 3. George, born 1801; died 1857. 4. Daniel, born 1805; died January 14, 1852; married Almira Leach, of York. 5. Sally, born 1807; died 1838. 6. William, born 1810; died July 30, 1879; married Olivia Varrell, of York. 7. James, born 1812; died November 23, 1891; married Eliza Ayers, of York. 8. Clarissa, born August 22, 1816; died April 2, 1877; married Benjamin Bridges, of York. 9. Samuel, born February 8, 1822; died August 27, 1874; married Rosalthea Peters, of Alton, Illinois.

(For first generation see preceding sketch.)

(II) John, son of Edmund (I) BRIDGES Bridges, resided in Andover, Massachusetts. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of James and Elizabeth How, December 6, 1666. He married (second), March 1, 1677-78, Mary Post, widow. Children of first wife: 1. James, mentioned below. 2. Sarah, married (first), April 2, 1694, Samuel Preston; (second) William Price, of Ashford, Connecticut. Children of second wife: 3. Mary, born January 27, 1678-79. 4. Samuel, July 19, 1861. 5. Elizabeth, June 5, 1683. 6. Mehitable, April 29, 1688.

(III) James (1), son of John Bridges, was born in 1671 and died April 24, 1739. He married, May 24, 1692, Sarah, who died September 18, 1736, daughter of John and Martha Marston. Children: 1. Sarah, born February 25, 1693-94, married Nathan Frye. 2. James, February 16, 1695-96, mentioned below. 3. Bertha, August 9, 1696, married, July 15, 1720, Philemon Dalton; married (second) Samuel Morse. 4. Hannah, married, April, 1728, Samuel Preston.

(IV) James (2), son of James (1) Bridges, was born February 16, 1695-96, died July 17, 1747. He married (first), December 28, 1721, Eleanor, born October 17, 1700, died May 5, 1736, daughter of Caleb Moody. He married (second) Mary Abbot, born March 24, 1700, died 1774. Children, born at Andover: 1. Moody, mentioned below. 2. Mary, born October 29, 1724. 3. James, June 2, 1729, married, September 4, 1755, Mary Twitchell. 4. Sarah, March 4, 1733, died October 1, 1738. 5. Abigail. 6. Eleanor. 7. Sarah, December 21, 1739. 8. John, September 5, 1741. 9. Chloe, December 28, 1743.

(V) Moody, son of James (2) Bridges, was a grantee of Bridgeton, Maine, which is said to have been named for him. He married, November 5, 1747, Naomi, daughter of Isaac Frye, of Andover. Children, born at Andover: 1. Naomi, September 7, 1748, married Jedediah Sweet, of Pittston. 2. Sarah, June 14, 1750, died February 16, 1754. 3. James, November 4, 1751, died November 23, 1789. 4. Isaac, February 3, 1753, mentioned below. 5. Sarah, 1754, died at Readfield, Maine, March 6, 1809; married John Dean, of Exeter, New Hampshire. 6. Abigail, September 25, 1756. 7. Eleanor, October 8, 175—, died February 22, 1801; married James Varnum. 8. Susanna, May 3, 1760. 9. Enoch, August 23, 1762, died June 7, 1764. 10. Hannah, September 17, 1764, died 1843. 11. Martha, April 30, 1767, died young. 12. Dorcas, May 23, 1769, died August 26, 1839; married James Tyler. 13. Ruby, April 30, 1771, married James Jewett.

(VI) Isaac, son of Moody Bridges, was born February 3, 1753, and is thought to be the Isaac Bridges who settled at Penobscot, Maine. Children, born at Penobscot: Bizer, February 5, 1786, mentioned below; Molly, Isaac, Aaron, Jesse, Hannah, John.

(VII) Bizer, son of Isaac Bridges, was born in Penobscot, Maine, February 5, 1786, died in 1869. He married Deborah Stover. Children: Otis, Robert, Jeremiah, mentioned below; Phebe, Willis, Lucy, George, William, Eliza, Infant, died young.

(VIII) Jeremiah, son of Bizer Bridges, was born in Penobscot, Maine, about 1815, died in Newport, Maine. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was fond of music, and had a fine voice. He had a singing-school in Stetson, Maine, and also made carriages there. He married Lucinda Snow. Children: Humphrey Atkins, Otis, Willis, Robert Adams, mentioned below; Charles.

(IX) Robert Adams, son of Jeremiah Bridges, was born in Stetson, Maine, October 18, 1854, died May 10, 1901. He was educated in the district schools of his native town. At the age of about sixteen he went to Bangor, Maine, and began his business career as clerk in the hardware store of Rice & Skinner. He became the junior partner of the firm which succeeded his employers, under the firm name of Fogg & Bridges. The business was sold several years later to the firm of Rice & Miller, and from that time to his death he was associated with the firm of Haynes & Chalmers, hardware dealers. He was a member of the Odd Fellows. He married Mary E.,

daughter of William Holden. Children: 1. Harry, living in St. John, New Brunswick. 2. Grace S., living at Bangor, Maine. 3. Ralph Emerson, mentioned below. 4. Mabel L., married Jones and lives at Portland, Maine.

(X) Ralph Emerson, son of Robert Adams Bridges, was born in Bangor, May 29, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor, and graduated from the high school in that city. He began February 1, 1898, as clerk for the Eastern Trust and Banking Company, and continued until March 1, 1905, when he became treasurer of the Merchants Trust and Banking Company, a position he filled with ability and credit until June 1, 1907, when he became the treasurer of the Carter-Corey Company, wholesale dealers in potatoes and fertilizers, his present position. He and his wife attend the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, June 5, 1905, Edith Gordon, daughter of Edward B. and Willa (Gordon) Cummings. They have no children.

The annals of North America are frequently embellished by this name, which has been borne by statesmen, jurists, soldiers, clergymen and others honored in the various walks of life.

For many years the earliest known ancestor of the American family of this name was Aquila Chase, who was among the founders of Hampton, New Hampshire, and said to be from Cornwall, England, by several antiquarians on the authority of tradition. A long search has established, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he was from Chesham in Buckinghamshire, some thirty miles northwest of London. The family is said to have been of Norman origin, and it has been suggested that the name was formerly La Chasse. In the old English records it is spelled Chaace and Chaase, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was modified to the form now most in use—Chase.

(I) Matthew Chase, of Hundritche, parish of Chesham, gives his father's name as John, and the father of the latter as Thomas. As the name of Matthew's wife is the first female found in the line, this article will number Matthew as the first. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bould.

(II) Richard, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Bould) Chase, married Mary Roberts, of Welsden, in Middlesex. He had brothers, Francis, John, Matthew, Thomas, Ralph and William, and a sister Bridget.

(III) Richard (2), son of Richard and

Mary (Roberts) Chase, was baptized August 23, 1542, and was married September 16, 1564, to Joan (or Anne) Bishop. Their children were: Robert, Henry, Lydia, Ezekiel, Dorcas, Aquila, Jason, Thomas, Abigail and Mordecai.

(IV) Aquila, son of Richard (2) and Joan or Anne (Bishop) Chase, was baptized August 14, 1580, and died December 24, 1670. The unique name of Aquila is found nowhere in England, before or since, coupled with the name of Chase, which makes it reasonably certain that this Aquila was the ancestor of the American family. One tradition gives the name of his wife as Sarah, and another as Martha Jellison. Record is found of two sons, Thomas and Aquila, the latter born in 1618. It is generally believed that William Chase, the first of the name in America, was an elder son, and that the others came with him or followed later. The fact of their being minors would lead to their absence from the records of the earliest days of William in this country. Some authorities intimate that Thomas and Aquila were employed by their uncle, Thomas Chase, who was part owner of the ship "John and Francis," and thus became navigators and so found their way to America. This theory is borne out by the fact that Aquila was granted a house lot and six acres of marsh by the inhabitants of Newbury, Massachusetts, "on condition that he do go to sea and do service in the Towne with a boat for foure years."

(V) Aquila (2), son of Aquila (1) Chase, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts (that part now Newburyport), about 1646. He was formerly in Hampton (now part of New Hampshire), where he and his brother Thomas received grants of land in June, 1640, along with fifty-five others. There, as owner of a house lot, he was listed among those entitled to a share in the common lands, December 23, 1645. This he subsequently sold to his brother, as shown by town records after his removal to Newbury. His eldest child is said to have been born in Hampton. His wife, Anne (Wheeler) Chase, was a daughter of John Wheeler, who came from Salisbury, England. In September, 1646, according to the county records, Aquila Chase and his wife, with her brother, David Wheeler, were presented and fined "for gathering pease on the Sabbath." They were admonished by the court, after which their fines were remitted. Mr. Chase died December 27, 1670, aged fifty-two years. His widow married again, and died April 21, 1687. Aquila Chase's children were named: Sarah and Anne (twins), Priscilla, Mary,

Aquila, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Ruth, Daniel and Moses.

(VI) Moses, eleventh and youngest child of Aquila (2) and Anne (Wheeler) Chase, was born December 24, 1663, in Newbury. He was married November 10, 1682 or 1684, to Anna Follansbee, and settled in West Newbury, on the main road, about one hundred rods above Bridge street (present). A large majority of the Chases in the United States are said to be his descendants. He died September 6, 1743. His children were: Moses (died young) and Daniel (twins), Moses, Samuel, Elizabeth, Stephen, Hannah, Joseph and Benoni.

(VII) Samuel, fourth son and child of Moses and Anna (Follansbee) Chase, was born May 13, 1690, and married, December 8, 1713, Hannah Emery. Their children were: Francis, Amos, Hannah, Mary (died young), Anne, Samuel, Mary, Betsey, Benjamin, John.

(VIII) Deacon Amos, second son and child of Samuel and Hannah (Emery) Chase, was born in Newbury, January 15, 1718. He emigrated to Saco, Maine, then called Pepperellborough, in honor of Sir William Pepperell, Baronet, who owned a large tract of land, a portion of which was granted for a "towne settlement" about 1740. "Mr. Chase was without doubt one of the fruits of the great religious revival beginning in 1735 in Newbury, Massachusetts, under Jonathan Edwards, continued by Whitefield, Tennant, and others, the account of which would fill a volume." Mr. Chase attempted a settlement in Buxton, on a right belonging to his father. Tradition says "he was the first person to drive a team into the town; and that his daughter Rebecca was the first white child born in Buxton." The war of 1744 caused him to return to Newbury, from which place he returned to Saco, and settled at "the Ferry" at the mouth of the Saco river. In 1760 he removed to the estate two miles above, where he spent the remainder of his long and active life. "The stately elms which overshadowed the residence of the good deacon" he carried to the spot and set out with his own hands about the time of his removal. No one knows their size or age at the time they were transplanted, but they have already stood one hundred and fifty years in their present environment. The first meeting held in Pepperellborough was in July, 1762, when Amos Chase, Tristram Jordan, and Robert Paterson were chosen selectmen. October 13, 1762 (a day set apart for fasting and prayer), a church was organized consisting of eleven members. Rev. John Fairfield was chosen for

first pastor, and Amos Chase for first deacon. Mr. Chase was ordained April 21, 1763. The first committee of correspondence selected to prepare the way for the Revolution, was chosen in Pepperellborough, November 9, 1774, and was composed of Deacon Amos Chase, Tristram Jordan, James Scammon, and James Foss. A separate committee of inspection was chosen consisting of the same persons with two others, to see that the several "Resolves of the County Congresses be complied with." Deacon Amos Chase was "Stately and commanding in figure, six feet in height, vigorous and erect even in old age, eloquent in conversation and pre-eminently so in prayer." On July 17, 1817, the deacon, then ninety-nine years old, rode three miles on horseback to the rural seat of George Thatcher, where he met President Monroe and suite returning from Portland to Biddeford, and extended to him an eloquent welcome, concluding with the invocation of a blessing on the illustrious chief magistrate. Deacon Chase died March 2, 1818, having overlapped his century one month and eighteen days. The record of that time states that "He had been hopefully converted to Christianity 85 years, has had 14 children, 81 grandchildren, 188 great-grandchildren, and 19 great-great-grandchildren, 195 of whom are now living." He married, November, 1741, soon after settling in Saco, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Cole. Their children were: Samuel, Rebecca, Hannah, Betsey, Moses, Sarah, Amos, Joseph, Anna, John, Olive, Daniel, Mary and Abner.

(IX) Daniel, twelfth child and sixth son of Deacon Amos and Sarah (Cole) Chase, was born August 28, 1762, and inherited his father's homestead, then and since known as "the Elms." There he spent his life and died September 1, 1827, surviving his father, on whose estate he administered, nine years. He is described as "a man of sterling integrity, an honored citizen, modest and unassuming in manner, kind and generous, beloved by all his neighbors and acquaintances." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Tappan, of Huguenot descent, who spent the entire period of his sacerdotal life as pastor of the Congregational church in Manchester, Massachusetts. One of her descendants thus speaks of her: "My grandmother, Elizabeth Tappan Chase, spent her married life at 'The Elms.' She was a woman of great strength of character, strong religious convictions inherited from her Huguenot ancestry, which were impressed on her children. She outlived her husband seven years, and died June 26, 1834,

after an illness of a few hours only." The children of this union were: Benjamin Tappan, Sarah, Daniel, Amos, David, Eliza and Mary.

(X) Amos (2), fourth child and third son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tappan) Chase, was born in Saco, January 14, 1799, and succeeded his father in the possession of the ancestral seat, "The Elms." One who knew him well in the varied relations of life wrote of him: "Mr. Chase was the grandson of the remarkable centenarian whose name he bore, and with him died the name so long identified with the interests of Saco. Born at the old homestead on the 'Ferry Road,' occupied by the family more than one hundred years, he spent almost his entire life in Saco. At an early age he embarked in mercantile business which he pursued for some time, then engaged in lumbering in which for years he was the leading operator in this market. Subsequently he was extensively engaged in navigation, but for several years has retired from active business. Mr. Chase was a fine illustration of New England energy and capacity. With but a limited early education he achieved success by careful use of his opportunities, strict integrity, shrewd foresight, and prompt attention to business. Beginning without other capital than his own ability he raised himself to be a power in the business community. In his domestic and social relations he was beloved for his gentle courtesy and thoughtfulness for others. Naturally reserved, he seldom gave expression in words to his feelings, but generous and considerate deeds showed the spirit which actuated him." His daughter thus writes of him: "My father, Amos Chase, was one of the most lovable men I ever knew. He was respected as a citizen, valued as a friend, honored as a man of integrity, and endeared in all the relations of family and kindred. 'Uncle Amos' was a household name in the homes of two generations." He possessed a commanding figure, very erect, and in countenance, it was said, he strongly resembled Hon. Edward Everett, for whom he was often taken. He died in Saco, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eastman, August 12, 1873, aged seventy-four. He married, about 1833, Mary Frances Akerman, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who was born October 15, 1817, and died August 10, 1887. She was considered very beautiful in her youth both in face and figure, and retained her beauty through life. She was a woman of superior endowments and good judgment, was a consistent Christian, with all the essential qualities of a good wife, mother

and grandmother. She died during a visit to the summer home of her daughter, Elizabeth Chase Palmer, in Kennebunkport, August 10, 1887, having survived her husband fourteen years. Two children were born to Amos and Mary F. (Akerman) Chase: Mary Elizabeth and Frances Ellen.

(XI) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Amos and Mary Frances (Akerman) Chase, was born in Saco, June 22, 1834, and married, December 12, 1855, Bartlett Palmer, of Boston, Massachusetts, by whom she had six children: Chase, Bartlett, Nelson, Lillian, Clinton and Francis.

(XI) Frances Ellen, second daughter of Amos and Mary Frances (Akerman) Chase, was born in Saco, August 23, 1843; married, in Baltimore, Maryland, June 18, 1868, Edward Eastman, of Saco. (See Eastman, VIII.)

This name is exceedingly numerous, both in England and America. Add to those born Wood or Woods the foreigners who have acquired the patronymic by translating their original names, the French DuBois and the German Wald, to their English equivalent, and it will be readily seen how the tribe increases. Happily the family are noted for their respectability as well as their multiplicity; so there can hardly be too many of them. In England, Wood is the family name of the Viscount Halifax. A historical magazine, published at Newbury, New York, would associate the patronymic with another noble family, for it says that Israel Wood, only son of Israel Wood, Earl of Warwick, came to New Amsterdam with the Duke of York and purchased a tract six miles square in the township of Brookhaven, Long Island. He married his wife in this country, and left three son, Israel, Cornelius and Alexander. There is evidently some mistake here, for the family name of the present Earl of Warwick is Brooke. But American Woods have no need to search for distinguished relatives bearing foreign titles. There are plenty of the American branch who have won distinction on their own merits. Among them may be mentioned Dr. Alphonso Wood, the eminent botanist, born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, whose first manual was put forth in 1845. Commander Edward Barker Wood, of Ohio, won distinction at the battle of Manila by silencing the Spanish forts from the little gunboat "Petrel." Miss Frances A. Wood, the honored librarian of Vassar College, has been connected with the institution from its foundation

in 1865. Of the fame of General Leonard Wood, the original colonel of the Rough Riders, it is not necessary to speak in detail.

It is difficult to say who was the first American immigrant bearing the name of Wood, because so many came here in the early days; among them, no less than nine under the given name of William. William Wood, a husbandman, came over in the "Hopewell" in 1635. There was a William Wood at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who married Martha Earle. We find a William Wood at Marblehead in 1668; one at Ipswich who took the oath of fidelity in 1678; one at Newton, Long Island, in 1640, who may have come from Stamford, Connecticut; one who was a freeman at Salem in 1670; and one at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677. This leaves out of account the William Wood, of Concord, Massachusetts, the ancestor of the following line; and the William Wood who wrote "New England's Prospects." This book was published in England in 1634, and there is some doubt as to which William wrote it. The volume has been erroneously attributed to the founder of the clan whose history is traced below; but the probabilities are that the William who wrote the book did not become a permanent settler. He came to this country in 1629, going first to Salem, Massachusetts, and the next year to Lynn, and remaining there till his return to England, August 15, 1633.

(I) William Wood was born in England in 1582 and died in Concord, Massachusetts, May 14, 1671. He emigrated from Matlock, Derbyshire, with his wife and family in 1638, being fifty-six years old at the time. His ancestry is unknown, though there has been an effort to trace him to James Wood, a cornet of dragoons under Cromwell, who was a Yorkshire man and finally settled in the county of Sligo, Ireland. All that we surely know is that William Wood and his wife Margaret with their two children, Michael, who had a wife Mary, and Ruth, an unmarried daughter, came to this country in 1638. They were accompanied by William Wood's nephew, Thomas Flint, who was probably married at the time. Ruth Wood afterwards married Captain Thomas Wheeler, noted in Indian warfare. William Wood seems to have stood well with his fellow settlers in Concord, Massachusetts, and held many town offices. His will was made September 15, 1670, and an inventory of the estate was returned the following June, about a month after his decease. Among the other items one notes "putre," sixteen shillings;

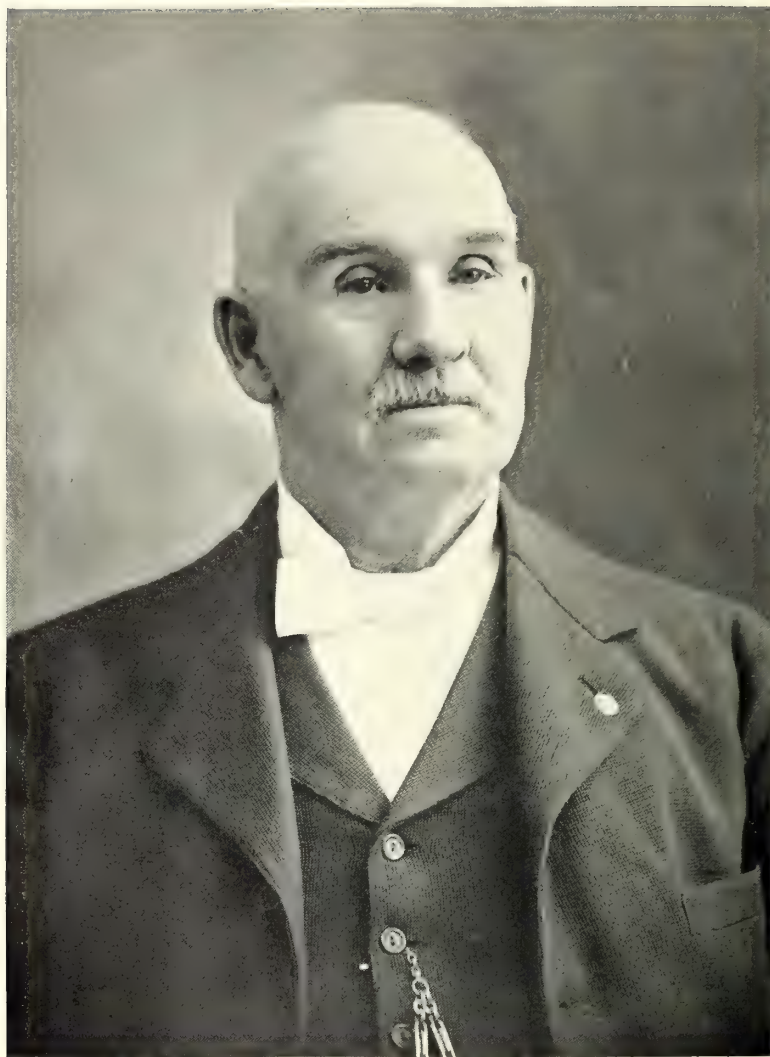
"napkins and pillow coates," ten shillings. The total inventory amounted to seventy-seven pounds, six shillings and two pence; but the testator explains that he has already given half of his movable estate to his daughter, Ruth Wheeler, at the time of her marriage. In addition he bequeaths her "two brown cowes, also a great Brass kettle and a brass pot, and Mr. Bulklyes Books upon the Covenant and all the Augurs that my son Wheeler hath in his hands, except the biggest." The rest of the property, except a brindled cow given to his grandchild, Abigail Hosmer, is bequeathed unreservedly to his son Michael, as his wife Margaret's death had taken place eleven years before, on September 1, 1659.

(II) Michael, only son of William and Margaret Wood, was born in England, probably at Matlock in Derbyshire, and died at Concord, Massachusetts, May 13, 1674, only three years after his father. He migrated to this country with his father in 1638, and on the first settlement of Concord had a house and lot near the common. Later he moved to a farm farther away; and it is said that he was also heavily interested in the iron-works in that township. It is thought that his death must have been sudden, as he left no will. Michael Wood had a wife Mary, whom he married in England, but no further facts are known about her. There were eight children, all born in Concord, Massachusetts: Abigail, April 10, 1642; John, whose sketch follows; Nathaniel; Mary; Thomson; Abraham; Isaac; and Jacob, March 3, 1662. The order of the children is conjectural, as the births of two only, probably the eldest and youngest, are recorded. Two of the children died before their father, Nathaniel Wood on March 7, 1662, and Mary Wood on April 24, 1663.

(III) John, son of Michael and Mary Wood, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, somewhere about 1650, and died there January 3, 1728. On November 13, 1677, he married Elizabeth Vinton, of Concord, and they had five children: Elizabeth, born July 15, 1678; John (2), whose sketch follows; Abraham, August 17, 1682; William, March 4, 1687; and Ruth, February 11, 1692. Mrs. Elizabeth (Vinton) Wood died April 8, 1728, three months and five days after her husband. Their youngest child, Ruth, died at the age of twenty-three years.

(IV) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Vinton) Wood, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, November 13, 1680, died July 12, 1746. On May 22, 1707, he married





J. M. Wood

Mary Lee, daughter of Joseph Lee, and they had eight children: Mary, born February 16, 1708, died September 26, 1728; Millicent, October 23, 1710; Eunice, March 8, 1712; Elizabeth, February 22, 1714; John (3), whose sketch follows; Martha, March 23, 1718; Michael, August 28, 1721, died September 18, 1721; and Zepheniah, January 12, 1725, died November 6, 1794, leaving a wife Abigail, but no children. Out of this large family John (3), mentioned in the next paragraph, was the only one to continue the name.

(V) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Mary (Lee) Wood, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, March 1, 1716, and died at Mason, New Hampshire, November 9, 1785. In 1778, only seven years before his death, he left his native town and moved to Mason, being the first of his line to migrate from their original dwelling-place in Concord. About 1744 he married Elizabeth Boutelle, born in 1719, died November 13, 1794. Children: John, born February 27, 1745; James, born and died April 18, 1751; James, November 4, 1755; Nathan, whose sketch follows; and Betsey, who died young.

(VI) Nathan, fourth and youngest son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Boutelle) Wood, was born August 16, 1758, at Concord, Massachusetts, and died March 26, 1830, at Starke, Maine. He married Susannah Dunton, born January 5, 1761, at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and died June 25, 1844, at New Sharon, Maine. Among their children was Nathan (2), mentioned below.

(VII) Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) and Susannah (Dunton) Wood, was born July 4, 1788, at Starke, and died July 4, 1887, at Mercer, Maine, having just passed his ninety-ninth birthday. He was instructed to mow with a scythe when he was ten years old, and as it is the custom in Maine to commence harvesting about the Fourth of July, he followed this each and every year until his death. The last he mowed was a strip about one hundred feet long, when he was ninety-nine years old. The feat was always performed on his birthday. Married (first) Rebecca Gault. Children: Nancy, Sabrina, Ann, Olive, John N., whose sketch follows, William, Susan, Betsey. Nathan (2) Wood married (second) Annie Hallway, and they had one son, Charles.

(VIII) John Nathan, son of Nathan (2) and Rebecca (Gault) Wood, was born September 29, 1825, at Norridgewock, Maine, and attended the common schools of his native town till the age of fourteen. Being one of a large family he was obliged to go to work,

and he went to Augusta, where he found employment in a hotel. At the age of eighteen he went to Waterville, and for four years he drove the stage between that place and Skowhegan. About that time came rumors of the wealth to be had in California merely by washing the sands, and Mr. Wood, like so many others of the Argonauts, was attracted by these alluring dreams of gold. Being a sober and thrifty young man, he had saved enough of his earnings to pay his passage by way of the Isthmus of Panama, which cost three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The voyage took thirty-one days, and when he landed at San Francisco, California, he had only one ten-dollar gold piece left, and it was a walk of sixty miles to get to the "placer diggings." With several others, all from the same locality in Maine, he began the long tramp to the long-sought El Dorado. When they started, each was carrying a heavy valise, but they had gone but little way when they began to find many valises by the roadside, which had been emptied of the absolutely necessary articles, and abandoned with the rest of their contents. A short distance farther on, the valises of the newcomers were added to those already left. During Mr. Wood's stay of four years in the placer fields, he, with nine other Yankees, all from Maine, who in fact were the only other New Englanders or Yankees in that district, walked nine miles to cast their presidential vote for Fremont. After his return from California, where he was very successful, Mr. Wood came to Lewiston, Maine, and purchased a quarter interest in a stave mill, later known as the Wood mill, and had charge of this for several years. In 1865 he founded what is now one of the largest coal and wood yards in central Maine. Mr. Wood is a Republican in politics, and served in the common council of the city government in 1865 and again in 1869. Mr. Wood has been a director of the First National Bank of Lewiston for over thirty years, and was vice-president of the bank for five years. He is a member of Lewiston Board of Trade, also a member of Ashler Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, King Hiram Chapter, R. A. M., Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, K. T., and Portland Consistory, thirty-second degree, and Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Lewiston, Maine, of which he was treasurer for four years and one of the sixteen charter members. In religious preferences he is a Universalist.

On September 4, 1849, John Nathan Wood married Mary J. Pratt, daughter of Collins and Nancy (Coffin) Pratt, of Damariscotta,

Maine. Children: Helen Augusta, born January 21, 1852, married Frank N. Kincaid, July 5, 1882; they had one child, John Everett, born September 21, 1883. Mary Ella, December 14, 1861, died April 6, 1865. George, December 21, 1862, died April 7, 1865. George Everett, August 31, 1866, married Mary Marion Straw, daughter of J. B. Straw, October 20, 1887; he died June 29, 1888.

The history of this Matthews family, of which some account follows, begins, so far as definitely proven, in Boothbay, although it is almost certainly established that the next preceding four generations were of Dover, New Hampshire, and the surrounding towns, where the name is often spelled Mathes. The earliest ancestor at Boothbay was John Matthews, whose origin is somewhat conjectural, though probably derived from one of the four sources. First, but not most probable: A Scotchman named Thomas Matthews was among the early settlers of Pemaquid who were killed or driven away by the Indians in the last quarter of the seventeenth century to Massachusetts and other sections further west. One, William Matthews, appears in 1743 as one of some twenty-five petitioners to Governor Shirley, they being settlers on the shore of the Damariscotta river, where they had resided twelve years. This William may have been a son or grandson of Thomas Matthews, of Pemaquid, and had probably settled there with Dunbar settlers, 1729-31. William Matthews was of the right age to have been the father of John Matthews, of Boothbay, who could not have been born later than 1735, and the location is near by. Second: A John Matthews came from Massachusetts with those who settled Merryconneag, then a part of North Yarmouth, now Harpswell, and was there as early as 1740, when he appears among the thirty petitioners. He appears again in 1743 and 1748, and is there as late as 1768. It is possible that John Matthews, of Boothbay, was one of his sons by his first marriage, born before he went to Harpswell. Third: A John Matthews, said to have come from York, Maine, was a petitioner among those living on the Kennebec in 1752 and again in 1755. Fourth: The last and altogether most probable supposition leads to the same immigrant ancestor as the third; that is: that John Matthews of Boothbay came from Dover, New Hampshire, or one of the surrounding towns,

along with some forty families from that section, who settled what is known as the "Dover District," at North Boothbay, close to where he lived, and in that immediate vicinity, some time between 1749 and 1760. (For further facts see Greene's "History of Boothbay," page 465 and following.)

(I) Francis Matthews, immigrant ancestor, was sent over by Mason. He was of Portsmouth in 1631, of Oyster River in 1633, and at Exeter, 1639-46. He removed to Dover, probably in 1647, having purchased the estate of William Beard in 1640 (see Savage Gen. Index). He bought the William Hilton premises at Oyster River, July 7, 1645, and died in 1648. He married, as early as 1630, Thomasine ———, who died on the homestead at Durham Point, in 1662. Their children were: Benjamin, Walter, see forward; and Martha, who married (first) ——— Snell, (second) ——— Browne.

(II) Walter, son of Francis and Thomasine Matthews, lived on the Isle of Shoals, "Smooty Nose," in 1661. He was constable of the Isle of Shoals in 1658, and died in 1678. His will was dated April 15, 1678, and probated June 25, 1678, as shown by the Exeter county records, New Hampshire. He married Mary ———, who outlived him, and they had children: Samuel, see forward; Susanna, married ——— Young; Mary, who married ——— Senter; and there is a Johanna mentioned as a sister by Samuel in his will, but it is fair to presume that this refers to his sister-in-law, Johanna Raynes.

(III) Samuel, son of Walter and Mary Matthews, was of the Isle of Shoals in 1683, and died in 1720. He was fined forty shillings for abusing a constable, as the records show. He was also known as Samuel of Newcastle, New Hampshire. He married ——— Raynes, daughter of Francis Raynes who, in his will dated 1693, recorded in 1706, bequeathed to "Sam'l Matthews' wife" and "Sam'l Matthews' children," without mentioning names. The will of Samuel Matthews, dated 1719, probated 1720, mentions the following children: Walter, settled in York, Maine, deeded land in "Smooty Nose" to Stephen and John Minott, of Marblehead, in 1727; Francis, possibly the ancestor of John Matthews of Boothbay; Samuel, see forward.

(IV) Samuel Jr., son of Samuel and ——— (Raynes) Matthews, was married, by Rev. Hugh Adams, November 21, 1728, to Mary Bodge, of Oyster River. They had a son

Samuel, who was baptized February 15, 1729-30, and other children, among them probably being John Matthews, of Boothbay.

(V) John, probably son of Samuel and ——— (Raynes) Matthews, but possibly son of Walter or Francis Matthews, was born about 1730 or 1735, and is known by a plan made in 1757 and recorded in Lincoln county registry of deeds, to have been the owner of a farm of two hundred acres of land on the shore of Back river, opposite Barter's island, in Townsend, now Boothbay. He married, probably at Georgetown, as the record is in that town, August 29, 1764, Janette Barter, who, with her two brothers, Samuel and Joseph, and a sister, Elizabeth, children of Samuel Barter, of Dover, New Hampshire, later of Boothbay or Townsend, had settled Barter's Island, Boothbay, about 1755. These Barters were descendants of Henry Barter, of Dover, New Hampshire, the original immigrant of that name, who came from England with William Pepperell in 1675 and settled at Crockett's Neck in Kittery, Maine. The children of John and Janette (Barter) Matthews were: Mary, married Nathan Dole, of Pownalborough; Elizabeth, married (first) Frederick S. Arnold, (second) Edward Cooper, of Kennebec; William, had eleven children; Joseph, married Sarah Lamson; John Jr., see forward.

(VI) Captain John (2), youngest child of John (1) and Janette (Barter) Matthews, was born in Boothbay, May 20, 1779, and was lost at sea, July 19, 1848. He was a seafaring man, master of a vessel during the early part of the nineteenth century, and visited every quarter of the globe; some of his voyages extended over several years. He married (first), April 15, 1804, Rebecca Southard, of Boothbay, born March 17, 1786, died October 31, 1817, the second of the twelve children of John and Sarah (Lewis) Southard, of Boothbay, and a granddaughter of John Serrotte, whose children changed the name to Southard. John Serrotte, pioneer, lived on the place next adjoining John Matthews', where he died. He went to Boothbay prior to 1757, from the settlement of French Huguenots who had come from the vicinity of Marseilles, France, and had settled at Dresden on the Kennebec in 1752. He was a prominent man in Boothbay, a member of the First Congregational church, and served in the coast defence militia during the revolution. John Southard married Sarah, born 1752, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Dexter) Lewis, of York, Maine, who moved to the Dover district, Boothbay, and soon afterward, but prior to 1757, to Back river.

Joseph Lewis, of Boothbay, born at Chelsea (Rumery Marsh), Massachusetts, January 11, 1723-24, was a great-grandson of John and Mary (Brown) Lewis, of Charlestown and Malden, Massachusetts, grandson of Isaac and Mary (Davis) Lewis, and son of Isaac and Hannah (Hallett) Lewis, of Chelsea (Rumery Marsh), later of York, Maine. John Lewis was in Charlestown as early as 1634, joined the church there in 1644, but soon moved to Malden. He married (first) Marguerite, who died April 10, 1649; married (second) Mary Brown, and died, September 16, 1657. The children of Captain John and Rebecca (Southard) Matthews were: Alfred, see forward; Edmund; Elbridge, settled in Massachusetts, and became well known as an inventor of agricultural implements; Daniel, settled in Southport, Maine; Caroline; Julia; and Arthur. Captain John married (second), about 1820, Mary Barter, born in 1788, and died in 1861. They had children: Frances L., married Jason Tibbetts; Stillman B., married Annabelle N. Tibbetts, and was lost at sea with his wife in 1853; Mary C., married Allen Pinkham.

(VII) Alfred, eldest child of Captain John and Rebecca (Southard) Matthews, was born in Boothbay, August 3, 1806, and died January 26, 1879. He was a carpenter, much respected in business, and always lived at Boothbay, although he made occasional sea voyages and was well acquainted with the New England coast. He was a deacon in the Free Will Baptist church. He married (first) Charlotte Dunton, who was born September 22, 1805, and died April 11, 1845. She was granddaughter of Timothy Dunton, Jr., an Englishman, who with his brother and sister settled in what is now Westport, Maine, prior to 1749, and there he died. His wife, Mary Elizabeth, lived to a great age, tradition says one hundred and eight years, and died in Westport in 1819. Their children were: Joseph, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abner, Timothy and Daniel. Timothy, son of Timothy and Mary Elizabeth Dunton, and father of Mrs. Matthews, was born in 1752, and died at an advanced age in Boothbay. He bought a farm in Westport, October 31, 1777, which he later sold. He then settled in Boothbay in 1795, and purchased another farm at the head of Campbell's pond, on which his son-in-law, Alfred Matthews, subsequently lived. Timothy Dunton died and is buried on his homestead farm at Boothbay. He married (first), September 5, 1776, Nancy Smith, of Westport, who died at Boothbay, June 4, 1804.

Their children were: Timothy, Nancy, William and Israel. He married (second), January 15, 1805, Margaret Pinkham, born at Boothbay, March 30, 1781, and had children: Charlotte, married Mr. Matthews; Maria, married his brother, Edmund Matthews; and Lucinda, married ——— Boynton. Margaret (Pinkham) Dunton's line of descent is as follows: (I) Richard Pinkham, immigrant, settled in Dover, New Hampshire, prior to 1642. (II) Richard Pinkham, Jr., son of preceding, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jr., and Elizabeth (Nutter) Leighton, the latter a daughter of Elder Hatevil and Ann Nutter. Elizabeth (Leighton) Pinkham was a granddaughter of Thomas Leighton, immigrant, who was a selectman of Dover in 1647-48, having been one of the forty-two petitioners in 1640 for the establishment of a town. (III) John, son of Richard, Jr., and Elizabeth (Leighton) Pinkham. (IV) Benjamin, son of John Pinkham, born in Dover, New Hampshire, 1717. He, with two of his brothers, Ebenezer and Solomon, removed to Merryconeag (now Harpswell), Maine, and in 1759 Benjamin moved to Townsend, now Boothbay, where he died, March 2, 1792. He married Judith ———. (V) Solomon, son of Benjamin and Judith Pinkham, married, in 1767, Mary Perry, and lived in Boothbay. They had a number of children, among them being Margaret, mentioned above. Alfred and Charlotte (Dunton) Matthews had children: Edward, born November 16, 1830, was lost at sea in 1851; Rebecca, born December 26, 1832, married Sewall Wylie; Georgianna, born September 1, 1837, married Llewellyn Baker; Elbridge, see forward; Byron C., born March 31, 1845. Alfred Matthews married (second), 1850, Martha L. Wentworth. By this marriage there were no children.

(VIII) Captain Elbridge, fourth child and second son of Alfred and Charlotte (Dunton) Matthews, was born in Boothbay, Maine, October 24, 1840. He inherited from his grandfather, Captain John Matthews, a love for the sea, which was fostered in his earlier years by the old man's tales of adventure and personal experience, and so, when a mere lad, he went as cabin boy on a brig, after which he rapidly worked his way upward until at the age of twenty-two years he took charge of a vessel. He sailed as a master mariner continuously for twenty-four years, never having the misfortune to be wrecked, although passing through many trying experiences, including fire and steamship collision, until he retired from seafaring in 1886 to enter upon a

business career on shore. He at once established himself in the grain and food business at Knightville, South Portland, where he rebuilt his place of business after it was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1894. He opened a second store on Kennebec street, Portland, in 1892, and a third at Woodfords about the same year. In 1899 he retired permanently from business, having built a residence on Pleasant avenue, Portland, the preceding year. He served two years as alderman of his ward in Deering. His fraternal affiliations are with: Fraternity Lodge of Deering, and Machigonne Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lincoln Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Wiscasset; and the Improved Order of Red Men. He married (first) at Boothbay, Lovesta Hodgdon, born November 19, 1839, died March 9, 1883, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. She was the twelfth child of Timothy and Frances (Tibbetts) Hodgdon. (See Hodgdon.) Their children were: Fred Vivian, see forward; Chester, born November 8, 1866; Genevieve, born August 4, 1870; Leslie Mitchell, died in infancy; Florence Lovesta, born February 27, 1883, was adopted in infancy by her cousins, Dr. Roscoe G. and Laura (Hodgdon) Blanchard, of Dover, New Hampshire. Captain Elbridge Matthews married (second), October 20, 1884, Florence D., niece of his first wife, and daughter of Zina H. and Rhinda (Reed) Hodgdon, of Boothbay. They have had one child: Marion Laura, born June 11, 1886; married, October 4, 1907, Lester M. Hart, of Portland.

(IX) Fred Vivian, eldest child of Captain Elbridge and Lovesta (Hodgdon) Matthews, was born in Boothbay, September 2, 1865. He went to Deering with his parents, January 1, 1874, and has since that time resided there. He was graduated from the Deering high school in 1883, from Hebron Academy the following year, and after spending a season in South America he became a member of the class of 1889 of Colby University, where he was at once elected president of his class, taking the first prize for declamation in the sophomore year, and being a member of Xi Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Leaving college at the end of the sophomore year, he read law with Drummond & Drummond, of Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in October, 1889. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession and has met with marked success. While strictly devoted to his legal profession, he has taken an active interest in public and political

matters, being several years secretary of the Republican city committee, and frequently a delegate to the conventions of his party. For four years, 1888-91, he was collector of Deering; for two years, at the time of the organization of the city of Deering, when the change from the town to the city form of government was made in 1892, he served as Republican member of the board of registration, and for the following two years as city solicitor, holding several minor offices in addition to those responsibilities. In 1897 and 1898 he was the prime mover in the campaign for the annexation of Deering to Portland; he was the chairman of the annexation committee in Deering, and successfully conducted an active campaign to that end, presenting the matter before the legislative committee at the session of 1899, when the measure received its final passage and the annexation was consummated. Mr. Matthews is a member of the American Bar Association. Socially and fraternally he is associated with: Deering Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Fraternity Lodge and Una Encampment, of Portland, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Portland Club; Congregational Club, of which he was secretary for several years; Maine Historical Society and Maine Genealogical Society. In 1883 he became a member of the Woodfords Congregational Church of Portland, with which he still affiliates.

He married, June 25, 1890, Annie B., daughter of Trueman and Harriet (Files) Harmon. (See Harmon, Files, Phinney.) Mrs. Matthews is a member of the Woodfords Congregational Church, of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is prominent in literary, musical and social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have one child: Vivian Harmon, born August 14, 1895.

The Files family now numerous in Southwestern Maine, was established in this state by the English immigrant ancestor who, after seeing arduous service in the wars, removed hither to spend his declining years.

(I) William Files was born in England in 1728. When nine years of age his dislike for his stepfather led him to run away from home and go on board a vessel bound for America, where he hid himself until the vessel was well out to sea; was brought to Massachusetts and sold to pay his passage. He was in the English army at the capture of Fort William Henry on Lake George; was taken prisoner

by the Indians along with Zephaniah Harding, of Gorham, but by superior strength, he overpowered his captors, and hiding in a hollow log, he escaped. After his marriage he lived several years in York, Maine, where his first two children were born. About 1760 he moved to Gorham, where he died March 21, 1823, aged ninety-five years. He first built a log cabin, and later a two-story house which was afterward occupied by his great-grandson, the late David F. Files. The log cabin was just south of this house on the opposite side of the road. He married Joanna Gordon, of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, who died January, 1816, aged seventy-five years. Their children were: Ebenezer, Samuel, William, Robert, George, Joseph, Polly, Joanna and Betsey.

(II) Samuel, second son of William and Joanna (Gordon) Files, was born at York, Maine, August 4, 1759, but soon went with his father to Gorham. He entered the revolutionary army at sixteen years of age, and is one of the four mentioned in the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls under the name of Files, or File. His record is as follows: "Private, Captain Hart Williams' company, Colonel Edmund Phinney's regiment; muster roll dated Garrison at Fort George, December 8, 1776; enlisted December 11, 1775; also corporal, Captain Alexander McClellan's company, Colonel Jonathan Mitchel's regiment; entered service July 7, 1779, discharged September 25, 1779; service two months eighteen days, on Penobscot expedition; roll dated "Gorham." He lived on his father's place between West Gorham and Fort Hill, where he died April 7, 1835, aged seventy-five years. He married September 28, 1780, Esther Thomes, who died at Gorham, March 1, 1844, aged eighty-one years. She was the daughter of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Pickering) Thomes, of Gorham, a granddaughter of Joseph and Mary Thomes, first of Falmouth and later of Gorham, and a great-granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Thomes, who lived at Clay Cove, Falmouth (now Portland) in 1718 and united with Parson Smith's church. Children of Samuel and Esther Files: Samuel, Thomas, Joseph, Robert, Abigail, Eunice, George, Ebenezer Scott Thomes, Stephen, and Sarah.

(III) Ebenezer Scott Thomes, sixth son of Samuel and Esther (Thomes) Files, was born in 1795. After marriage he removed from Gorham to Thorndike, where he and his wife died. He married, May 14, 1818, Patience, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Crockett) Phinney, of Gorham. Their children who

married were: Albert H., Mary Ann, Adeline, Harriett, Robert, Joseph, Esther and Ebenezer. Harriett married Trueman Harmon (see Harmon, VII.) The Phinneys, a prominent family in the settlement of Maine, from whom Patience descended were of the race of John Phinney.

(I) John Phinney was of Plymouth, Massachusetts and later of Barnstable. His first wife, Christian, died September 9, 1649. He married (second) June 10, 1650, Abigail, wife of Henry Coggin, who died May 6, 1653; and (third) June 26, 1654, Elizabeth Bayley. By the first wife, Christian, he had a son John, and perhaps others, by third wife, Elizabeth, he had Jonathan, Robert, Hannah, Elizabeth, Josiah, Jeremiah and Joshua.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Christian Phinney, was born December 24, 1638, and baptized at Barnstable, July 31, 1653. He was a soldier in the swamp fight in King Philip's war in 1675. He married, August 10, 1664, Mary Rogers, whose father, Lieutenant Joseph Rogers, and his father, Thomas Rogers, had come to Plymouth in the "Mayflower," 1620. John and Mary (Rogers) Phinney had children: John, Meletiah, Joseph, Thomas, Ebenezer, Samuel, Mary, Mercy, Reliance, Benjamin, Jonathan, Hannah and Elizabeth.

(III) Deacon John (3), son of John (2) and Mary Rogers, was born in Barnstable, May 5, 1665, and died November 27, 1746. He married Sarah Lombard, May 30, 1689.

(IV) Captain John (4), son of Deacon John (3) and Sarah (Lombard) Phinney, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 8, 1693, and died in Gorham, Maine, December 29, 1780, aged eighty-seven. He settled in that part of Old Falmouth then called Presumpscot on the river of that name. In May, 1736, he and his son Edmund pushed up river several miles and up Little River and made a clearing and built a camp on what is now called Fort Hill. There he brought his family, and they were the first settlers of the Gorham of to-day. He worked much in the ship yards at Presumpscot and Stroudwater. He was the leading citizen in his neighborhood, a brave, energetic, sagacious man, and looked after the interests of the little colony which soon grew up around him, with the affection and discretion of a father. Beloved and respected, he lived to see the forest give way and a flourishing little hamlet stand in its place. He married, September 25, 1718, Martha, daughter of James and Patience Coleman,

of Barnstable. She died at Gorham, December 16, 1784, aged eighty-seven. Their children were: Elizabeth, Edmund, Stephen, Martha, Patience, John, Sarah, Mary G., Coleman and James.

(V) Colonel Edmund, eldest son of Captain John (4) and Martha (Coleman) Phinney, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 27, 1723, and died in Gorham, December 15, 1808. He came with his father to Narragansett No. 7 (Gorham) and felled the first tree cut in the town for purposes of settlement. He was a man of great activity and energy, and all his life held a prominent place in the business affairs of the town, serving in many public capacities. He was selectman, one of the committee of safety, member of the provincial congress, and representative to the general court of Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, serving as a sergeant in both Captain Berry's and Captain Hill's companies; was a captain in the regiment of Captain Samuel Waldo Jr. about 1764, and in 1772 held a captain's commission in the militia. His love for his country and his devotion to the cause of liberty were intense. In 1775 he received a colonel's commission, and was placed in command of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, which was composed entirely of citizens of Gorham and adjoining towns. This regiment he marched to Cambridge in July, 1775, and when the British evacuated Boston, in March, 1776, it entered the city and was stationed near Fort Hill. January 1, 1776, he was commissioned colonel of the Eighteenth regiment, in which his former command was merged. In the autumn of 1776 he marched his regiment to Ticonderoga, and during the following year he took an active part in the movements of the northern army until the surrender of Burgoyne, when being out of health, he returned to his home to live again in retirement with his family. In 1781 he was colonel of the Third regiment of militia of Cumberland county. He joined the church in Windham, February 14, 1748, but was dismissed December 23, 1750, to unite with the Gorham church, and became one of its first three ruling elders. He married (first) Betty, daughter of Clement and Sarah (Decker) Meserve, who lived at Portsmouth, Gorham and Bristol. She was born at Scarborough, September 2, 1730, and died August 6, 1795, aged sixty-five. Colonel Phinney married (second) November 21, 1796, Sarah Stevens, widow of Benjamin Stevens. The

children by the first marriage were: Patience, Decker, Sarah, Joseph, Betty, Edmund, Stephen, James and Nathaniel.

(VI) Joseph, second son of Colonel Edmund and Betty (Meserve) Phinney, was born March 14, 1757, and died September 10, 1825. He was a farmer and plow-maker. He married, June 18, 1780, Susanna Crockett, daughter of Peletiah and Mary. She was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, May 14, 1761, and died January 15, 1838, aged seventy-seven. Their children were: Mary, Eunice, Hannah, Stephen, Nathaniel, Rebecca, Phebe and Patience, who married Ebenezer Scott Thomes Files (see Files III).

Nathaniel and John Harmon, HARMON brothers, were in Massachusetts in the second decade of its colonization. From the former have sprung the principal subjects of this sketch, while John settled at Springfield, and from him have come the Harmons of Vermont, Connecticut and New York.

(I) Nathaniel Harmon settled at Mount Wollaston (Braintree), Massachusetts, in 1640, and was made a freeman May 10, 1643. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bliss, of Rehoboth, and had children: Nathaniel, Mary, John, Sarah, Jonathan and Ephraim.

(II) John, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Bliss) Harmon, removed from Mount Wollaston, Massachusetts, to Wells, Maine, in 1677. He had been a soldier in King Philip's war, 1675-76, and fought in the decisive contest of that struggle. He had land in a grant to the soldiers who took part in that war, made by the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies, and in 1677 took up that portion of the grant to which he was entitled, on the river in Wells. His wife, whom he married about 1679, was named Sarah. They had children: John, Sarah, Samuel, Mary, William and Nathaniel.

(III) Samuel, second son and third child of John and Sarah Harmon, was born in Wells, Maine, June 15, 1686. He purchased several large tracts of land at Scottaway Hill, afterward known as Harmon's Hill, in Scarborough, Maine, built a mill on the river there, known as Harmon's mill, and settled at the place in 1728. He became a comfortable land owner and a representative man of the section, and resided there until his death. He married, March 19, 1707, Mercy Stinson; children: Mercy, Sarah, Samuel, Jr., John, William, James and George.

(IV) John (2), second son and fourth

child of Samuel and Mercy (Stinson) Harmon, was born in Wells, Maine, about 1718, and died in Standish, where he had lived for some years prior to his death. After the close of the Indian wars he removed with his parents to Scarborough about 1728. He was married (first) December 2, 1742, to Mary Hasty, who died December 10, 1753. Their children were: Abigail, Mary, died young; Daniel, John and Mary. He married (second) Widow Abigail (Hoyt) Foss and had children: William, Josiah, Elliot, Rufus, Benjamin and Anna.

(V) Josiah, second son and child of John (2) and Abigail (Hoyt) (Foss) Harmon, was born in Scarborough, November 5, 1759, and died in Corinna, about 1845. He purchased from Thomas Morton, July 3, 1805, a farm in Standish, to which he removed and on which he lived until May 4, 1827, when he sold it to his son Josiah, of Thorndike. He then removed to Thorndike and later to Corinna, where he ended his days. He was a veteran of the revolutionary war, having served as a fifer, with his brother William as a drummer, while both were still lads. He married Anna, born March 16, 1764, second child of Peter and Joanna (Shaw) Moulton, and great-great-granddaughter of Henry Moulton, one of the grantees of Hampton, New Hampshire. They had children: Peter, Luther, Josiah and Elias.

(VI) Josiah (2), son of Josiah (1) and Anna (Moulton) Harmon, was born in Scarborough, Maine. He established himself as a general trader in business at Thorndike about 1820, and was later succeeded by his son, Trueman. He married Betsey, daughter of John and Betsey (Knowles) Gordon, first of Mount Vernon and later of Thorndike, Maine. Their children were: Abigail, died young; Trueman, see forward; Frank; Daniel; Lydia, married ——— Tabor; Ralph; Elizabeth, married Dr. Albert Lincoln, of Gorham, Maine; Josiah Wesley, of Old Town, Maine, recently deceased.

(VII) Trueman, eldest son and second child of Josiah (2) and Betsey (Gordon) Harmon, was born in Thorndike, Maine, September 18, 1825, and died in Deering, Maine, May 15, 1886. Upon the completion of his education in the common schools and the academy, he entered upon a career as a trader in Thorndike, and proved very successful in his business ventures. He took an active part in politics and became well known throughout that section of the state of Maine. He was appointed collector of the port of Belfast by

President Lincoln, in 1861, holding the office for ten years, when he removed with his family to Deering, Maine, now a part of Portland. He was married at Thorndike, Maine, December 15, 1850, by Rev. Gould F. Elliott, to Harriett, born December 5, 1825, died November 8, 1903, daughter of Ebenezer Scott Thomes and Patience (Phinney) Files (see Files). They had children: Charles S., born August 18, 1854; Annie B., born June 22, 1865, married Fred Vivian Matthews (see Matthews); Harry True, born May 17, 1869, now all residents of Portland (1909).

This second line of the HODGDON Hodgdon family were residents of Maine, living in or about Boothbay, and descended from progenitors already mentioned.

(V) Captain Thomas Hodgdon, tradition says, was a son, but dates of record indicate that it is more probable that he was a grandson of Alexander and Jane (Shackford) Hodgdon, a great-grandson of Jeremiah and Ann (Thwaits) Hodgdon, of Kittery, Maine, and a great-great-grandson of Nicholas and Esther (Wines) Hodgdon. He was born about 1735, in Boston or Kittery, and about 1757, with an elder brother, Caleb, went from there and settled on Jeremy Squam Island, now Westport, Maine. Joseph, undoubtedly another brother, settled for a time in Townsend, the adjoining town, at about this time, and was there in 1764, a petitioner for the incorporation of the town of Boothbay; and Benjamin, probably another brother, was in Edgecomb, another adjoining town, in 1777. Thomas Hodgdon was a prominent man, captain of a company in Colonel William Jones's regiment in the revolution, under a commission dated May 8, 1776. His son John's father-in-law, John Dunton, a man of great stature, strength and endurance, was lieutenant in Captain Hodgdon's company. They also participated in the expedition against Majorbagaduce (Castine, Maine), in 1779, and in other important service during the revolution. Thomas Hodgdon was the progenitor of a numerous race. His children were: Thomas, Jr., Benjamin, John, see forward, Joseph, Caleb, Prudence, Rebecca, Abigail and Mercy.

(VI) John, third son of Captain Thomas Hodgdon, was born at Jeremy Squam Island, February 10, 1769. He married (first) Deborah Dunton, born June 10, 1774, died February 6, 1812, sixth child of Lieutenant John and Abigail (Walker) Dunton, and granddaughter of Andrew and Mary (Grant)

Walker, of Woolwich, Maine. Mr. Hodgdon married (second) Lucy, daughter of Zebediah Farnham, of Westport, and she was the mother of six children. The seventeen children of John Hodgdon were: Emerson, John, Timothy, see forward, Lowell, Abigail, Alfred, Rebecca, Elvira, Edwin, Ira, Samuel, Warren, Rufus, Cyrus, Lucy, Ann and Mary.

(VII) Timothy, third son of John and Deborah (Dunton) Hodgdon, was born at Westport, near Boothbay, March 13, 1798, and died at Boothbay, October 19, 1881. Prior to his marriage he settled on a large farm on Sawyer's Island, Boothbay, where the remainder of his life was spent. In the war of 1812 he served as a boy in the militia for coast guard at Wiscasset, Maine. He married, July 20, 1820, Frances Tibbetts, of Boothbay, born December 2, 1801, died January 28, 1875, and whose ancestry will be found below. Of their children, four died in infancy, nine married and had children. Those who lived to marry were: Zina H., Mary E., George F., James Payson, Angelia F., Roxanna S., Alonzo K., Lovesta, who married Captain Elbridge Matthews (see Matthews VIII), and Roscoe G.

Henry Tibbetts (I) and Jeremiah Tibbetts (II) are written of elsewhere in this work.

(III) Samuel, sixth child of Jeremiah and Mary (Canny) Tibbetts, was born in 1666, and died in 1738. He was a tanner and farmer by occupation, and a captain in the colonial army. He was married, by Rev. John Pike, September 2, 1686, to Dorothy Tuttle, of Dover, and they had nine children.

(IV) Ichabod, fifth son of Samuel and Dorothy (Tuttle) Tibbetts, was born in 1690, and died February 25, 1746. He was a farmer and tanner, also a captain in the colonial army, and saw active service during the early wars. He married his cousin, Abigail Tibbetts, by whom he had eight children.

(V) Nathaniel, fourth child of Ichabod and Abigail (Tibbetts) Tibbetts, was born at Dover, August 30, 1727. He settled at Boothbay, Maine, about 1759, with the members of his wife's family, built a log house in the Dover district, but shortly afterward built farther north in the same district. He married Elizabeth Giles, born in Dover in 1729, died in Boothbay, June 1, 1822, daughter of Mark and Lydia Elizabeth (Tibbetts) Giles, of Dover. Their children were: Ichabod, Nathaniel, John, Giles, Abigail, Mark, Judith, Rebecca, James, Sarah and Polly.

(VI) James, ninth child and youngest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Giles) Tibbetts,

was born at Boothbay, December 9, 1768, and died December 15, 1858. He married (published January 23, 1790) Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Dexter) Lewis, and they had children: William, Isaac, Lois, Nathaniel, Eunice, Frances, who married Timothy Hodgdon, as mentioned above, James, Mary Carlton, Payson, Sarah A., Eliza A., and Abigail.

John Coggan, the first of the COGGAN name in New England, appears first in Dorchester in 1632, and took the freeman's oath November 5, 1633. The surname in the various parish and town records is written Cogan, Coggen, Coggin and Coggan. John Coggan was a merchant in Boston, became possessed of considerable wealth and appears, according to Washburn's "Judicial History of Massachusetts," to have acted as one of the attorneys under the old charter of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. His first wife Ann joined the church in Boston, and had her daughter Ann recorded to have been born November 9, 1636, baptized November, 1636, and another daughter, Lydia, born and baptized July 14, 1639. John Coggan's second wife was Mary ———, who died January 14, 1652; and his third wife, whom he married March 16, 1652, was Martha, daughter of Captain William Rainborow, and widow first of Thomas Coytemore, and second of Governor John Winthrop. By his third wife he had one child, Caleb, born December 15, 1652, baptized December 26, 1652. He had also as members of his household three children of his brother Humphrey, who did not come to New England. These children were: Mary, born in England; Elizabeth, probably was born in Dorchester, as the mother doubtless came with either one or both children in company with her brother-in-law, John Coggan. The third child of John Coggan was John Jr., so called to distinguish him from his uncle of the same baptismal name. The younger John Coggan was admitted freeman of Boston, May 18, 1642, married and had a daughter Sarah, born December 25, 1637; died 1674. Mary Coggan married (first) John Moody, of Roxbury, and (second) Thomas Robinson, of Scituate, and had three children. Her sister Elizabeth married Joseph Rock. John Coggan, the immigrant, died in Boston in April, 1658, and in 1660 his widow Martha administered his will, made December 16, 1657, and in it he mentions his wife Martha, son Caleb, Mary Robinson, Elizabeth Rock, and John, son of his brother

Humphrey, to whom he bequeathed a gold ring, and twenty pounds to the children of Windsor. A letter from Rev. John Davenport, printed in "Massachusetts Historical Collections," (v. 45), contains a story of unusual interest of the widow of John Coggan. The property of John Coggan, immigrant, mentioned in his will, included besides houses and a shop in the town of Boston, a farm at Rummey Marsh, a corn mill at Mystic Side (Malden), and five hundred acres of land in the town of Woburn.

(I) Henry Coggan, another immigrant, was of Boston in 1634, removed thence to Scituate, and in 1639 to Barnstable, Massachusetts, and died in England while on a visit there, in June, 1649. The baptismal name of his wife was Abigail; children: 1. Abigail, born probably before her father settled in Boston. 2. Thomas, baptized March 1, 1640, died January 26, 1659. 3. John, born February 12, 1643. 4. Mary, born April 20, 1645, died soon. 5. Henry, born October 11, 1646. After the death of her husband Abigail Coggan married June 10, 1650, John Phinney, and died May 6, 1653. Her daughter Abigail married June 21, 1659, John French, of Bilerica, and died soon afterward. We have here three brothers, John, of Boston, who settled in Dorchester, 1632; Humphrey, of England, whose son John was brought up in the family of John, of Boston; and Henry, of Barnstable, 1639, who had a son John baptized February 12, 1643.

(II) John, son of Humphrey Coggan, of England, and nephew of John Coggan, of Dorchester, and probably a nephew of Henry Coggan, of Dunstable, immigrants, was made freeman in Boston, May 18, 1642. He married and had a daughter Sarah, born December 25, 1657, died 1674.

(II) John Coggan, son of Henry and Abigail Coggan, was born February 12, 1643, and was of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married December 22, 1664, Mary, daughter of Michael Long, and died in Charlestown May 7, 1681. John and Mary (Long) Coggan had three children: 1. John, born August 27, 1666. 2. Henry, April 13, 1669. 3. Abigail, 1671, married 1702, John Teal, schoolmaster.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Long) Coggan, was born in Charlestown, August 27, 1666, and removed to Bristol, Maine.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) Coggan, was a farmer and lived in Bristol, Maine.

(V) John (4), son of John (3) Coggan, of Bristol, Maine, was born in Bristol, in May, 1790.

(VI) Taber, son of John (4) Coggan, was born in Bristol, Maine, and married March 19, 1812, Betsey, daughter of ——— Kingsbury, stepdaughter of ——— Leach, and widow of Lemuel Bryant. Taber Coggan died in Bristol, Lincoln county, Maine, June 2, 1863.

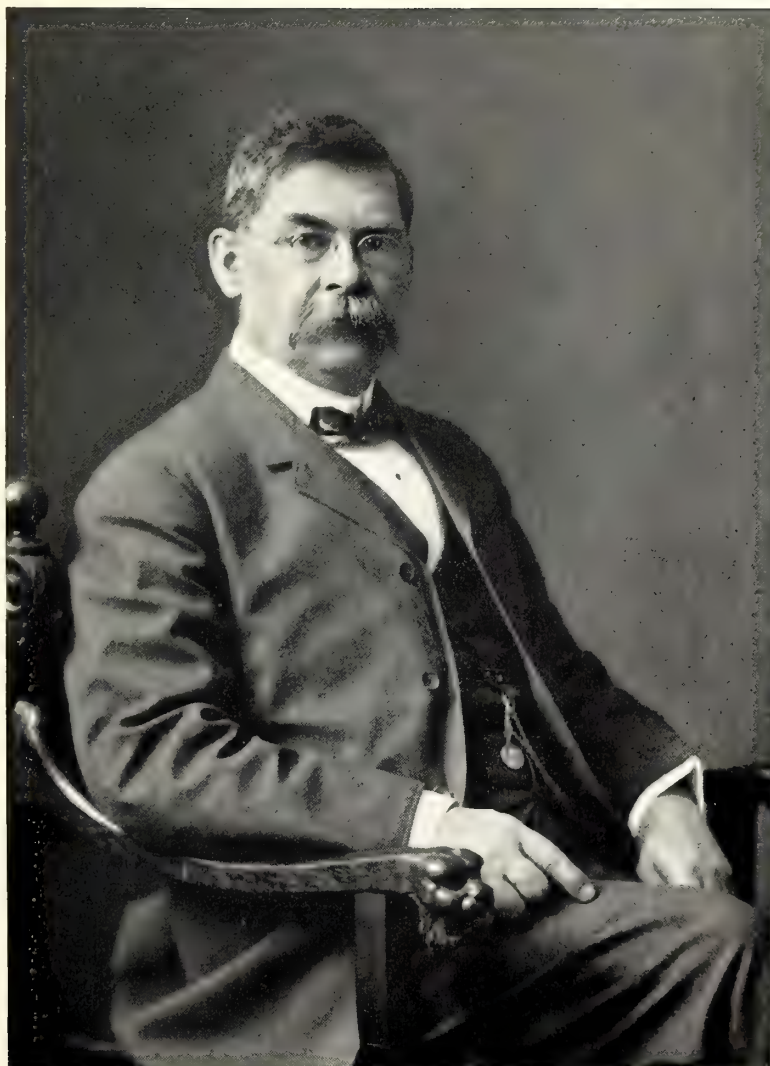
(VII) Leonard Chamberlain, son of Taber and Betsey (Kingsbury-Bryant) Coggan, was born in Bristol, Maine, September 24, 1898. He was reared in Bristol, on a farm, and was a farmer all his life. He married Betsey Martin Webber, born 1825, died February 24, 1894, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Farrar) Webber, of Bremen, Lincoln county, Maine (see Webber). His children: 1. Alden, was a merchant in Boston, where he married Anna Dow, of Quincy, now deceased; they had daughter Lizzie F., who married Frank Webber; resides in Bremen, Maine. 2. Marcellus, see forward. 3. James W., a brick manufacturer, in Kansas. 4. Annie, married James McGuire, of Webster, Massachusetts, where they reside. 5. Lizzie F., died young.

(VIII) Marcellus, son of Leonard Chamberlain and Betsey Martin (Webber) Coggan, was born in Bristol, Maine, September 6, 1847, and prepared for college at Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Maine. He graduated from Bowdoin College, A. B., with the class of '72, and was principal of Nichols Academy, Dudley, Massachusetts, from 1872 until 1879, during which time also he was chairman of the school board of the town. He then removed to Malden, Massachusetts, and took up the study of law in the office of Child & Powers, Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881. Having come to the bar he practiced in Malden and Boston, and in 1886 formed a law partnership with William Schofield, under the style of Coggan & Schofield, a relation which was continued until 1896, after which Mr. Coggan practiced without a partner until 1904, when his son, Marcellus Sumner Coggan, who was admitted to the bar in 1900, became his law partner. Marcellus Coggan married, November 28, 1872, Luella Blanche, daughter of Calvin Chandler and Lucinda Boothby (Butterfield) Robbins. Three children were born of this marriage: 1. Marcellus Sumner, born Dudley, Massachusetts, November 14, 1873; prepared for college in Boston Latin School; graduated

from Bowdoin College, A. B., 1897, and from Boston University Law School, LL. B., 1900. In the same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts, and at once became a member of the Suffolk bar. In 1904 he became partner in law practice with his father, with principal offices in Boston. He married, January 4, 1899, Mattie M. Hanson, daughter of Luther L. and Alice (Rogers) Hanson, of Malden. Their son, Marcellus Sumner Coggan, Jr., was born December 22, 1905. 2. Linus Child, born Malden, June 10, 1884; graduated from Malden high school, 1903, and from Tufts College, A. B., 1907. 3. Florence Betsey, born April 26, 1886; graduated from Winchester high school, 1906.

In Malden, Marcellus Coggan was a member of the school committee, one year acting as chairman, and always took an active interest in the welfare of the city in every respect. He is a strong Republican, and as the candidate of that party was mayor of Malden in 1886-87. Both he and the several members of his family are members of the Universalist church. He is a member also of Converse Lodge, F. and A. M., of Malden, and of Malden Lodge No. 201, I. O. O. F. During his residence in that city he also was associated with various other organizations, including those of social and professional character.

The earliest Webber (or Web- WEBBER er) ancestors came to America from Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and nearly all who bear that surname in New York and New England claim descent from one Wolfert Webber, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, about 1600, and came to New Amsterdam, now New York City, about 1633, in company with the Dutch Governor Van Twiller. Wolfert Webber had a grant of land in New Amsterdam of about sixty-two acres, lying between Broadway and the Hudson river and between Duane and Chambers streets. Something like a generation ago an attempt was made by some of the heirs of Wolfert Webber to claim this property, on the ground that the lease under which it was held had expired, and also to enforce a claim to a share in the estate of Wolfert's parents in Holland, which was said to have been placed in trust in 1645 for the heirs of the third generation, and that distribution never had been made according to the provisions of the trust. Of course the claimants failed of success, for



Marcus Caggen



their contention, which was stimulated by scheming parties, was groundless from the beginning.

(I) Thomas Webber, with whom this narrative begins, lived at the mouth of the river Kennebec, Maine, as early as the year 1649. He married Mary, daughter of John Parker, Sr., and had five sons and one daughter.

(II) Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary (Parker) Webber, lived for a time at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and died in York, Maine, in 1716.

(III) Waitt, son of Samuel Webber, removed from York to Harpswell, Maine, in 1738.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Waitt Webber, and great-grandfather of Betsey Martin Webber, married Polly ———, and lived in Harpswell, Maine.

(V) Joshua, son of Benjamin and Polly Webber, was born in 1761, and died March 3, 1819; married January 26, 1791, Elizabeth, born 1776, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Martin, of Marblehead, Massachusetts. She died November 12, 1841.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Martin) Webber, was born in Bristol, Maine, November 4, 1792, and died in Bremen, Maine, September 27, 1851. He married, December 27, 1818, Margaret Farrar, born Bristol, Maine, April 18, 1792, daughter of John (1756-1847) and Hannah (Burns) Farrar, and great-granddaughter of John and Hannah Farrar. John Farrar died in 1809. His wife Hannah was a daughter of Deacon William and Jane (McClintock) Burns. Deacon Burns, born 1733, died 1827, was a native of Cornwall, England, and is said to have been of noble blood. John Farrar, born 1711, died 1809, had seven sons, all of whom served in the American army during the revolution, and their mother fitted out these sons with all the clothing they wore and carried, except shoes. She spun, wove, cut out and made all these garments with her own hands, and sent out her boys as well equipped as any other soldiers in the ranks. They all returned to her except Thomas, who died in the service. The children of Benjamin and Margaret (Farrar) Webber were: Betsey M., Hannah H., John F., Betsey M. (2d), Margaret M., James F. and Samuel (twins), Charles M., Cynthia and Benjamin.

(VII) Betsey Martin Webber, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Farrar) Webber, married Leonard Chamberlain Coggan, farmer of Bristol, Lincoln county, Maine (see Coggan).

TITCOMB Like many other York county families the Titcombs are descended from an immigrant

from England who located on the eastern shore of Massachusetts, and one of his descendants followed the coast line north, establishing himself in Kennebunk.

(I) William Titcomb, of Newbury, Berkshire, England, came in the ship "Hercules" to Massachusetts Bay in 1634, and settled at Quascacumquen, which, in the following year, was renamed Newbury in remembrance of the old English town. He was one of the original proprietors, and during the early years of the town's history was a prominent man in its political and religious affairs. He was admitted a freeman in 1642; was a selectman for the first time in 1646; was representative to the general court in 1655 and was assigned by both the colonial and town governments to several important committees. In the long controversy between the Rev. Thomas Parker and a portion of the church he was in opposition to the pastor, and when the matter was at length submitted to the court at Ipswich for a decision he, with his associates, were declared by that body to be guilty of grave misdemeanors. (N. B. As lack of space prevents the giving a detailed account of this controversy, it is here stated for the benefit of the readers of this work who are unfamiliar with its origin that the trouble was not of an ecclesiastical or doctrinal nature, but related wholly to the question of church government.) William Titcomb died September 24, 1676, of a severe attack of fever and ague. He married (first) Joanna Bartlett, daughter of Richard Bartlett Sr., of Newbury, and she died June 28, 1653, immediately after childbirth. On March 3, 1654, he married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, presumably the widow of William Stevens, and she survived him. The children of first union were: Sarah, Hannah, Mary, Mellicent, William (died young) Penuel and Benaiah. Those of second marriage were: Elizabeth, Rebecca, Tirzah, William, Thomas, Lydia and Ann.

(II) Penuel, second son and sixth child of William and Joanna (Bartlett) Titcomb, was born in Newbury, December 16, 1650. He resided in that part of the town which is now Newburyport and was one of the founders of a new church in that locality. Residing a considerable distance from the mother church in Newbury, more than three hundred people desired permission to establish a church of their own to be located on Pipe-stave hill, and the town having refused to accede to their

request they proceeded to erect a meeting-house and called a pastor upon their own responsibility. This act on their part led to serious consequences, as they were prosecuted and some of the seceders sought and obtained protection from the established Church of England. The trouble was ultimately adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. Among the leaders of the new church people was Penuel Titcomb, and he was one of the six who were served with a process forbidding the building of their meeting-house. He did not, however, become an Episcopalian. January 8, 1684, he married Lydia Poore, daughter of John Poore, of Newbury. Their children were: Sarah (died young), Sarah, William, John and Joseph.

(III) Joseph, youngest child of Penuel and Lydia (Poore) Titcomb, born in Newbury, July 27, 1700, died in 1722. He married Sarah Batchelder, daughter of John Batchelder, of Reading, Massachusetts, and was the father of but two children, Abigail and Stephen. His widow married (second) Samuel Sewall, son of John and Hannah (Fessenden) Sewall, and went to reside in York, Maine.

(IV) Captain Stephen, only son of Joseph and Sarah (Batchelder) Titcomb, was born in Newbury, December 27, 1721. When a young man he developed a capacity for business which he found impossible to exercise in his native town, and coming to Kennebunk about 1740 he displayed a spirit of enterprise which was quite unknown in the locality at that time. Having erected a garrison house as a means of protection from the Indians, who were still troublesome, he engaged extensively in trade, also in shipbuilding, owning several vessels employed in the coastwise trade, and built a sawmill on Middle river in Arundel, where he manufactured lumber. During the agitation which preceded the American revolution he strongly supported the cause of national independence, and upon receiving news of the battle of Lexington he immediately set out at the head of twenty-two patriots for the scene of hostilities. Arriving at Portsmouth he was informed that his little company would not then be needed and they accordingly returned. He acted as agent for the town in the prosecution of all persons inimical to the state or federal governments; served as selectman and as captain of the local militia company; was one of the founders of the Second Congregational Church at Kennebunk and officially connected with it for many years. After the close of Indian hostilities

he remodelled his old garrison house into a more pretentious and comfortable residence, in which he passed the sunset of his life enjoying the fruits of his business enterprises. He died May 23, 1815, after witnessing the triumph of the United States in the second conflict with Great Britain. He married Abigail Stone and had a family of seven children: Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-one; Benjamin, who will be again referred to; Stephen, Sarah, who married Daniel Mitchell; Abigail, Samuel and John.

(V) Benjamin, second child of Captain Stephen and Abigail (Stone) Titcomb, was born in Kennebunk, May 21, 1751. He settled upon a large farm in Alewife, where he became a prosperous tiller of the soil, and for a period of thirty years was a member of the board of selectmen. He lived to be seventy-six years old and went to his final rest December 26, 1827. He was a prominent member of the Christian church. He married (first) Mary Burnham, and they were the parents of five children: Benjamin, who married Mary Waterhouse; Hannah, who died young; James, Joseph, and a second Hannah, who married John Perkins. He married (second) Hannah Bragdon, who bore him four children: Samuel, David, Abigail and Lydia. He married (third) Mrs. Nancy Gates (nee Hemingway), daughter of Rev. Moses Hemingway, D. D., of Wells, and widow of Dr. Gates.

(VI) James, second son and third child of Benjamin and Mary (Burnham) Titcomb, was born in Kennebunk, March 14, 1783. He resided in his native town and died there October 14, 1844. He married Abigail Durrell and she became the mother of seven children: Joseph, Lucy Wildes, who died in infancy; George Payson, William, Lucy Wildes, who became the wife of James M. Stone; James W. and Abby.

(VII) Hon. Joseph, eldest child of James and Abigail (Durrell) Titcomb, was born in Kennebunk, January 8, 1822. He began his education in the public schools, continued it at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Massachusetts, and completed it at Bowdoin College. He became one of the leading business men of York county and a famous shipbuilder of his day, devoting much time and capital to the construction of merchantmen, and among the notable ships which he gave to the merchant service were the "St. John Smith," and the "J. B. Brown," of Portland. During the civil war he built vessels for the government, and from 1870 to 1880 was in partnership with William Thompson, under the firm name of

Titcomb & Thompson. In his latter years he was engaged in the fire and life insurance business. He was instrumental in organizing the Kennebunk Savings Bank, also the Ocean National Bank, and was president of the latter for some years. In addition to serving as a selectman and as a member of the school board for many years, he served with such marked ability in both branches of the Maine legislature as to place him among the leading Democrats of the state, and he was twice nominated by his party for the governorship. His sterling integrity, knowledge of finance and the principles of banking caused Governor Garcelon to appoint him bank examiner in 1879, and he held other positions of honor and trust. He was a deacon of the Congregational church. Hon. Joseph Titcomb died December 25, 1891. During his leisure moments he collected much valuable genealogical matter relative to the Titcomb family from the time of the immigrant ancestors.

December 23, 1852, he married Mary Anna Wise, who was born in Kennebunk, October 17, 1824, daughter of William W. Wise. Her death occurred November 25, 1883. She was the mother of four children: 1. Agnes, born August 19, 1860, married Charles H. Cole, who succeeded her father in the insurance business. 2. Alice, died in infancy. 3. William, see succeeding paragraph. 4. Frederick, died in infancy.

(VIII) William, third child and eldest son of Hon. Joseph and Mary A. (Wise) Titcomb, was born in Kennebunk, July 21, 1862. He was educated in the Kennebunk public schools, and at the age of twenty years entered the service of the Boston and Maine railway as a baggage master. He has ever since remained in the employ of that corporation, and for the past sixteen years has acted as a passenger conductor. He is a Master Mason, affiliating with York Lodge, and is also a member of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Kennebunk. He is a member of the Congregational church. At the present time he is serving upon the financial committee of the board of trustees of the Kennebunk Public Library. In politics he is a Democrat. On January 1, 1889, Mr. Titcomb married Maria Stone, daughter of Edward and Olive B. (Kilham) Stone, of Kennebunk. Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb have three children: Edward S., born January 21, 1890, is now attending Thornton Academy, Saco. William Sewall, October 16, 1895. Agnes Elizabeth, November 4, 1901.

(For preceding generations see William Titcomb I.)

(V) Stephen, third child of
TITCOMB Captain Stephen and Abigail
(Stone) Titcomb, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, October 3, 1752. When a young man he removed to Topsham, Maine, where he married, in 1776, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Hannah Henry. She was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, August 19, 1749 (O. S.). The same year he began exploring the valley of the Sandy river in search of desirable land, and there found a small tribe of Indians at Messee Contee (herring place), which became Farmington Falls. At the time he came there the tribe consisted of two families, that of Pierpole and that of Phillips, sole representatives of their powerful forefathers. Phillips left soon after the settlers came in 1781, but Pierpole remained for years and became the helper and friend of the white settlers. Stephen Titcomb led a party from Topsham including Robert Gower, Thomas Wilson, James Henry, Robert Alexander, and James M'Donnell in 1776, with a view of making a settlement. They came up the Kennebec river in canoes as far as Hallowell, and from there proceeded on foot to the house of Rumford Smith, who had settled a little east of what is now Readfield Corner, then Winthrop. They then took a west-northwest course by compass, but lost the trail they had hoped to strike, and continued along the northern bank of the river to the boundary of the Tufts farm, where they built a camp and with a strip of basswood bark as a chain laid out six lots of one hundred rods in width each. After dividing the land so surveyed by lot, they returned to Topsham and prepared for actual settlement. Their example was soon followed by the eager land hunters of the times, and the wild country was rapidly populated. Between 1776 and 1780 Mr. Titcomb journeyed every season to the settlement, cleared and prepared six acres for corn and potatoes, and built the first log house on the river. In 1780 he made a rude sled road to Winthrop with the assistance of the other pioneers, and about December 20, 1780, began the journey of seventy miles with a yoke of oxen and a sled heavily laden with provisions for the winter. He was accompanied by his wife's brother, who drove a horse sled laden with furniture and bedding, and with comfortable seats for Mrs. Titcomb and two children, the youngest five weeks old. A snowstorm came up and they found refuge for four months for the mother and children at

Readfield Corner in a small log cabin, while Mr. Titcomb proceeded to Sandy River and spent the winter and early spring there alone, making a few journeys on snowshoes with such provisions as he could convey on a hand sled, thus keeping the poor wife and little children as comfortable as possible. When the snow allowed, they continued the journey and took possession of the log house at Sandy River, and despite this perilous journey and its attendant hardships, Mrs. Titcomb lived to be ninety-two years old and the five weeks old infant lived to the age of seventy-nine and was the mother of a large family. He built a framed barn in 1785, and a framed house in 1788, which is still standing, and which was at the time the finest house in the section. There was no church in the place, but Mr. Titcomb was a Methodist, and the first preaching service in the township was held in his log house by Rev. Ezekiah Emerson, a Congregational minister, who came at Mrs. Titcomb's request to baptize the first child born in this wilderness, her fourth child Stephen, born in Farmington, November 14, 1782. In 1799 the settlers built the first meeting-house, and Mr. Titcomb was foremost in the labor and bore a large share in the expenses. He represented his town in the general court in 1800; was a selectman 1815 and 1816, and a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1795, receiving twenty three votes for the nomination. Mrs. Titcomb died November 6, 1839, and in 1840 Mr. Titcomb sold his farm, removed to the village then and now known as Farmington, and lived with his two daughters Lydia and Nancy. He died on Christmas Day, 1847, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The children of Stephen and Elizabeth (Henry) Titcomb were: 1. Joseph (q. v.), born December 18, 1776. 2. Henry, December 20, 1778, married Ann Buckminster, daughter of Rev. Timothy and Sarah (Williams) Fuller, and died August 19, 1864. 3. Hannah, November 15, 1780, removed from Topsham, Maine, in December, 1780, with her mother and two brothers to Sandy River after a journey that consumed three months; married William Allen and died March 26, 1859. 4. Stephen, November 14, 1782, the first white child born at Sandy River, afterward Farmington, Maine. 5. Lydia, May 26, 1785, died March 31, 1881, unmarried. 6. Nancy, May 24, 1787, died February 28, 1857, unmarried. 7. Betsey, April 25, 1789, married Samuel Belcher; died July 31, 1813. 8. John, February 24, 1794, died October 1, 1861.

(VI) Joseph, eldest son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Henry) Titcomb, was born in Topsham, Maine, December 18, 1776. He was a pupil at Hallowell Academy, where he was graduated, and he began life as a merchant in Farmington, then known as Centre Village, in 1803, and continued in trade up to 1820, when his youngest brother John purchased his store and stock and he returned to his farm, afterwards occupied by his son John. He connected himself with the Congregational church not long after its formation and was one of its most constant supporters during the remainder of his life. He was town treasurer for seven years, 1822-28, and was a man of strict integrity, trained to habits of thrift and industry, and successful in all his undertakings. He married, December 13, 1808, Mehitable, daughter of Supply Belcher, and they had children: 1. Stephen, born September 16, 1809. 2. Henry Belcher, August 6, 1811. 3. John, July 2, 1813. 4. Joseph, May 25, 1816 (q. v.). 5. Benjamin More, October 16, 1818. 6. Hiram B., August 27, 1822. The mother died February 16, 1838, and the father March 21, 1858.

(VII) Joseph, fourth son of Joseph and Mehitable (Belcher) Titcomb, was born in Farmington, Maine, May 25, 1816. He was educated in his native town, and settled as a farmer on a part of the old homestead, and was greatly esteemed as a citizen. For many years he was a faithful member of the Congregational church. He married, November 26, 1844, Elisabeth Eaton, daughter of Thomas Jr. and Susan (Lyon) Wendell, and a direct descendant of Evert Jansen Wendell, born in Embden, Hanover, in 1615, came to New Amsterdam (New York) in 1640, went up the Hudson river and settled in Albany. By this marriage Joseph and Elisabeth Eaton (Wendell) Titcomb had children as follows: Hiram (q. v.), August 2, 1846, and an infant son. His wife died March 15, 1849, and he married (second) September 20, 1854, Lois Nelson, daughter of Moses Craig, and by this marriage had three children: William, Elisabeth Wendell and Henry Augustus.

(VIII) Hiram, eldest son of Joseph and Elisabeth Eaton (Wendell) Titcomb, was born in Farmington, Maine, August 2, 1846. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, and pursued advanced branches in the Farmington Academy. For a time he taught school, acquitting himself most creditably. Meanwhile he had purchased and was successfully carrying on a farm. He abandoned teaching to learn cheesemaking and



Hiram Litchcomb

became the manager of a cheese factory a few miles from his home. Later he established near his farm a factory for the canning of sweet corn, which he operated for a considerable number of years. In 1889 he removed to the village, to give his children better educational advantages, and engaged in a general grocery, grain and coal business, selling a portion of his farm and gradually abandoning the canning industry, except for occasional ventures. The general store was disposed of in 1899, but the coal business Mr. Titcomb retained until his death. Mr. Titcomb never lost his interest in farming, and at no time did he fail to have fields and orchards under cultivation. He was a wise and thrifty farmer, keeping his land in good condition and early giving intelligent and farsighted attention to the propagation and care of apple orchards. He was highly regarded for his industry, business capability and integrity, and was active and efficient in promoting the educational and material interests of the community. He was a member of the school committee for thirteen years, and for several years served as a selectman of Farmington. At the age of sixteen he became a member of the Congregational church and throughout his life was a constant attendant at its services. He served it as Sunday school superintendant and teacher, and was for years an efficient member of its business committee. He married, April 5, 1875, Hannah Jane, daughter of Andrew W. and Hannah (Emery) Gould, and granddaughter of Samuel and Lydia (Walker) Gould, whose family consisted of ten children, as follows:

1. Damaris, born February 25, 1797.
2. Elias, February 12, 1799.
3. Lydia, July 5, 1801.
4. Samuel, July 6, 1803.
5. Mary, January 5, 1806.
6. Lucy, March 12, 1808.
7. Elbridge, May 2, 1810.
8. Maria, January 11, 1813.
9. Andrew W., April 10, 1815.
10. Lydia, February 25, 1819.

Mrs. Titcomb was born in New Portland, Maine, May 30, 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb were born:

1. Grace, born December 23, 1877, graduated at Tufts College, 1904.
2. Olive Emery, September 8, 1881.
3. Frank Elmer (q. v.), March 17, 1884.
4. Flora Stevens, August 5, 1886.
5. Harold, March 7, 1894.

Hiram Titcomb died December 16, 1906. Mrs. Titcomb died April 24, 1908.

(VIII) Frank Elmer, son of Hiram and Hannah Jane (Gould) Titcomb, was born in Farmington, Maine, March 17, 1884. He attended the public grammar and high school of Farmington, and was a student at Dartmouth College, but had to leave college before gradu-

ating, on account of the death of his father, which occurred December 16, 1906. This event made him, as the oldest son, the business head of the family, and proprietor of the coal business. He carried it on successfully until his death, July 21, 1908, which resulted from an operation for appendicitis. He was universally loved and respected, had taken a deep interest in the business and social life of his town, and was rapidly coming to occupy a trusted and important place in the conduct of its affairs.

This name is found in New England almost from the time of the landing of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. Among the pioneer Snows, that is, those who came over before 1650, are Anthony, who was at Plymouth, 1638; Nicholas, 1623; Richard, of Woburn, 1645; Thomas, Boston, 1636; and William, of Plymouth, 1643, who probably came over 1635. Anthony had no male descendants in the third generation.

(I) Nicholas Snow, who came in the "Ann" in 1623, had a share in the land in Plymouth, 1624, settled at Eastham in 1644, and was a man of much note. He was a freeman in 1633. He with six others, seven families of forty-nine persons, began the settlement of Eastham, first called Nauset, in April, 1644. See Freeman's Cape Cod, vol. 2, p. 356. He was elected town clerk in 1646 and held the office sixteen years; was deputy from 1648, three years; was selectman from 1663, seven years. He and his son Mark signed the call to Rev. John Mayo to settle as their minister in 1655. He was one of Governor Prentice's associates. He died at Eastham, November 5, 1676. His will was executed November 14, 1676 (O. S.). He married, in Plymouth, Constance Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, by a former wife. She died in October, 1677. The twelve children of this union were: Mark, Mary, Sarah, Joseph, Stephen, John, Elizabeth, Jabez, Ruth, Hannah, Rebecca, and one other.

(II) John, sixth child and fourth son of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, born about 1638, died Eastham, 1692. There is one record of a will of John Snow. He left lands and housing, which at the settlement of his estate, April 19, 1692, went to his sons "according to law." He married, September 19, 1667, in Eastham, Mary Smalley, born Barnstable, December 11, 1647, daughter of John and Ann (Walden) Smalley. She was baptized in Barnstable church, February 22,

1648, died Eastham, 1703. She married (second) Ephraim Doane. The children of John and Mary were: Hannah, Mary, Abigail, Rebecca, John, Isaac, Lydia, Elisha and Phebe.

(III) John (2), fifth child and eldest son of John (1) and Mary (Smalley) Snow, was born in Eastham, May 3, 1678. John Snow, father of John (2), was one of the oldest proprietors of Truro in 1639. In the division of land John Snow had the eighth lot, bounded on the northerly side by Lieutenant Joseph Snow, deceased, and on the south by the lot of Thomas Paine. In 1703 he was one to decide boundaries, and from 1709 for eleven years was town clerk. In the act of proprietors in 1730 his name does not appear. He had pew No. 2, £5, on the left hand in the church. He was one of four to call Rev. John Avery in 1711. He married, February 25, 1701, Elizabeth Ridley, born May 13, 1678. They had eleven children: Joshua, 1701; Anna, 1703; Elizabeth, 1705; John, 1706; Anthony, 1709; Elisha, 1711; Isaac, 1713-14; Mary, 1716; Ambrose, 1718-19; Amasa, 1720-21; David, 1722-23. Truro was incorporated July 16, 1709. All these children born before that date are found upon the Eastham record.

(IV) Anthony, fifth child and third son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Ridley) Snow, born in Truro, July 28, 1709, died July 14, 1796. He married, March 2, 1732, Sarah Paine, born Truro, June 17, 1714, died June 4, 1769, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Mayo) Paine. Their children were: David, born 1732; Daniel, 1733-34; Elisha, 1736; John, 1738; Jonathan, 1740; Sylvanus, 1741-42; Anthony, 1744-45; Sarah, 1746; Elizabeth, 1748-49; Anna, 1750-51; Mary, 1753; Jesse, 1759.

(V) Jonathan, fifth son of Anthony and Sarah (Paine) Snow, born Truro, June 6, 1740, died Truro, November 13, 1801. He married, in Truro, November 27, 1766, Deliverance Atkins, born Truro, July 20, 1747, died there February 19, 1817, daughter of Isaiah and Ruth (Hinckley) Atkins. They had: Isaiah, born 1767; Jonathan, 1770; John, 1772; Shubael, 1775; Daniel, 1779.

(VI) Shubael, fourth son of Jonathan and Deliverance (Atkins) Snow, born Truro, July 10, 1775, died there July 3, 1844. He married, in Truro, January 6, 1801, Betsey (Snow) Lombard, daughter of Anthony, Jr., and Tamsin (Harding) Snow. Their children were: Anthony, Jonathan, Shubael, Isaac, Isaiah, Reuben, Edwin, Ephraim and Paulina.

(VII) Ephraim, eighth son of Shubael and Betsey (Snow) (Lombard) Snow, born

Truro, October 19, 1810, died Truro, September 22, 1895. He married, in Truro, November 28, 1833, Jemima Knowles, born Truro, May 7, 1814, died Quincy, April 14, 1897, daughter of Zaccheus and Sarah (Lombard) Knowles. They had: Orlando Partridge, Ephraim Anthony, Sarah Elizabeth, Isaiah, Reuben, John Collins, Rebecca Jane, George Washington, Charles William Grey.

(VIII) Ephraim Anthony, second son of Ephraim and Jemima (Knowles) Snow, born Truro, September 1, 1837, died Quincy, Massachusetts, August 2, 1908. He married, in Truro, February 21, 1860, Amelia Johnson Rich, born Truro, September 11, 1840, daughter of Ephraim and Reliance (Snow) Rich. Reliance (Snow) Rich was born in Brewster, October 22, 1806, died Truro, August 13, 1874. Her line of descent on the paternal side is as follows: (I) Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow. (II) Jabez Snow. (III) Edward Snow. (IV) Nathaniel Snow. (V) Reuben, born May 20, 1748, died November 16, 1769, and his wife Reliance (Wing) Snow. (VI) John, born in Harwich, March 22, 1778, died in Brewster, February 4, 1856; and his wife Abial (Pepper) Snow. (VII) Reliance, mentioned above. The children of Ephraim A. and Amelia J. Snow are Eva May and Herbert A. Eva May was born August 23, 1861, married Arthur E. Linnell, of Wollaston, Massachusetts. They have three children: Harry Leslie, Amelia Adeline and Lisabelle. Herbert A. is the subject of the next paragraph.

(IX) Herbert Austin, only son of Ephraim A. and Amelia Johnson (Rich) Snow, was born in Truro, Massachusetts, April 8, 1870. At an early age he was taken to Boston by his parents on their removal to that place, and there he took the usual courses in the Dudley street grammar and English high schools. He was graduated from the high school in 1886. He was then for a short time in the employ of R. S. Tubman, of Roxbury, merchant, and in 1886 was employed a year in the auditing department of the old Boston & Lowell railroad. The following year he went into the auditing department of the Fitchburg railroad, where he was employed until 1894, and then became an accountant of the Boston & Maine railroad at its ticket office in the Union Station, Boston. His employment at that place continued until June 12, 1903, when he was transferred to Portland, Maine, and made general ticket agent of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads at that place, and has since filled that position. Mr. Snow has been a successful railroad man because he

first prepared for the duties he would have to perform as a business man, and has attended strictly to business all these years, performing his duties with dispatch and precision that have won the approbation of his superiors. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and a Congregationalist in religious faith. He is a member of Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, of which he is a past grand. Herbert A. Snow married, in Watertown, Massachusetts, January 23, 1895, Emma Belle Stratton, born in Brooklyn, New York, May 9, 1868, daughter of Homer R., of Hancock, Maine, and Esther (Macomber) Stratton, of Augusta, Maine. They have two children: Marjorie Lillian and Lucile.

(For first generation see Nicholas Snow I.)

(II) Jabez, son of Nicholas Snow, SNOW was born in 1642, and died at Eastham, Massachusetts, December 20, 1690. He was a lieutenant in Captain John Gorham's company in the expedition to Canada under Phipps in 1690, and was a prominent citizen of Eastham. He married, about 1670, Elizabeth ———. Children, born at Eastham: 1. Jabez, September 6, 1670; mentioned below. 2. Edward, March 26, 1672. 3. Sarah, February 26, 1673. 4. Grace, February 1, 1674-75. 5. Thomas, April 2, 1677; died same day. 6. Elizabeth, born before 1690. 7. Deborah, born before 1690. 8. Rachel, born 1685, probably.

(III) Jabez (2), son of Jabez (1) Snow, was born September 6, 1670, in Eastham, and died there October 14, 1750; his will, dated October 7 or 12, 1743, proved January 23, 1750, mentions sons Jabez, Sylvanus and Samuel; daughters Elizabeth Knowles, Tabitha Mayo and Phebe Smith. He married Elizabeth Treat, born July 24, 1675, died March 3, 1765, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Mayo) Treat. Her gravestone is in the Eastham burying ground, near the railroad station. Children, born in Eastham: 1. Jabez, July 22, 1696. 2. Joshua, March 12, 1700; died young. 3. Elizabeth, October 8, 1703; married Thomas Knowles. 4. Sylvanus, February 16, 1704-5; mentioned below. 5. Tabitha, March 11, 1707; married John Mayo. 6. Samuel, January 22, 1708-9. 7. Edward, May 18, 1711; died young. 8. Phebe, married David Smith.

(IV) Sylvanus, son of Jabez (2) Snow, was born February 16, 1704-5, in Eastham, Massachusetts. He married Hannah Cole.

Among his children was Edward, mentioned below.

(V) Edward, son of Sylvanus Snow, was born in Eastham, and married Betsey Myrick. In 1785, with his wife and six children, he removed to Orrington, Maine, where he settled. He died about 1790, and his estate, which was settled in 1794, amounted to 123 pounds 9 shillings 11 pence. Children: 1. Edward, born October 6, 1770; mentioned below. 2. Daniel, born March 21, 1773; married October 13, 1793, Betsey Brooks. 3. Meritable, born April, 1775. 4. Betsey (twin), born April, 1775. 5. Mary, born September 6, 1777. 6. Statira, born October 29, 1779. 7. Sylvanus, born May 21, 1782. 8. William, born August 21, 1784; married Lydia Doane, 1809. 9. Sarah, born March 26, 1786; married, June 16, 1806, Manning Wood. 10. Jabez, born March 15, 1788; died March 18, 1861; married Laura Goodale. 11. Colier, born March 11, 1791; died August 21, 1875; married Polly or Mercy Swett.

(VI) Edward (2), son of Edward (1) Snow, was born probably in Eastham, Massachusetts, October 6, 1770, and removed to Orrington, Maine, with his father. He married, September 6, 1795, Hannah, daughter of William Doane. He had a son Edward, mentioned below.

(VII) Edward (3), son of Edward (2) Snow, was born about 1797, in Penobscot, Maine. He was educated in the public schools, and settled in Frankfort, Maine, where he followed farming during his active life. He married Mary Twining, born October 29, 1794, died September 23, 1864, daughter of Abner Twining, and a descendant of Nicholas Twining. Children: 1. Williamson Twining, born June 1, 1820, died June 29, 1886. 2. George Weston, born August 5, 1822, mentioned below. 3. Elvira W., born June 14, 1824. 4. Henry Otis, born January, 1830. 5. James, born January 24, 1834, died October 23, 1900. 6. Albert, died young.

(VIII) George Weston, son of Edward (3) Snow, was born in Frankfort, Maine, August 5, 1822, and died August 7, 1876. He had a common school education, and early in life went to sea, rising to the rank of master mariner. He married, in 1847, Elizabeth Dutton Savage, born 1822, died 1879, daughter of George and Mary (Holt) Savage, of Bangor, Maine. Mary Holt's father, William Holt, of Fryeburg, later Hermon, Maine, was a soldier in the revolution. He married Lucy Hutchings, of Montville, Maine. Children of George

Weston Snow, born at Bangor: 1. Albert Francis, August 17, 1850. 2. George Frederick, May 1, 1852. 3. Charles La Forest, September 24, 1855; married Minnie I. Bolton; daughter Elizabeth May. 4. Mary Sophia, mentioned below.

(IX) Mary Sophia, daughter of George Weston Snow, was born in Bangor, Maine, April 15, 1857. She was educated in the public schools of her native city, and entered upon the profession of teaching. From 1879 to 1889 she was principal of the Union Square grammar school of Bangor. During the next ten years she was principal of the City Training School for Teachers at Bangor, and at the same time superintendent of schools of that city. Since 1900 she has been supervisor of practice teaching in the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, New York. She was president of the New England Association of School Superintendents in 1898-9, and has been vice-president of the American Institute of Instruction. She received the honorary degree of Ph. M. from the University of Maine. Miss Snow is a member of the American Science Association; the Eastern Manual Training Association; the Maine Audubon Society; the Society of New England Women of Brooklyn; the Maine Women's Club of New York; the New England Association of School Superintendents. She is on the board of management of the American Home Economics Association, and secretary-treasurer of the Home Economics Association of Greater New York.

(For preceding generations see Nicholas Snow I.)

(IV) Deacon Isaac, fifth son of SNOW John (2) and Elizabeth (Ridley)

Snow, was born March 21, 1714, in Truro, and was a pioneer settler in Harpswell, whence he removed to Brunswick, Maine; in his old age he removed to Thomaston, in that state, where most of his children lived, and died in 1799, at the home of his daughter, Hannah Hall, in St. George, Maine. The baptismal name of his wife is given in the Thomaston records as "Affier" (Aphia), and their children were: John, Isaac, Rev. Elisha, Joseph, Ambrose, Elizabeth, Polly, Samuel, Mercy and Hannah.

(V) Rev. Elisha, third son of Deacon Isaac and Aphia Snow, was born March 26, 1740, in Brunswick, and was educated for the ministry, becoming a clergyman of the Baptist church. In 1767 he settled at South Thomaston, Maine, where he died January 31, 1832, near the close of his ninety-second year. Few or no attempts

had been made to settle at Wessaweskeag (the Indian name for South Thomaston), prior to 1767. In that year elder Snow visited the place and was impressed with its water privileges and fine growth of timber. He induced John Matthews, of Plainfield, Connecticut, to join him, and they purchased the claim of a lieutenant in the British army, then in Boston, to three hundred acres of land, on which they erected a sawmill and began cutting up the timber to secure means to pay for the land. They were quickly successful in this, and Mr. Snow went to Boston to procure a deed. By a very favorable offer, he was there induced to purchase the entire tract, covering one thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, and he immediately returned to Thomaston and went to work with his associate to complete the payment for the entire property. The holder of the notes and mortgage soon after sailed for England in a ship that was never afterward heard from, and so the holders of the land were never called upon for the final payment. However, on November 18, 1773, they purchased the right to the soil for the sum of six hundred and sixty-four pounds, ten shillings. Other settlers were soon attracted to the region and the dwelling house of elder Snow, the first in the settlement, was soon surrounded by the habitations of other pioneers. He removed his family to South Thomaston after 1771, and subsequently built a grist mill which was successfully operated for many years and was ultimately consumed by fire. He also engaged at an early date in building ships. His land was located on the north or northeast side of the Wessaweskeag river, and most of this passed into the hands of his seven sons, all of whom became active and enterprising business men, and most of them masters of vessels. Mr. Snow was married at Cape Elizabeth, December 6, 1759, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Jordan of that place. She died in August, 1835. They were the parents of: Ephraim, Robert, Ambrose, Joanna, Elisha, Israel, Isaac, Polly and Larkin. All of the sons except Elisha bore the title of "Captain" and he was also a master mariner. He was called Elisha "Esquire."

(VI) Captain Ambrose, third son of Rev. Elisha and Elizabeth (Jordan) Snow, was born March 2, 1765, in Harpswell, and settled at South Thomaston. He followed the sea throughout most of his active life and died at sea April 11, 1802. He was married about 1787 to Fanny (Campbell) Archibald, who was probably a widow. She was born in 1759 and died December 24, 1842. Their children



Ambrose Snow

were: Robert, Jenny, Campbell (died young), William, Mary, Ambrose and Thomas A. Several of them were also sea captains.

(VII) Captain Robert, eldest child of Captain Ambrose and Fanny (Campbell) (Archibald) Snow, was born in 1788, in Thomaston, where he lived and where he died, August 28, 1848. He married (first) about 1810 Hannah Thorndike, of South Thomaston, daughter of Joshua Thorndike, who died before 1828, and he married (second) August 12, of the last-named year, Sarah P. Washburn. There were three children of the first wife and three of the second, namely: Captain Ambrose, Mary Jane, who became the wife of John Bailey; Bethia C., wife of William Oliver Fuller; Captain Robert R., Henry A. and William R. The last died in infancy and the one preceeding in his twenty-sixth year. The other two sons were master mariners.

(VIII) Captain Ambrose (2), eldest child of Robert and Hannah (Thorndike) Snow, was born January 28, 1813, in Thomaston, and received a common school education in that town. At an early age he went to sea with his father and rose to the command of ships, most of them sailing from Thomaston. During the busy days of the American merchant marine, he commanded in succession the ships "John Holland," "Leopard," "Leonidas," "John Hancock," "Carack," "Telamon" and "Southampton." The last-named sailed from New York, and Captain Snow was quarter-owner of the vessel, his partner in the ownership being James O. Ward, of New York. In 1852 he retired from the sea and the next year established a shipping firm in New York, under the title of Snow & Burgess. He was a very active and well-known citizen of the metropolis, and was elected president of the marine society in 1869, being repeatedly elected to the same position. For many terms he was president of the board of pilot commissioners and upon his twelfth successive election to the presidency of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in 1890, he was presented with a magnificent chronometer and diamond compass. For seventeen years he was president of the board of trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Upon the failure of Grant and Ward in 1884, the marine bank, of which Captain Snow was vice-president, was also drawn into failure, and his testimony was a potent factor in uncovering the illegitimate transactions of Ferdinand Ward. After this Mr. Snow retired from active business. He was coxswain of a barge manned by a crew of ship-masters from the

Marine Society, which rowed President Harrison ashore at the Washington Centennial Celebration in New York. Considerable historical significance attaches to this incident, from the fact that a crew from the same society rowed General Washington from Elizabethport to New York at the time of his inauguration as first president. Captain Snow passed away at the home of his son in Brooklyn, June 27, 1895, at the good old age of eighty-two years and six months, and his body was conveyed to Thomaston for burial. He had enjoyed excellent health up till a day previous to his demise. The cause of his death was a paralytic stroke. His funeral at Thomaston was attended by a large number of citizens. On July 8, 1905, the Marine Society of New York adopted a fitting memorial which was beautifully engrossed and presented to his family. On the occasion of his twelfth election as president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation he was presented with a finely engrossed testimonial. The signatures on these documents constitute a directory of the leading business men of the city at that time. He married, March 16, 1836, Mary Robinson, of Thomaston, who was born January 28, 1813. Their children were: Adelia, Alfred, Dunstan, Louis Thorndike, Richard and William. The daughter died at the age of three years. The last two are deceased. Louis T. resides in Alameda, California.

(IX) Alfred Dunstan, eldest son of Captain Ambrose and Mary (Robinson) Snow, was born September 26, 1840, in Thomaston and has been a resident of Brooklyn, New York, since 1851. He received his education in the public schools of the two places and since May, 1857, has been identified with the shipping interests of the port of New York. He is now associated with W. R. Grace & Company, located at Hanover Square, in that city. He was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, from January, 1862, to January, 1869, and with that regiment performed service in Virginia and Maryland in the first-named year, and in Pennsylvania in the following year. Mr. Snow is a supporter of the political principles of the Democratic party, but has never participated in the official conduct of affairs. He married, in Rockland, Maine, October 16, 1866, Lucy B. Berry, daughter of Major Hiram G. Berry, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, while in command of the second division, third corps, Army of the Potomac, in the civil war.

(For preceding generations see Nicholas Snow I.)

(V) David, son of Anthony SNOW Snow, was born in Truro, in 1732, and died there May 25, 1792, in his sixtieth year. He married Sarah——, who died October 13, 1758, in her twentieth year. He married second, ——-. He lived in Truro. Children, born there: 1. Sarah, baptized March 27, 1763. 2. John, mentioned below.

(VI) John (3), son of David Snow, was baptized at Truro, July 28, 1765. He married Mary Atwood, sister of Bangs Atwood, of an old Plymouth family. He was called "the first," to distinguish him from John Snow Jr., son of his uncle, Jonathan Snow. Children of John and Mary Snow, born in Truro: 1. Enoch, born September 19, 1791, baptized November 27, 1791; died while at sea December 14, 1810, in his twentieth year, while on his home voyage from Gottenburg, Sweden. 2. Mary, born December 3, 1792; died September 10, 1817; married George Lewis. 3. Daniel, born April 26, 1795. 4. John, born March 10, 1799. 5. Infant died October 21, 1800. 6. Azubah, married Nathaniel Lewis, father of Bangs A. Lewis, now living at Provincetown, Massachusetts. 7. Melinda, married Ebenezer Lombard. 8. Sophronia, married Isaac Baker. 9. Sally, married Job Seavy. 10. Enoch, the youngest son, born November 1, 1815; mentioned below.

(VII) Enoch, son of John (3) Snow, was born in Truro, Massachusetts, November 1, 1815. He lived in Provincetown, Massachusetts, removed to Scarborough, Maine, and after several years returned to Cape Cod and built a house in Provincetown. After his wife died he returned to Scarborough, where he died. He married at Provincetown, May 9, 1837, Eliza Ann Swift, of Provincetown (by Rev. Frederick Upham—Town records). Children of Enoch and Eliza A. Snow, as recorded at Provincetown (certified copy): 1. John S., born August 8, 1838; mentioned below. 2. Enoch F., born January 8, 1841. 3. Eliza A., September 5, 1842. 4. Eliza A., November 1, 1843. And also: 5. Josiah S. 6. Freeman A. 7. Lydia S. 8. Laura Evelyn. 9. Susan. 10. Rebecca.

(VIII) John Swift, son of Enoch Snow, was born in Provincetown, August 8, 1838, and died May 23, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Provincetown. He removed with his parents and the family to Scarborough, Maine, and there was employed in the canning business, which in various capacities he followed during most of his active

life. He was a Republican in politics, and a citizen of influence and prominence. He was for several years the United States collector of customs at Scarborough. He was a member of Saco Lodge of Free Masons, and of Old Orchard Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was an active and consistent member of the Christian church. He married Anna Abigail Leavitt, born in Scarborough, daughter of Mark and Hannah Leavitt. Children: 1. Rebecca A., born December 20, 1868. 2. John Albert, mentioned below.

(IX) John Albert, son of John Swift Snow, was born in Scarborough, Maine, September 16, 1871. He attended the public schools of his native town, the Biddeford high school one year, and the Portland Latin school three years, entering Williams College at the age of sixteen years. After one year he changed to Bates College, teaching school between terms. He had to abandon his course at college before graduating, on account of typhoid fever. He began the study of law in the office of Benjamin F. Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1895. He became associated with John M. Goodwin, of Biddeford, Maine, in the practice of law, and continued until Mr. Goodwin's death. Since then he has occupied the office alone, having enjoyed a flourishing business. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a superintendent of schools of his native town, Scarborough, two years. He was the candidate of his party for representative to the legislature, but was defeated, the district being Democratic. He married, August 4, 1896, Ella Kelsey Litchfield, of Portland, Maine, born June 28, 1870, daughter of Charles L. and Mary W. Litchfield, of Freeport, Maine. Children: 1. Kathleen Swift, born June 12, 1897. 2. Octavia Leavitt, September 24, 1899. 3. John Albert Jr., August 10, 1902. 4. Annabelle Kelsey, August 31, 1904. 5. Clarence Lewis, March 10, 1906. 6. Clara Ella, March 18, 1907.

(For preceding generations see Edmund Greenleaf I.)

(IV) Stephen (3), second GREENLEAF son and seventh child of Captain Stephen (2) and Elizabeth (Gerrish) Greenleaf, was born October 21, 1690, at Newbury, Massachusetts. He removed from Newbury to York about 1720-21, then to Falmouth about 1731. He married, October 7, 1712, Mary Mackres, born 1691, died 1771, in Woolwich. His children: 1. Enoch, born June 23, 1713. 2. Richard, born November 2, 1715 (see post). 3. Samuel, born June 12, 1718, died 1792; married

Hepzibah Peeble. 4. Ebenezer, born April 23, 1720, married February 16, 1767, Mary Peeble. 5. Lydia, born May 3, 1722. 6. Stephen, born February 27, 1724-5, died 1772; married about 1752 Dorcas Gray. 7. Mary, born February 17, 1730-1.

(V) Richard, second son and child of Stephen (3) and Mary (Mackres) Greenleaf, was born November 2, 1715. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He married, May 19, 1747, Mary Boucher; children: 1. Joseph, born about 1748 (see post). 2. Elizabeth, born 1756, died 1835; married Sampson Sherff. 3. Child, date of birth unknown. 4. Child, date of birth unknown, married ——— Groves.

(VI) Joseph, oldest son and child of Richard and Mary (Boucher) Greenleaf, was born about 1748. He married Margaret Nason (marriage intention filed November 5, 1782), of Pownalboro, Maine. He served in the war of the revolution. His children: 1. Abigail, born April 12, 1783; married Jonathan Lovell. 2. Mercy, born August 15, 1784. 3. Sarah, born January 12, 1786; married James Daly. 4. Abraham, born September 2, 1787, died January 15, 1818; married Emma ———. 5. Lydia, born September 17, 1792. 6. Thomas, born February 5, 1794 (see post). 7. Betsey, born February 23, 1796, married Rev. Stephen Williamson. 8. Joseph, born October 1, 1797, died unmarried. 9. Anna, born May 3, 1799; married John Bean. 10. Nason, born September 5, 1802. 11. Margaret, born May 3, 1804. 12. Patience, born June 16, 1806. 13. Eme-line, married ——— Crawford.

(VII) Captain Thomas, son of Joseph and Margaret (Nason) Greenleaf, was born February 5, 1794, and died April 30, 1874. He lived in Norridgewock, Maine. He was captain of a company in the war of 1812, stationed at Castine, Maine. He married, May 14, 1818, Mary Young, born September 11, 1793, died November 17, 1874, a few months after her husband. Children: 1. Harriet K., born February 25, 1819; married, October 3, 1847, Robert D. Ela. 2. Abraham, born September 22, 1820, died 1903. 3. Joseph Warren, April 16, 1822; see forward. 4. Cyrus Stetson, September 28, 1825, died September, 1908. 5. Lydia Works, August 9, 1826; died unmarried. 6. William Allen, June 9, 1832, died 1907. 7. Thomas, May 8, 1839, died young.

(VIII) Joseph Warren, son of Thomas and Mary (Young) Greenleaf, was born April 16, 1822, and died in 1880. He married, September 15, 1850, Melissa E. Morton; children: 1.

Mary E., born July 30, 1857; married E. T. Hescok; two sons: Fred M. and Roy M., a druggist, at Monson, Maine, where the family reside. 2. Charlotte M., born March 19, 1854, died 1865. 3. James Batchelder, born September 6, 1856; is a merchant, living at Abbot, Maine; married, August 17, 1877, Sarah Ladd; children: Adelbert F., born October 2, 1878, a printer and publisher in Fairfield, Maine, married; and Archie W., born November 2, 1891. 4. Ernest Warren, born June 8, 1858, died 1865. 5. John Cyrus, born July 19, 1862; married Annie Bassett; children: Ralph, Stanley, Emmett, and another son; resides in Arkansas City, Kansas. 6. Luther Carroll, born December 27, 1866; see forward. 7. Charles Thomas, born January 3, 1869.

(IX) Luther Carroll, sixth child of Joseph Warren and Melissa E. (Morton) Greenleaf, was born December 27, 1866. He was educated in the common schools and high school of Abbot, and Dirigo Commercial College at Augusta. He then became apprenticed to a builder, and followed that business as journeyman, foreman and superintendent, having a thorough practical knowledge of every department of building construction. During these years he devoted his spare time to the study of architecture, finally entering the Boston Architectural School, from which he graduated in 1893, and at once began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he has since continued, designing many buildings in that city and throughout the New England states. He is a member of Farmington Lodge, No. 20, of Farmington, Maine; Dorchester Chapter, R. A. M.; the Colonade Club of Dorchester, the Boston Architectural Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In November, 1908, he was elected a member of the legislature, and is serving on the committees on public charitable institutions, and constitutional amendments. He married (first) July 12, 1893, Alice H. MacCabe, born October 27, 1865, died January 21, 1905, leaving one child, Dorothy Augusta, born November 23, 1894. He married (second) Lena Frances Morrill, of Dorchester, born in Middletown, Connecticut, July 10, 1872.

The name, variously written
KILBORN Kilborn, Kilbon, Kilburn, Kilbourn and Kilbourne, appears

in American records from earliest to the present time. It has been the patronymic of artists, soldiers, divines and leaders, as well as workers, in every line of endeavor. Many of

its representatives have been content to pursue quietly their several avocations and have not sought any part in public notice. Most of them have shown evidence of ability and culture, though living in comparative obscurity.

(I) The progenitor of this family in America was Thomas Kilbourn, who was baptized May 8, 1578, and was warden of the church at Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1632. His wife's name was Frances and they had a large family of children born in the parish of Wood Ditton, eight of the children settling in New England. Their second son and third child, George, probably proceeded to America and settled first in Roxbury and about 1640 in Rowley, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He came with his wife and younger children to New England in the ship "Increase," in 1635, having embarked at London, England, April 15, 1635. He settled in Wethersfield, New Haven Colony, and died in that town before 1639, and his widow in 1650. The ship's register describes the immigrant passengers of the "Increase" as: "Thomas, aged fifty-five; Frances, fifty; Margaret, twenty-three; Lydia, twenty-two; Maria, sixteen; Frances, twelve." Of these children, Margaret was baptized in the church at Wood Ditton, September 23, 1707; was married to Richard Law, of Wethersfield, who served the New Haven Colony as representative in the general court, as magistrate, and as commissioner, and after the union of the Hartford and New Haven Colonies as the Connecticut Colony, he held the same offices for many years. He was the pioneer settler of Stamford, Connecticut. The other children were: Thomas, George, Elizabeth, Lydia, Mary, Frances, and John, who is known in the history of Connecticut as Sergeant John Kilbourn.

(II) George, second son of Thomas and Frances Kilbourn, was baptized in Wood Ditton, England, February 12, 1612. He came to New England before 1638 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was a member of the church founded by John Eliot in Roxbury. In 1640 he was admitted a freeman of the town of Rowley, Essex county, where he lived with his wife Elizabeth and their six children: Mary, Joseph, Jacob, Samuel, Isaac and Elizabeth. They had sons: Isaac, Joseph and Jacob.

(III) Samuel, fourth child and third son of George and Elizabeth Kilborn, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, 9 mo. 11, 1656. He married November 12, 1682, Mary Foster, and they had six children, all born in Rowley: Samuel, David, Maria, Jedediah and Eliphalet.

He died in Rowley, April 22, 1722, and his will is on record in the probate office in Ipswich.

(IV) Jedediah, son of Samuel and Mary (Foster) Kilborn, was born April 20, 1699, in Rowley. He was married, March 22, 1724, to Susannah Fiske, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was known as Cornet Kilbourne by reason of his rank in the militia, and the records state as follows: "Cornet Jedediah Kilbourne died February 4, 1759, aged sixty." His widow, Susannah Kilbourne, died September 27, 1764. Their children, all born in Rowley, were: 1. Jedediah, married Hannah Platts, of Rowley, November 4, 1749, removed to Boscawen, New Hampshire, then to Henniker, where he died in 1820. His children were: Nathan, Eliphalet, Lucy, Mercy, Hannah, Jedediah, Nathaniel and Susan. 2. Sampson (q. v.) 3. Abigail, married Jonathan Smith, Esq., of Danvers, Massachusetts, and her son, Jedediah Kilbourne Smith, was a senator and councillor in the New Hampshire legislature for many years, and served from 1807 to 1809 as a representative from New Hampshire in the United States congress. 4. Hannah, born 1734, died 1737.

(V) Sampson, son of Jedediah and Susannah (Fiske) Kilbourne, was born about 1723, in Rowley, and was married, April 15, 1749, to Rebecca Pickard. He settled in Rowley, where their four children were born: Paul, John, Rebecca and Huldah. He died May 28, 1751, aged thirty-three.

(VI) Captain John, second son of Sampson and Rebecca (Pickard) Kilbourne, was born June 28, 1750, in Rowley. He was twenty years of age when the Lexington alarm sounded through the countryside and called to arms the patriot yeomen of Middlesex and Essex counties, and he responded and is said to have been among those who marched toward Concord and Lexington on that eventful April day, 1775. As there were three or four of the name credited with this honor, it is likely that some doubt has been the result of a confusion of names. The "Official Records of the Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," however, name him as second sergeant in Captain Enos Parker's company, Colonel Benjamin Simonds' regiment, engaged August 14, 1777, discharged August 19, 1777, service six days. Regiment detached from the Berkshire county militia to reinforce the Continental army at Bennington; also lieutenant in command of a company, Colonel Simonds' (Berkshire county) regiment, engaged October 13, 1780, discharged

October 18, 1780, service seven days, including two days' (forty miles) travel home. Company marched to Vermont by order of General Fellows, on an alarm. He is semi-officially credited with having been present at the storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson river, at Ticonderoga, receiving promotion to sergeant December, 1777, and captain 1780. That he was a gallant soldier and after the war was a pensioner as late as 1840, is a matter of history in the local annals of Bridgton, Maine, to which place he removed in 1794, and where he died September 8, 1842. He was married in January, 1780, to Mary Howe, of Ipswich, New Hampshire, and first settled at Northwood in that state, remaining a few years, then settling in Bridgton, Maine. The children of Captain John and Mary (Howe) Kilborn were: 1. Rebecca, born in Northwood, New Hampshire, February 25, 1781; married, July 21, 1801, Stephen Ingalls, of Harrison, Maine, by whom she had six children. 2. John, born in Northwood, New Hampshire, November 16, 1785; settled in Bridgton, Maine, where he is called Colonel John Kilborn. He received his title of colonel for service in the militia in the state of Maine. 3. Mary, died young. 4. Enos, January 1, 1785; was a seaman, and last heard from in 1809. 5. William, mentioned below. 6. Jacob, born April 5, 1789, died July 2, 1820. 7. Lieutenant Ebenezer, born December 20, 1791, married Lydia G. Ingalls, in 1818, and had six children. 8. Huldah, born 1794, married Alfred Ingalls, in 1818, and had five children. 9. Paul, April 5, 1797, died the next year.

(VII) Captain William, son of Captain John Kilborn, was born January 16, 1787, in Northwood, New Hampshire, and died in Bridgton, in 1873. His homestead was on a lot between the residence of Albert C. Buck and the home of the late Thomas Leighton, of Harrison. The site of the homestead has long been obliterated by time. He married (first) Elizabeth Senter, born in Rowley, January 19, 1786, died in Bridgton, January, 1840; (second) February 10, 1848, Hannah Martin, of Bridgton, died 1875. Children by first wife, all born in Harrison:

1. Helena, born April 8, 1805; died unmarried.

2. Enos L. W., born June 30, 1808, died October 18, 1846; married Rhoda Shaw, of Standish; children: i. Harriette Favoretta, born June 5, 1834; she was a successful teacher in the public schools and a contributor to the periodical press; is also author and compiler of a notable work published in 1904,

entitled "Shaw Records," a genealogical memorial of Roger Shaw, the pioneer of Hampton, New Hampshire (1638) and of his numerous descendants. Her poetical productions have been widely known through the columns of the *Boston Cultivator*, *Zion's Herald*, *Bridgton News*, *Bethel News*, *Oxford Democrat*, *Word and Work*, and other leading publications. She wrote the "Centennial Ode" sung at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Harrison, on August 3, 1905. She is a resident of West Bethel, at the age of seventy-four years. She married, January 6, 1855, Charles W. Farwell, of West Bethel, where they resided several years, finally settling on a farm in North Bridgton, thence removing in 1896 to Bethel, where Mr. Farwell died, on the last day of the year. ii. Helen Ann, born June 17, 1835, died April 15, 1843. iii. William Henry, born May 25, 1838; married (first) Sarah Jane Bryant, of Boland. He removed to Putnam, Connecticut, and is the father of a large family. His wife died in 1882, and he married (second) Agnes Hennesey. He lives in East Hartford, Connecticut; is a carpenter in railroad employ, and noted for his mechanical skill. iv. Mary Elizabeth, born September 15, 1842, died September 20, 1848. v. Eben Shaw, born July 1, 1846; married, February 10, 1904, Joan, daughter of S. Porter Stearns, of South Paris. Mr. Kilborn is a resident of Bethel, extensively engaged in milling, lumbering and real estate operations. He served five consecutive years in the board of selectmen, and sat in the legislature in 1898. He is a trustee of Gould's Academy, a director of the Bethel Savings Bank, is far advanced in Masonry and prominent in Odd Fellowship, and is a liberal benefactor of churches and other institutions. He has traveled much in his own country and in Europe. Mrs. Rhoda Kilborn married (second) Jonathan Peabody, of Gilead, who died in November, 1853. She married (third) Melvin Farwell, of West Bethel, who died August 20, 1866. She removed to Harrison, where she lived nearly twenty years. Her last days were spent with her daughter at North Bridgton, where she died, August 20, 1886, twenty years to a day after the death of Mr. Farwell, and at the same hour, aged eighty-one years.

3. Thomas D., born June 18, 1810; married ——— Richardson, and settled in Sweden.

4. Jacob V. R., born August 4, 1812, died in Oakland, California, July 1, 1907; married November 13, 1845, Esther H., daughter

of Rev. Joseph H. Phinney, of Harrison; she was born July 16, 1813, and died in Harrison, April 28, 1862. Children: i. Sarah E., born March 5, 1836, died February 9, 1902; married Charles Glines; two children. ii. Frances E., born April 17, 1838; married Isaac Burkett; lives in Thomaston; five children. iii. Emily P., born January 23, 1843, died September 12, 1858. iv. Eliza A., born May 31, 1846, died January 15, 1891. v. Rensselaer C., born January 24, 1853; married a Libby, of Windham; resides at Morrill's Corner, Portland.

5. William T., born December 20, 1814, died November 22, 1818.

6. Jesse G., born May 8, 1817; no further record.

7. William Thomes, born May 17, 1819; see forward.

8. Samuel Farnsworth, born June 2, 1821; see forward.

9. Eliza A., born February 25, 1824; married Theophilus Towne; resided in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

10. Deborah S., born April 21, 1826, died March 25, 1829.

11. Benjamin F., born April 20, 1828, died August 15, 1828.

12. Deborah S., born July 25, 1829, died August 20, 1829.

(VIII) William Thomes, son of Captain William and Elizabeth (Senter) Kilborn, was born in Harrison, May 17, 1819, and was twelve years old when his parents removed to Bridgton. At an early age he apprenticed himself to Deacon Nathaniel Potter, to learn the trade of carpenter, with the understanding that he might attend Bridgton Academy. He is now, at the age of eighty-nine, one of the oldest alumni of that school. After completing his trade he was for many years a leading builder in Bridgton. He was also proprietor of a furniture store and had a well-equipped mill for manufacturing the wares for his own trade. About 1849 he built a handsome residence opposite the Cumberland House, but sold out subsequently and removed to Portland, corner Brackett and Pine street. There he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1858 had a flourishing trade in flour on Commercial street. This he sold out in 1860 and purchased the Bergen Carpet business on Free street. Six years later, in the great fire, he was burned out and removed to the store built by W. T. Kilburn, now occupied by his business at No. 24, same street. His is the only strictly carpet store in Maine, in which is carried on a very large trade, requiring the ser-

vice of sixteen people as salesmen and clerks. Despite his advanced age, Mr. Kilborn is still active in promoting and managing his business interests, which have built up by steady application and sound business intelligence.

Mr. Kilborn married, December 4, 1846, Mary Foster Walker, born in Westbrook, March 17, 1823, died in Portland, September 30, 1863, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Walker, of Bridgton. He married (second) October 4, 1864, Lucietta Sweetser, born July 26, 1842, daughter of Alvah and Eunice Burnham (Stuart) Libby; her father was born in Parsonfield, Maine, November 6, 1805, and her mother was born in Scarborough, Maine, March 5, 1806. Children of William T. and Mary (Foster) Kilborn:

1. Ann Walker, born in Bridgton, May 31, 1849; married June 21, 1868, William Henry Jewett, born in Sweden, Maine, September 8, 1845, died in Portland, February 22, 1903. Children: i. William Walker Jewett, born in Bridgton, March 30, 1869; married, January 30, 1891, Mary Jane McGowen, born June 27, 1869, in St. Johns, Newfoundland; children born in Portland: Annie Mat, February 15, 1892; Caroline Walker, February 8, 1895; William Kilborn, June 8, 1900; ii. Frederick Joseph Jewett, born in Bridgton, September 9, 1893, married Etta Breitten, born March 12, 1868; child born in Portland; Fred Lewis, July 5, 1894; Alice K., March 31, 1899. Philip Henry Jewett, born in Portland, November 27, 1882; married January 25, 1906, Florence Mation Leith, born in England, December 12, 1886; children, born in Portland: Annie Frances, May 31, 1907; Gladys Shootall, February 1, 1908.

2. Lilla May, born in Bridgton, September 3, 1856; married, June 30, 1878, Walter Weston Sabin, born in Putnam, Vermont, November 28, 1853, son of George P. and Harriet (Shaw) Sabin, the father born in Putnam, Vermont, 1821, the mother born in Lyons, New York, March, 1819. Child, born in Portland: George Shaw Sabin, born October 9, 1881; married, January 8, 1907, Tulla Ellis Bowman, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 30, 1879, daughter of Henry Hubbard and Gertrude (Ellis) Bowman, the father born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, 1849, and the mother in South Hadley Falls, 1853; child: Henry Bowman, born in Portland, January 28, 1908.

Children of William T. and Lucietta Sweetser (Libby) Kilborn:

1. Carrie Harward Kilborn, born in Port-



W. T. Kilborn



land, August 21, 1865; married, in Portland, February 23, 1888, Augustus Champlin, born in Waterville, Maine, March 8, 1842, died in Portland, September 12, 1897, son of Dr. James Tuft and Mary Ann (Pierce) Champ-
lin; child: Mary, born in Portland, April 23, 1889.

2-3. William Senter and Alvah Stuart, twins, born September 1, 1867. The first named died September 19, 1868. Alvah Stuart married, April 5, 1901, May Seavey, born in Bangor, March 17, 1877.

4. Philip Carlisle, born April 7, 1869; married, June 5, 1898, Alice Dillingham Clark, born in Bangor, January 22, 1877; daughter of Charles Davis and Catherine (Dillingham) Clark, the former born in Bangor, February 25, 1842, and the latter in Freeport, July 5, 1848; children, born in Portland: i. John Barstow Kilborn, June 3, 1899; ii. Edna Webb Kilborn, December 31, 1900, died May 8, 1901; iii. Helen Kilborn, February 19, 1902; iv. Ruth Kilborn, September 27, 1906.

5. James Edward Kilborn, born in Portland, August 13, 1871; married, October 4, 1893, Carrie May Goss, born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, May 1, 1872, daughter of William Pierrepont and Annie Augusta (Bartlett) Goss, both born in Marblehead, the former July 7, 1850, and the latter October 26, 1853; children: William Thomes Kilborn (2d), born in Portland, September 23, 1897.

6. Gertrude Libby Kilborn, born in Portland, September 21, 1873; married, September 10, 1895, Harry Badger Coe, born March 11, 1866, son of Henry Hersey and Frances Ellen (Todd) Coe, the former born December 15, 1835, the latter April 9, 1839; children, born in Portland: i. Philip Kilborn Coe, September 3, 1896; ii. Kilborn Bray Coe, March 25, 1898.

7. Joseph Walker Kilborn, born in Portland, November 26, 1875; married, December 19, 1900, Mary Liscomb, born in Boston, October 10, 1876, daughter of John F. and Henrietta (Ingram) Liscomb, both born in Portland, the former December 10, 1841, the latter August same year; children, born in Portland: i. Henrietta Kilborn, November 29, 1901; ii. Mary Kilborn, April 10, 1904.

8. William Thomes Kilborn Jr., born in Portland, September 19, 1879; married, May 29, 1907, Carlotta MacKinnon, born in Portland, September 24, 1882, daughter of Roderick and Rosella (Stiles) MacKinnon, the former born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 2, 1845, the latter in Elgin, New Brunswick, October 31, 1847.

9. Karl Bray Kilborn, born in Portland,

April 16, 1886; graduated from Bowdoin College, June, 1908; entered Boston School of Technology, October, 1908.

(VIII) Samuel Farnsworth, seventh son of Captain William and Elizabeth (Senter) Kilborn, was born in Harrison, Maine, June 2, 1821. He learned the trade of carpenter, and also carried on a farm. He married Mary Thompson, and after her death Mary Strout, of Casco, Maine. His son George F. is a farmer in Mount Vernon, New Hampshire; his daughter Helen M. married Mr. Allen Glenn, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; son Silas V. is in the express business in Winthrop, Massachusetts, and son, Charles H., a sales agent in New York. Samuel Farnsworth Kilborn now resides in Bridgton, Maine. Children of Samuel Kilborn, all born in Bridgton, Maine: Jane Elizabeth, Franklin and Andrew W., in service in the civil war; Helen, Silas V., George F., and Charles H.

(IX) Charles Henry, son of Samuel Farnsworth and Mary (Strout) Kilborn, was born in Bridgton, Maine, January 1, 1864. He was educated in the public and high school of Bridgton, and from 1880 to 1901 engaged in the publishing business in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1901 he removed to New York City. He was married, February 17, 1886, in Boston, to Rebecca (Cobb), daughter of Ebenezer and Joanna (Staples) Jordan, of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and their son, Robert Charles, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 13, 1894.

This is one of the early families of New Hampshire and Maine, having been located from the earliest pioneer period within the present limits of the former state. The descendants bearing the name are very numerous throughout the commonwealth, and have spread to many other states. It was conspicuously identified with the revolution, and has borne its part in developing the arts of peace.

(I) Thomas Roberts was a settler on Dover Neck at a very early period, but there is now no positive information as to the exact date. The uniform tradition of the family states that he settled at the point, in company with Edward and William Hilton, in 1623. Land which he occupied was retained in the Roberts family in uninterrupted succession for more than two centuries. In 1638 the people of Dover chose "Mr. Roberts" "president of the court" in place of Captain John Underhill, whom they had expelled for his various

crimes. Mr. Roberts was elected to various minor offices in the town and received several grants of land at different times, although his possessions are said to have been comparatively small. He owned land on the east side of Dover Neck, and also on the west side of Buck river. Sewell's "History of the Quakers" speaks of him rebuking his sons, Thomas and John, who were constables, for the excessive virulence with which they enforced the laws against the Quakers in 1662. This shows that Mr. Roberts, whose title proves him to have been a much respected man in his time, exercised greater tolerance than did many of his contemporaries. He had been at the date above named more than twenty years a member of the church. He died between September 27, 1673, and June 30, 1674, the respective dates of making and proving his will. The bulk of his property was bequeathed to Richard Rich, husband of his daughter, Sarah, but legacies were given the three of the children mentioned below. He was buried in the northeast corner of the old burying ground on Dover Neck, where many of his descendants were also interred. His children included John, Thomas, Hester, wife of John Martin.

(II) John, eldest son of Thomas Roberts, was born in 1629 in Dover, and died January 21, 1695, in that town. He is described in old records as a "planter," and is found referred to as "Sargent John." He owned land near his father and was a man of importance in the community. He served several years as constable, then an important office, was selectman in 1664-65-68-74-76-77, and was appointed marshal of the province in 1679, when New Hampshire became separated as a province from Massachusetts. In 1689 he was one of the commissioners from Dover to the convention which met at Portsmouth to confer about methods of government. He resided at Dover Neck and also owned land west of the Buck river as well as marsh adjoining the Great Bay. He married Abigail, daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter, one of the pioneers of Dover. She was living in 1674, when she was mentioned in the will of her father. Their children were: Joseph, Hatevil, Thomas, Abigail, John, Mary and Sarah.

(III) Joseph, eldest son of John and Abigail (Nutter) Roberts, was born about 1660 and died before 1742. The house in which he lived was situated sixty rods north-easterly from the homestead of his great-grandson, Hanson Roberts, subsequently occupied by the sons of the latter, John and Howard Roberts.

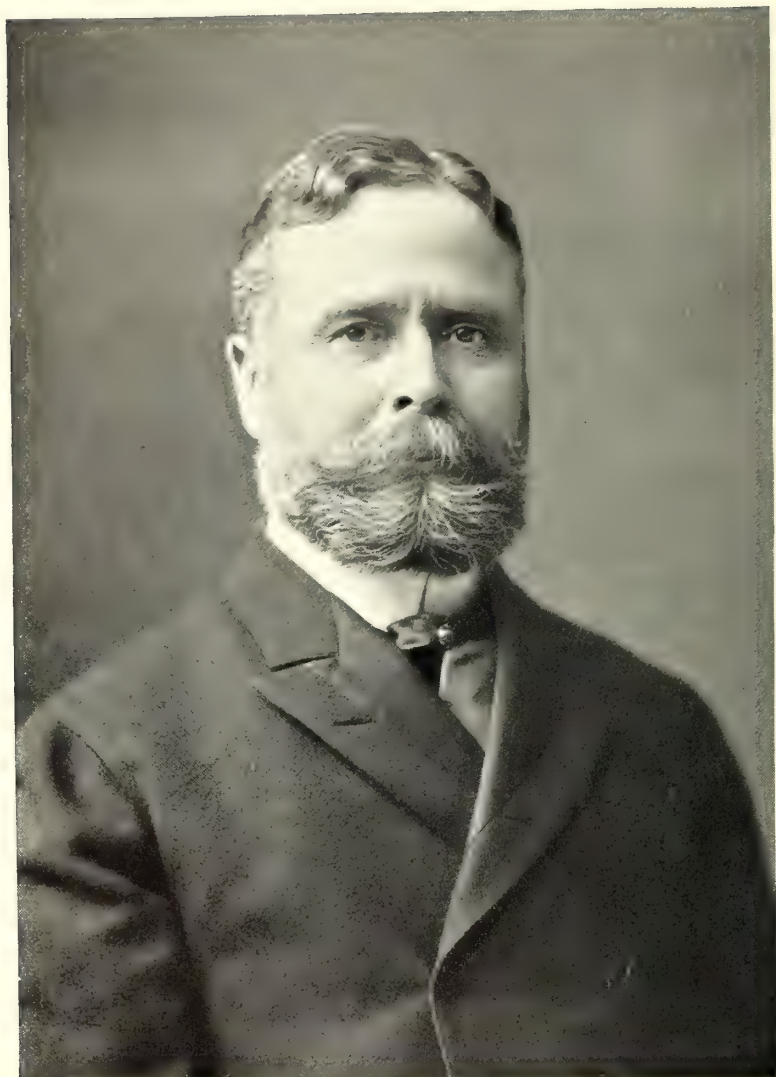
He was surveyor in 1705-06-07, assessor in 1708 and fence viewer in 1709, and selectman in 1711-12-13-14. He was called "Ensign" in 1712 and "Lieutenant" in 1713. He dealt much in lands and gave a site for a Quaker meeting house and burial place. This lot was six rods long on the road from Hilton Point to Cocheco. The baptismal name of his wife was Elizabeth, but no record appears to show her family cognomen. Their children were: Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Abigail, Stephen, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Samuel and Lydia (twins), Mary.

(IV) Ebenezer, fourth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Roberts, was born February 24, 1705, on Dover Neck, and died in 1754 in Somersworth, where he lived thirty-seven years from 1717. He went to Somersworth as a lad of twelve years and found employment as a farmer's boy in due time, but took up land in Somersworth about one and one-half miles from the present village of South Berwick, Maine. He lived in a log cabin until 1731, when he built a house of solid oak frame which is still standing. He was married in 1733 to Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ham) Rollins, granddaughter of Ichabod, who was a son of James Rollins, the pioneer ancestor of the family in America. She was born January 23, 1714, in Somersworth, and survived her husband, being appointed executrix of his will, June 25, 1755. Their children were: Moses, James, Aaron, John, Ebenezer, Ichabod, Samuel, Jeremiah and a daughter, who died unnamed. After the death of the father his estate was divided among the eight sons, who became scattered through New Hampshire and Maine. The second and fourth remained on the homestead. The eldest was killed by exposure in war. With this exception, they all lived until Jeremiah, the youngest, was more than sixty years of age. He was the last survivor and lived to be ninety-four years old.

(V) Ichabod, sixth son of Ebenezer and Mary (Rollins) Roberts, was born September 17, 1748, in Somersworth, died December 15, 1833, in Waterboro, Maine, where he settled and cleared up a farm. He married, December 21, 1722, Susannah Roberts, born May 27, 1750, died July 20, 1843, having attained the great age of ninety-three years. She was the daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Goodwin) Roberts, whose ancestry does not seem to be discoverable at this time. They had the following children: Job, Jeremiah, Molly, Andrew, Susanna, Joanna and Rachel.

(VI) Jeremiah, second son of Ichabod and





James F. Roberts

Susannah (Roberts) Roberts, was born May 17, 1775, in Waterboro, died January 2, 1854, in that town, where he passed his life. He married, January 18, 1799, Elizabeth Lord, born June 25, 1780, in Kennebunkport, Maine, died May 1, 1850, in Waterboro, daughter of John and Charity (Curtis) Lord, of Kennebunkport. Their children were: Eliza, Ichabod, Phoebe, Mary, John, Charity, and Jeremiah.

(VII) Jeremiah (2), youngest child of Jeremiah (1) and Elizabeth (Lord) Roberts, was born April 22, 1817, in Waterboro, died May 8, 1890, in Buffalo, New York. He married, October 28, 1838, Alma Roberts, of Lyman, Maine, daughter of James H. Roberts, who receives further mention in this article. Three of their children died in infancy. The survivors are: Franklin Kimball and James Arthur. The former resides at Buffalo, New York. Jeremiah Roberts and his wife lived for forty years on the farm where he was born, and he served the town as selectman in 1842-43 and 1861, and was town clerk in 1844. About 1882 they removed to Buffalo, New York, where they resided with their youngest son. The wife died there November 22, 1897, having survived her husband more than seven years.

(VIII) James Arthur, second son of Jeremiah (2) and Alma (Roberts) Roberts, was born March 8, 1847, in Waterborough, York county, Maine, and spent his boyhood in that town where he attended the public schools, fitted for college at the Edward Little Institute in Auburn, Maine, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. Three years later he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1897 was further honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws. Immediately after graduation he engaged in teaching and continued in this occupation for one year in the Academy at Cherryfield, Maine. For four years succeeding he was principal of one of the public schools of Buffalo, New York. In the meantime he pursued a course in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, in Rochester, New York. He engaged in the practice of his profession from 1876 to 1893, at Buffalo, and during this time served two terms as assemblyman from his district in that city, and was four years a member of the Buffalo park board. As was natural with a man of his talents and energy, Mr. Roberts took an active part in political movements, acting with the Republican party. In 1893 he was elected

comptroller of the state of New York and was re-elected in 1895, holding the office from 1899 to 1902. He engaged in business in Buffalo, being a director, president and treasurer of many different corporations, giving his entire time to their management. At the present time he is active in the management of an extensive real estate business with headquarters on Broadway in New York City. During the years 1864-65 Mr. Roberts was a soldier of the civil war, serving in the Seventh Maine Battery of Light Artillery. In the winter of these years his battery lay before Petersburg, and in the spring he saw very active service until the final surrender of the confederacy. He is president of the New York State Historical Association, and is actively identified with the Alumni Association of Bowdoin College in New York. He is also a member of the Maine Society of New York and of the Union League Club of that city. He married, in June, 1871, Minnie Pineo, of Calais, Maine, and after her death, which took place October 1, 1883, he married, December 11, 1884, Martha Dresser, of Auburn, Maine, daughter of Richard and Mary A. Dresser, of that town. Two children were born of the first union: Joseph Banks and Amelia. The latter is now the wife of Frank St. John Sidway, of Buffalo, New York. The former is engaged in the practice of law in New York City and is also interested in real estate matters. He married Mary Ferris, of New York, and their children are: Dorothy Douw, Morris Ferris and Mary Livingston Dresser.

(V) James, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Rollins) Roberts, married Elizabeth Roberts, whose parentage does not seem to have been discovered.

(VI) Joseph, son of James and Elizabeth (Roberts) Roberts, married Mercy Hobbs.

(VII) James H., son of Joseph and Mercy (Hobbs) Roberts, was born August 22, 1789, in Lyman, Maine, died November 3, 1858, in Lyman. He married, October 3, 1815, Olive Banks, born July 30, 1793, in Buxton, Maine, died April 18, 1865, in Lyman, Maine, a daughter of Joseph and Olive (Cole) Banks.

(VIII) Alma, daughter of James H. and Olive (Banks) Roberts, became the wife of Jeremiah (2) Roberts, who is mentioned above.

(For preceding generations see Thomas Roberts I.)

(IV) Joseph (2), eldest child of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth Roberts, was born October 27, 1692, in Dover, New Hampshire, and resided

in that town. His wife's baptismal name was the same as that of his mother, but the only record afforded by the archives of the state, gives this as her name in announcing the births of his children. These were: Ephraim, Joseph, Betty, Mary, Abigail and Lydia.

(V) Joseph (3), second son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth Roberts, was born February 7, 1729, in Dover, and passed his early life in that town. He is probably the Joseph Roberts, of Brentwood, who removed from that town to Windham, Maine, as related hereinafter. Joseph Roberts was of Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1756, and subsequently removed to Windham, Maine, where his brother Jonathan was also an early settler. Joseph Roberts was residing in Windham at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, and when his son Joseph, who while a minor ran away from home to enter the army, he went to Cape Elizabeth for the purpose of bringing him home. His own patriotism got the better of him, however, and instead of asserting his parental authority, he, too, enlisted and both served at Bunker Hill. He owned and occupied a farm of one hundred acres located on Standish Neck, according to the Windham town records, and his death occurred in Buckfield at about the beginning of the last century. He married (probably in Brentwood) Hannah Young, and she died in Buckfield at the home of her daughter Elizabeth in 1815. They were the parents of seven children: 1. Joseph. 2. Hannah, married, in 1780, James Jordan, a son of James and Phebe (Philbrick) Jordan, of Standish. 3. Sarah, born in Windham, 1764, married Jotham Shaw, a native of Weymouth, Massachusetts. 4. Jonathan, married, in Windham, January, 1781, Prudence Willard. 5. Elizabeth, born in Windham in 1769, became the wife of Thomas Irish of that town. 6. Mary, born in Windham in 1773, and became the wife of Richard Taylor. 7. John, born in Windham in 1777, and married Miriam Irish. All settled in Buckfield and reared families. Joseph, Jonathan and John afterward removed to Brooks, Maine, and Hannah settled in Monroe, this state. (N. B. Mrs. Grant mentions a family tradition, asserting that Joseph Roberts came from Wales to New Hampshire. This is probably erroneous.)

(VI) Joseph (4), eldest child of Joseph (3) and Hannah (Young) Roberts, was born in Brentwood, February 6, 1756, and accompanied his parents to Windham in early boyhood. As has already been stated he participated in the struggle for national independ-

ence, enlisting prior to his majority, and the Massachusetts revolutionary rolls contain the following record relative to his services:

"1. Appears with rank of private on muster roll of Captain Samuel Dunn's company, Colonel Edmund Phinney's Thirty-first Regiment of Foot, dated July 11, 1775. He enlisted May 15, 1775, from Cape Elizabeth, Maine, for one month and twenty-seven days. 2. Appears on return of Captain Dunn's company (October returns) 1775. 3. Appears in an order for bounty coat, or its equivalent in money, dated Cambridge, November, 1775. For service in Captain Dunn's company. 4. Appears on muster roll of Captain Jonathan Sawyer's company, Colonel Phinney's regiment, dated at Garrison Fort George, December 8, 1776. He enlisted January 1, 1776. 5. Service at Dorchester Heights, August 31, 1776. Residence, Windham, Maine. 6. Travel from home, Windham to Bennington, January 6, 1777. 7. Travel from Fort Edward to Windham, January 15, 1777. 8. Appears on muster and pay roll of Captain Robert Perkins' company of Light Horse, raised by resolve of September 22, 1777, for guarding Burgoyne's troops to Prospect Hill. He enlisted September 27, discharged November 7, 1777. 9. Appears on muster and pay roll Samuel Waterhouse's company, Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment of guards at Winter Hill. He enlisted April 3, 1778. 10. Appears on muster and pay roll of Captain John Dodge's company, Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment of guards. He enlisted July 19, 1778, discharged December 16, 1778. 11. Appears on muster and pay roll of Captain Nathan Merrill's company, Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's regiment. He was detached for Penobscot Expedition, and allowed pay for mileage. He enlisted July 8, 1779, discharged September 25, 1779. 12. Appears among a list of men moved from Cape Elizabeth since 1776, dated Cape Elizabeth, January 17, 1782. A pension was granted of \$8 a month, from April 9, 1818. This was dropped under Act of May 1, 1820, but restored by Act of June 7, 1832, at \$76.66 per year. It was allowed April 10, 1834. The second pension commenced from March 4, 1831."

After residing in Standish for a time Joseph Roberts removed to Buckfield, and about the year 1799 became the first settler in Brooks, Waldo county, Maine, residing there for the remainder of his life, which terminated January 10, 1843. In addition to clearing two farms, in which he was aided by his sons, he built the first saw-mill in Brooks, also

the first gristmill, and being a natural mechanic engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of wooden ware, chiefly household utensils. He was patriotic, industrious and frugal, morally sound and fervent in his religious duties. November 28, 1777, he married (first) Esther Hamlin, born in Gorham, Maine, June 30, 1758, daughter of Joseph Hamlin. H. T. Andrews, in his "History of the Hamlin Family," states that the Hamlins are of remote German ancestry, and that the founder of the family in England was a follower of William the Conqueror. The emigrant ancestor of whom Esther was of the fifth generation in descent, was James Hamlin, who came over in 1639 and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts. He was also the ancestor of the late Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States during the civil war, and several others of his posterity acquired national distinction. Israel Hamlin, son of James, resided in Barnstable, and the latter's son Jacob, who was born there in 1702, went to Gorham about 1743 and died there in 1774. In 1731 he married his cousin, Content Hamlin, who died about the year 1800, and their only surviving child, Joseph, born prior to 1740, died June 17, 1763, shortly after his return from the French war. April 15, 1755, he married Hannah Whitney, whose parents were of York, Maine, and she died in 1797. Their children were: Jacob, Esther, Joseph and Sarah. Esther Hamlin, who became the first wife of Joseph Roberts, died in Buckfield in 1800. Joseph Roberts' second wife, whom he married in 1801, was Margaret Hall, who was born in Buckfield in 1777, daughter of Hatevil and Ruth (Winslow) Hall. She was a descendant in the sixth generation of Deacon John Hall, who was born in England in 1617, and settled in Dover, New Hampshire, about the year 1650. Hatevil (3) Hall, a grandson of the emigrant, settled in Falmouth, Maine, in 1750, and the latter's son, also named Hatevil, who was born in Dover in 1736, married Ruth Winslow and went from Falmouth to Windham, thence to Buckfield and finally to Brooks. Hatevil Hall died in Brooks in 1804 and Ruth, his wife, died there in 1808. They were survived by thirteen children, the twelfth of whom was Margaret, who became the second wife of Joseph Roberts. Through her mother, Ruth (Winslow) Hall, she was of the fifth generation in descent from Kenelm Winslow, a brother of Edward Winslow, who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620 and was twice chosen governor of the Plymouth colony (1633 and

1636). Kenelm Winslow, who was born in England in 1599 and emigrated to Plymouth in 1629, married the widow of John Adams in 1634 and settled in Marshfield, Massachusetts. From Kenelm the line of descent is through Job (2) Winslow, and the latter's son James (3), who was born in 1687, settled in Falmouth, Maine, in 1728, and was the first Quaker in that town. Job (4) Winslow, son of James, was born in 1715, and accompanied his parents to Falmouth. His daughter Ruth married Hatevil Hall, as previously stated.

Joseph Roberts had twenty-four children and one hundred and fifty-seven grandchildren. The children of his union with Esther Hamlin, his first wife, were: 1. Hannah, born February 20, 1778, married John Young in 1799, died in 1844; had thirteen children. 2. Tabitha, born January 11, 1780, married James Roberts, a distant relative, in 1799; died November 26, 1868; had four children. 3. Sarah, born May 6, 1782, died in November, 1859. She married Shadrach Hall, a younger brother of her father's second wife, and had ten children. 4. Isaac, born May 10, 1784, married (first) Abigail Merrill, 1810; (second) Sarah Cobb, 1836; died 1862, had nine children. 5. Jacob, who will be again referred to. 6. Elizabeth, born February 2, 1786, married John Cates, 1804, died June, 1832; had nine children. 7. Gilman, born October 28, 1788, married (first) Ann Leathers; (second) Susan Batchelder, 1830; died May 4, 1877; had twelve children. 8. Enoch, born March 27, 1791, married (first) Eleanor Leathers; (second) Eliza Aborn; died July 25, 1858; had eleven children. 9. An infant, born 1793, died 1793. 10. Esther, born March 20, 1795, married Daniel Hamilton, 1813; died 1877; had thirteen children. 11. Lovina, born August, 1797, married Levi Bowen, 1818; died October, 1856; had twelve children. 12. Joseph, born November 2, 1799, married Lydia Knight, 1823; died October 26, 1885; had three children. The children of Joseph and Margaret (Hall) Roberts were: 13. Nathan, born February 5, 1802, died young. 14. Benjamin, born February, 1804, married Nancy Cilley, 1843; died November 23, 1864; had five children. 15. John, born January, 1806, married Harriet Jackson, 1834; died May, 1886; had eight children. 16. Alfred, born October 21, 1807, married (first) Caroline Davis, 1831; (second) Sarah Roberts, 1860; died October 15, 1868; had fourteen children. 17. Ruth, born 1809, died young. 18. Mary, born 1811, died young. 19. Timothy, born July 31, 1812, married Nancy Gard-

ner, 1835; died March 19, 1868; had four children. 20. Charles, born January, 1814, married Clarinda Havener; died January 6, 1840. 21. Nathan, born June 9, 1815, married (first) Elvira Irish; (second) Mary Langham; died September 9, 1892; had five children. 22. Mary, born 1818, married Calvin Fogg; died December, 1893; had four children. 23. Winslow, born March 8, 1821, married (first) Amelia Putnam; (second) Cornelia Rand; (third) Maria Bangs; died June 17, 1879; had seven children. 24. Rufus, born April 14, 1823, married Adeline Files, 1844; died May, 1900; had six children.

(VII) Dr. Jacob, one of the twins who were the eldest sons of Joseph and Esther (Hamlin) Roberts, was born in Buckfield, May 10, 1784. Although having no educational advantages prior to his fifteenth year, he subsequently sought and obtained through his own efforts opportunities for study and professional training, of which he availed himself to the fullest extent, ultimately becoming one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons east of Portland. He received his medical diploma at the age of twenty-five, having defrayed the expenses of his professional preparations by working upon his father's farm and by teaching district schools, and in 1810 he located in Brooks. His practice, which became very extensive, necessarily covered a wide area, and for years he travelled on horseback, carrying his medicines and surgical instruments in saddlebags and exposing himself to the severity of the climate in the pursuit of his useful calling. Possessing a broad and liberal mind, and always a student, instead of opposing the introduction of the Hahnemann system of medicine he studied it carefully, and having, through close observation, been fully convinced of its soundness and efficacy he eventually adopted it, becoming the pioneer homoeopathic practitioner in his section of the state. He afterward succeeded in converting several other old school physicians to the Hahnemann theory. In addition to his practice he cultivated a farm and speculated quite extensively in timber lands. His benevolence caused a considerable portion of his practice to be unremunerative, indeed, it is said that his charity patients far outnumbered those who contributed to his financial support, but he nevertheless accumulated a good fortune. The last years of his life were spent in North Vassalboro, Maine, where he died March 15, 1856, and he was succeeded in practice by his son-in-law, Dr. Barrows, and later by his grandson, Dr. Francis Alton Roberts. He early

adopted the Quaker faith, also the broad-brimmed hat and plain garb of that sect. In politics he was originally a Whig, and later an Abolitionist. In 1810 Dr. Roberts married Huldah Moulton Myrick, of Hebron, Maine, born in North Yarmouth, this state, in 1793, daughter of Bezaleel and Huldah (Moulton) Myrick. She died April 6, 1845, and in March, 1852, he married (second) Abby Jenkins, of Vassalboro, who died in August of the same year. His first wife bore him eleven children: 1. Hamlin Myrick, who is referred hereinafter to. 2. Jacob Wellington, born November 21, 1813, concluded his education at the Friends School in Providence, Rhode Island, and became a noted educator in Waldo and Knox counties; died December 18, 1849. Married (first) May 22, 1836, Phebe Susan, daughter of Isaac and Chloe Abbott, of Jackson, Maine, who was born May 24, 1818, died in Brooks, December 26, 1844. Married (second) in June, 1849, Jane Lippencott, of South China, Maine. His children, all of first union, are: i. Edward Junius, who died in infancy; ii. Edward Junius, a prominent dentist of Augusta; iii. Freeman Myrick, a resident of Newport, Maine, and a veteran of the civil war; iv. Amorena, widow of Lemuel C. Grant. Mrs. Grant, who is residing in Boston, is the author of "The Roberts Family," from which much of the data for this article was obtained. 3. Amorena Deborah Theresa, born September 2, 1815, married Dr. Ezra Manter; died June 20, 1852. 4. Barnabas Myrick, born October 17, 1818, died in Stockton, Maine, December 20, 1896. Was a successful merchant and a member of the Maine senate during the civil war, and at one time collector of customs at Belfast. He married Emeline Rich, daughter of Joseph and a sister of Mary Ann Rich, who will be again referred to. 5. Charles Linneus, born April 14, 1821, became a prominent resident of Yates City, Illinois, where he served as postmaster for twelve years, and died there May 20, 1896. In 1855 he married Caroline P. Metcalf, of North Vassalboro, and she died in 1877. 6. Forteus Bezaleel, born July 27, 1823, taught school in New York and later in Illinois, where he subsequently engaged in railway construction; became a real estate owner and capitalist in Chicago; died in Brooklyn, New York, March 4, 1888. June 17, 1848, he was married in New York to Mary Ann Preckett, of Lansingburg, New York, who was born in Feresham, Kent, England, April 22, 1833. 7. Emily Esther, born in 1825, died in 1834. 8. Phebe Young, born April 5, 1828, became the

wife of William Payson Miller in 1847 and died in September, 1849. 9. Huldah Jane, born December 19, 1830, married, March 25, 1852, Dr. Joseph Henry Barrows, a skillful homoeopathic physician who was born in Oxford, Maine, April 26, 1828, and died June 20, 1870, in Gardiner, Maine. She is now residing in Boston. 10. Ellen Celilia, born May 27, 1833, was married in December, 1852, to Dr. Ezra Manter; was subsequently matron of the Home for Boys at Newton, Massachusetts, and still later of the Girls' Industrial School at Hallowell, Maine; died August 10, 1901, in Augusta. 11. William Pinkney, born January 25, 1836, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and became a successful homoeopathic physician. His opposition to Dr. Koch's theories regarding tuberculosis has given him a national reputation and he is still engaged in philanthropic medical work. He originated the American Invalid Aid Society organized in Boston. In 1859 he married (first) Susan A. Weeks, of Vassalboro, and on April 14, 1888, married (second) Cora B. Ferris, of Janesville, Wisconsin, where he now resides.

(VIII) Hamlin Myrick, son of Dr. Jacob Roberts, was born in Buckfield in 1811. After concluding his attendance at the common schools he turned his attention to agriculture, and became an industrious tiller of the soil, owning a good farm in South Jackson. He was a Quaker and therefore an Abolitionist, but steadfastly refused to accept nominations to town offices, which were frequently offered him by his fellow-townsmen. He finally sold his South Jackson property and returning to the homestead of his father in Brooks, he died there in June, 1856. He was a charter member of the Waldo County Agricultural Society, and took an active interest in its annual fair and cattle show, which was held at Belfast, the county seat. In 1835 he married Mary Ann Rich, daughter of Joseph Rich. She survived him, marrying for her second husband, in 1859, Rev. Dexter Waterman, and she died in East Dixfield in 1877. Hamlin M. and Mary A. (Rich) Roberts were the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Jackson. 1. Allen Hamlin, born February 22, 1836, taught school in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; went to Elmwood, Illinois, in 1857, becoming local agent for the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, now a part of the Burlington system; later became a live-stock dealer at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Chicago, and is now residing in the last-named city. In 1863 he married Kate Weatherhead,

of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and their only child, Katie, died in Chicago at the age of nine years. 2. Francis Alton, M. D., born August 9, 1838, graduated from the Hahnemann Homoeopathic College in Philadelphia, in 1861; practiced medicine in China, Maine, Taunton, Massachusetts, Gardiner, North Vassalboro and Waterville, Maine; died in the last-named place May 26, 1892. In December, 1861, he was married in China, Maine, to Mary F. Huzzy, and had one daughter, Emily, who died in 1873, at the age of three years. 3. Emily, born in 1840, died in 1848. 4. Nelson, born in 1842, died in 1848. 5. Cassius Clay, mentioned below.

(IX) Cassius Clay, youngest child of Hamlin Myrick and Mary Ann (Rich) Roberts, was born March 5, 1845, in Jackson, Maine, and passed his early life in that town. At the age of sixteen years, in August, 1861, he enlisted as a soldier in the Tenth Maine Infantry, and served two years as a private, participating in the campaigns of General N. P. Banks in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, with General Pope and General McClellan at Antietam. In 1863 he was commissioned as first lieutenant of United States troops and served six months in General Ulman's brigade in Louisiana, and the siege of Port Hudson. He then returned to Maine and enlisted as a private in the First Maine Heavy Artillery and was promoted successively to sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out September 11, 1865. He was present at the surrender at Appomattox. His entire service covered a period of four years and one month. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, he received a wound in the leg, and was again shot (in the left side) at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 19, 1864. On account of these injuries and his faithful and brave service, he is now the recipient of a pension from a grateful nation. After peace returned, Captain Roberts entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated and subsequently was for two years a student at Bethany College, West Virginia. Returning to Maine he engaged in shipbuilding at Stockton, in partnership with others under the firm name of Colcord, Berry & Company. This partnership continued two years. For several years thereafter he conducted a general store at Stockton, and was chairman of the board of selectmen of the town for three years, and in 1878 was elected to the state senate from Waldo county. For some

time subsequent to this he was engaged in the commission business at Boston, Massachusetts, and was three years of that time, 1880-1883, political reporter for the *Boston Globe* from state of Maine. In 1884 Captain Roberts removed to Chicago and for two years was engaged in the grocery business there. During a period of fourteen years he was publisher and editor of the *Chicago Opinion*, was two years city press reporter, and is at present and has been for six years superintendent of several branch postoffice stations in that city. He is an active member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Chicago, and the Illinois Loyal Legion and of the Christian Science church in that city. He is affiliated with Riverside Lodge, No. 12, A. F. and A. M., and with Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M. of Belfast, Maine. He is also a member of the Royal League, a beneficent fraternal organization, and of Central Graduate Association of Chicago National College, Theta Delta Chi Association. Captain Roberts married (first) Paulina E. Colcord, daughter of Josiah and Jane (Berry) Colcord, of Stockton, and she was the mother of two daughters, Parepa Colcord, born August 7, 1869, now the wife of William I. Bennett, of Chicago, and Paulina E., wife of James J. Lawler, of Chicago. Paulina E. Roberts died November 30, 1875, and Captain Roberts married (second) Margaret, daughter of James J. Bennett, of Clyde, Illinois. She died in July, 1900, and Mr. Roberts married (third) January 5, 1904, at Louisville, Kentucky, Katherine T. Harlan, of that place, and they are the parents of a son Casius Harlan, born March 13, 1905.

It is impossible to speak of
 ROBERTS Bar Harbor, and of its phenomenal rise from a small fishing village in the sixties to the queen of American summer resorts and not to mention the name of Tobias Roberts. Giles Roberts was about Scarboro, Maine, as far back as 1675. He made his will January 25, 1666, and left five children. He is the beginning of the strong and capable Roberts family in Maine, though the connection has never been worked out.

(I) Tobias Roberts was born in Lyman, Maine, came to Bar Harbor in 1839, and was a school teacher, postmaster, a justice of the peace, town clerk and enrolled in the Maine state militia, surveyor of lumber and conducted a general store. He wrought at many things and won out in them all. He was the first to cater to summer travel, and built the first land-

ing at the Harbor at which the steamer "Lewiston" touched. His first guests were artists and explorers. In 1855 he built the "Agamont," the first hotel opened for the reception of summer people, and was largely instrumental in the erection of Union Chapel, Bar Harbor's initiative movement in ecclesiastical history. Mr. Roberts married Mary Whittington, who was born in Cohasset, Massachusetts. He died in 1879; she in 1887. Children: Tobias L., Irene O., married Fred J. Alley; Iqua S., John L., and William Martin, see forward.

(II) William M., youngest son of Tobias and Mary (Whittington) Roberts, was born in Bar Harbor, Maine, February 27, 1848, and sought his rudimentary learning in the public schools of his native village. Before he was out of his teens he embarked in the hotel business, following in the footsteps of his father, and built the "Newport House," to which he has made several annexes. He is a director and vice-president of the Bar Harbor National Bank, and is recognized as one of the most public-spirited men among the permanent residents of the famed resort. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat in political faith; he is a member of the Bar Harbor board of trade. Mr. Roberts married Miriam H. Ash, a native of Bar Harbor, Maine, and had one son, John W., born August 22, 1870, died in November, 1904. He was educated at Waterville and at a Portland business college and was of great help to his father and a likely and promising young man, whose early taking off is to be deplored.

This name is of French extraction and is among the many who joined the Puritans in New England because of the religious liberty here enjoyed. The number of people of this class is much greater than is generally supposed. One of the first of these was Philip de la Noye, who came over in 1621 in the ship "Fortune" and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The prosecution and execution of Protestants in France drove many people out of that unhappy country, about the close of the seventeenth century.

(I) The first record of this family now known gives an account of a young Huguenot named Jacques Pineo, probably of a Waldensian family and was naturalized in London in 1690. It appears from this record that he had moved from France to England about 1688. He had escaped from Lyons, France, when the King's troops were hanging many of

his contemporaries. Leaving England, he arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and very shortly afterward settled in Lebanon, Connecticut. He was there married, in 1706, to Dorothy Babcock, and undoubtedly passed the remainder of his life there, where nine children are recorded as follows: James (died young), James, Sarah, Submit, Elizabeth, Daniel, Joseph, Peter and Dorothy.

(II) Peter, fifth son of Jacques and Dorothy (Babcock) Pineo, was reared in Lebanon, and removed in 1763 to Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, where the English government was making liberal grants of land to settlers. He had previously lived for a time in New Hampshire, where two of the six sons who accompanied him to Nova Scotia were born. His wife, Elizabeth (Sampson) Pineo, was a great-granddaughter of Henry Sampson, one of the Pilgrims, who settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. They had seven children, the second and third being twins, namely: Peter, David, Jonathan, John, Betsy, Daniel and William.

(III) Jonathan, third son of Peter and Elizabeth (Sampson) Pineo, twin of David, was born September 8, 1747, in the north parish of Lebanon, Connecticut, and died at Cooper, Maine, at the home of his son, Otis, June 10, 1821. One authority says that he resided for a short time in New Haven, Connecticut, whither he removed to Machias, Maine; another authority says that he went to Nova Scotia, with his father, and removed from there to Machias. At any rate he settled in the last-named place about 1770. In 1774 he was among the subscribers to a fund for the construction of the first meeting-house in Machias, and four years later was among the subscribers in support of the minister, Rev. James Lyon. A record made July 19, 1784, shows him to have been at that time chairman of the board of assessors. He was a prominent citizen in Machias, as were his sons after him. He joined the church there on profession of faith in April, 1796, at the age of forty-nine years. It is probable that this occurred about the time of the death of his first wife, Esther (Libby) Pineo, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Stone) Libby, of Machias, born in that place in May, 1750, and died there January 10, 1796. She was the mother of eight sons and three daughters. In 1787 they resided in Cooper, Maine, where he was for some time confined to the house with a broken leg. During this enforced idleness he made a powder-horn, upon which he carved moose, ducks, Indians with pipes in their mouths, a canoe, paddles, fish,

birds and snakes, with his name and the date, April 24, 1787. This horn is still in the possession of the family, and highly prized as a relic of his time. His second wife, whose maiden name was Bridget Byron, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, daughter of an admiral in the English navy and lived in New York City at the close of the revolutionary war. Her first husband was a sea captain, named Doty, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick. One of his ships was captured by the French in the French and Indian war, and he died at sea while on a voyage. His wife safely navigated the vessel after his death to the United States. She was a woman of great intelligence, highly educated and possessing a remarkable memory. She had a wide knowledge of the world derived from her voyages with her first husband. She had a genial nature, her society was much sought after, and she was always a welcome visitor at the homes of rich and poor alike. Her daughter, Mary Ann, became the wife of Otis Pineo, son of her second husband, who was the first child born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in September, 1783. The British crown granted a large tract of land to her first male child, where the village of St. Andrews now stands. By his second marriage, Jonathan Pineo had five children. After his death his widow lived among them. She visited her granddaughters at Sag Harbor, New York, in 1844, and died at Cherryfield, Maine, at the age of ninety-nine years. Jonathan Pineo's children were: Jonathan, Otis, David, George, Elizabeth, Timothy, Esther, Peter, Daniel, Gamaliel, Mary, James Doty, John R., Ruby W., Charles Byron and Rufus Patten.

(IV) David, third son of Jonathan and Esther (Libby) Pineo, was born February 17, 1774, in Machias, Maine, and died January 24, 1863, in Calais, Maine. He was a farmer and lived between Machias and East Machias and subsequently resided for a time in St. Stephens, New Brunswick, where his wife died. He married, December 13, 1796, Pricilla Hill, of Machias, who was born there July 28, 1780, died September 13, 1850, in St. Stephens. Their children were: Eliza C., Mary Ann, Jane, David, Hannah Hill, Amelia, Stephen Hill and John Smith.

(V) David (2), second son of David (1) and Pricilla (Hill) Pineo, was born September 25, 1803, in Machias, died October 5, 1862. He was a lumberman, a manufacturer and trader in lumber, and lived in that part of Calais known as Milltown. He was married in St. Stephens by Rev. Dr. Thompson,

to Mrs. Amelia Sedgley, daughter of John Hall, and widow of Stephen Sedgley. She was born March 9, 1807, at St. Stephens, and survived her husband nearly twenty-eight years, dying May 2, 1890, at Milltown. They had eight children: Julia Ann, Josiah Hill, George Washington, Eben Libby, Minnie, Amelia, David and Stephen Sedgley.

(VI) Minnie, second daughter of David (2) and Amelia (Hall) (Sedgley) Pineo, was born November 27, 1843, in Calais, Maine, and died October 1, 1883, in Buffalo, New York. She was married to James Arthur Roberts. (See Roberts VIII.)

Through Elizabeth Sampson, wife of Peter Pineo, this family takes in something of the Alden and Standish blood. (See Alden and Standish.) The name was originally spelled Samson, and it is found thus written in the early Colonial records. The Sampsons of New England are mostly if not all descendants of two English immigrants, Henry and Abraham, who were probably brothers, but this fact has never been fully verified. Descendants of both participated in the various wars under the colonial and federal governments, distinguishing themselves on land and sea, and the famous Deborah Sampson, who, disguised as a man, served in the revolutionary war, was descended from Abraham. She drew a pension for this service, and after her death it was continued to her husband, to whom she was married after leaving the army.

(I) Henry Sampson, the American progenitor of the Maine family, a brief outline of whose history is now in hand, was among the company of Pilgrims who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and was included in the family of his uncle, Edward Tilley. Being a minor he did not sign the famous compact, formulated November 11 of that year, while the vessel was at anchor in Princeton harbor, but he shared in the allotment of land at Plymouth in 1623, and in the division of cattle in 1627, and in 1637 was made a freeman of the colony. With Captain Myles Standish, John Alden, and others he settled in Duxbury, and although his name appears among the original grantees of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1645, he did not go there to reside. In 1661 he served as constable at Duxbury and his death occurred there December 24, 1684. He was married, in 1635-36, to Ann Plummer, and those of his children who survived him were: Elizabeth, Hannah, a daughter who became the wife of John Hammond, John, Mary, wife of John Summers; Dorcas, James, Stephen and Caleb.

(II) Caleb, son of Henry and Ann (Plummer) Sampson, married Mercy (or Mary) Standish, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Alden) Standish.

(III) David, son of Caleb and Mercy (Standish) Sampson, married Mary Chaffin and they were the parents of Elizabeth Sampson, wife of Peter Pineo.

The history of this FAIRBROTHER Maine family begins with the closing years of the eighteenth century, and probably does not antedate the period of the revolution; and while that particular family here under consideration has not at any time been a prolific one, its several generations from the time of the ancestor have produced men of character, education and sterling worth.

(I) Isaac Fairbrother, with whom our present narrative begins, was born in Wales, and according to genealogical calculation the date of his birth was about 1765-70. The year in which he came to this country is not definitely known, and little else concerning him, except that he is remembered as having been a man of superior educational attainments, himself a school teacher, as also was his wife in her earlier years. Her name before marriage was Margaret Wippond, and they married previous to the time of their immigration to America. So near as can be determined, they settled at Getchel's Corners, in the town of Vassalboro, Maine, and at some time afterward removed to China, Maine.

(II) Joseph, son of Isaac and Margaret (Wippond) Fairbrother, was born in China, Maine, in 1802, and married Susanna Gifford, who was born in Fairfield, Maine, in 1805.

(III) Isaac (2), son of Joseph and Susanna (Gifford) Fairbrother, was born in St. Albans, Maine, November 4, 1840, and acquired his early education in public schools in his native town and his secondary education at Oak Grove Seminary, at Hartford, Maine, where he fitted for college, but did not make the collegiate course. After leaving the seminary he turned his attention to pedagogical work and taught in academic and high schools at St. Albans, Cambridge, Ripley, China and other towns in Maine, and at St. Albans he was supervisor of town schools for a period of four years. In 1870 he went to Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1876 was appointed principal of the Jefferson school, in which capacity he proved himself an entirely capable and acceptable teacher and executive officer, hence in October, 1884, he

was advanced to the more responsible office of supervising principal, the duties of which gave him supervision of eight public schools of the city and the direction of about ninety regular and a less number of special teachers. Since it was organized Mr. Fairbrother has been president of the Supervising Principals' Association of Washington. He holds memberships in the several subordinate Masonic bodies of the city, Federal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., Eureka Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., Washington Commandery, No. 1, R. and S. M., and also has taken fifteen of the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. March 4, 1867, Isaac Fairbrother married Drucilla, daughter of William Oakes, of Orland, Hancock county, Maine.

This Boyd family is from New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, and was first represented by Richard Boyd, of whom but little is known. The name indicates that he was of Scotch descent, and his family has preserved the virtues peculiar to the "land of the heather."

(II) Dr. Robert, son of Richard Boyd, was born June 1, 1837, in Richmond, New Brunswick, received a good education and taught school during his earlier years, in the vicinity of his birthplace, for twelve years. At the end of that period he entered Harvard College (medical department), from which he graduated in 1868. He settled at Linneus, Maine, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice for almost forty years. He married Eliza Jane Savage, born 1836, in Williamstown, New Brunswick. The children by this union were: Linette I., married Dr. W. N. Hand, of Woodstock, New Brunswick; Wendell C. and Byron.

(III) Byron, son of Robert and Eliza Jane (Savage) Boyd, was born August 31, 1864, at Victoria Corner, Carlton county, New Brunswick. He was educated in the common schools of Linneus and Houlton Academy, and graduated from Colby University in 1886. After his leaving college, he taught the high school of Bar Harbor, Maine, one year, and later became interested in the grain business with Ralph Hamer, in Bar Harbor. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk for the Green Mountain Railroad Company at Bar Harbor, where he remained one and a half years. In 1889 he went to Augusta, Maine, and entered the office of the secretary of state, where he was a clerk for six years; later was deputy secretary of state for two years. Having made an almost enviable public record as

an officer and clerk in state affairs, he was elected secretary of the state of Maine, taking his office January, 1897, continuing in that important position for ten years. Since 1906 he has been engaged in the lumber trade, under the firm name of Boyd & Harvey. Politically Mr. Boyd is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is an ex-member of the Augusta city council; and has been a member of the state Republican committee for the past eight years and served as the committee's secretary. Like so many of the advanced business men of his times, he is identified with fraternities as follows: Bethlehem Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Cushnoc Chapter, R. A. M.; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; is noble of Cora Temple of Mystic Shriners, Lewiston, Maine. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Augusta. He is a charter member of Augusta Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; member of Modern Woodmen of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen and is connected with several clubs. He is a trustee of the Augusta Trust Company, and has been a member of the executive board since the organization of the company. He was married January 9, 1895, to Lucy E. Burleigh, born February 9, 1874. Their children are: 1. Dorothy, born November 12, 1895, in Augusta. 2. Robert, June 25, 1902. 3. Mary, December 10, 1903. 4. Richard, December 12, 1904. 5. Burleigh, December 11, 1905.

This name is derived from the town of Evereux, Normandy, and several came over with William the Conqueror, in 1066, from the town of Dives. The earldom of Essex was held by the Devereux family, and Robert Devereux, the second Earl of Essex, was a great favorite with Queen Elizabeth. There was a John Devereux came to Salem, Massachusetts, with Winthrop's fleet in 1620, a youth of sixteen. He was living in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1694. He had a son John.

(I) Richard Devereux, either a direct emigrant from England or a descendant of the Salem line, was taxed in Parsonsfield, Maine, in 1796.

(II) Thomas, son of Richard Devereux, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, August 4, 1790, married, July 31, 1818, Phoebe Trueworthy, and departed this life February 1, 1865. His wife died December 25, 1880. Their children were John, Jonathan, Mary, Thomas, Phoebe.

(III) John, son of Thomas and Phœbe (Trueworthy) Devereux, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, February 6, 1820, and died at Kezar Falls, Maine, July 9, 1906. His education was obtained in the schools of Parsonsfield, and he went when a young man to Bangor, Maine, entering the employment of John Goddard of that place, for whom he worked seven years, in the lumber business. He was the first man in the state to operate gang saws. He went to Boston and engaged in the teaming business, where he remained fifteen years. In 1870 he returned to Kezar Falls, Maine, and built a grist mill, which he conducted successfully until his death. He owned the water power at Kezar Falls, and gave the site where the Kezar Falls woolen mill now stands. He was one of the first to start the mills, and invested money in the enterprise. He also has large farming interests, and was active up to the last of his life. He was a Republican, and was honored by his party associates with the nomination of representative to the legislature. He was enrolled as a member of Greenlief Lodge, A. F. A. M., of Cornish, for over fifty years. He gave liberally to the church. Eliza M. Patten, of China, Maine, became his wife. She was born October 22, 1830, and died February 23, 1899. They had one child, Frank Guy.

(IV) Frank Guy, son of John and Eliza M. (Patten) Devereux, dates his career from Boston, Massachusetts, November 10, 1858. The Brimmer School in Boston and Westbrook Seminary was the book route he followed. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia College, New York, graduating in 1880, though he had previously studied at Bowdoin College, and with Dr. M. E. Sweat. He had also been connected with Bellevue Hospital in New York. At Kezar Falls he located in the practice of his profession, and has a very large and lucrative practice. He is a Republican, belongs to Greenlief Lodge, A. F. A. M., Cornish, Maine; Aurora Chapter, R. A. M.; Bridgeton Commandery, Kora Temple, Lewiston; Costello Tribe of Red Men, Kezar Falls. He is a director in the Kezar Falls woolen mill. He was united in marriage to S. Evelyn, daughter of William and Ruth (Taylor) Ridlon, of Porter, Maine.

William George Fish, son of ———
FISH Fish, was born 1836 and died 1887, in Hallowell, Maine. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of carpenter. When he came

of age he established himself in business as a carpenter in Hallowell. He had a shop for manufacturing builders' finish and conducted this business all his active life. He was a Republican in politics. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married Harriet ———. Children: Bertha, William G., Fitz Morris, mentioned below; George A.

(II) Fitz Morris, son of William George Fish, was born April 17, 1873, in Hallowell, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Capen Business College. He entered the employ of C. A. Cole, retail grocer in Hallowell, and continued for twelve years. He was appointed deputy sheriff of Kennebec county in 1901 and city marshal of Hallowell. He has been postmaster of Hallowell since May 19, 1904. He is a prominent Free Mason, a member of Kennebec Lodge; of Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Alpha Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Trinity Commandery. He is past master of the lodge and has filled all the chairs in the chapter and of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, Lewiston, except that of high priest. He is also a member of the Augusta Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 964; of the Knights of Pythias of Hallowell and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

This name, which may be found
ALLEN in the early annals of New England, was evidently brought from England, and its bearers are now scattered throughout the United States.

(I) Jotham Allen was a pioneer in the town of Alfred, Maine, settling there at a very early period of its history and taking up his residence in a rude log cabin.

(II) John, son of Jotham Allen, born in Alfred, Maine, 1817, died in September, 1895. He was for many years engaged in farming and lumbering. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and an attendant at the Congregational church. He married Caroline P. Hill, and among their children were: Fred John, see forward; Lizzie M., married Tristram Russell, a resident of Alfred; Charles H., who resides in Gorham, Maine.

(III) Fred John, son of John and Caroline P. (Hill) Allen, was born in Alfred, York county, Maine, July 27, 1865. He attended the public schools of Alfred, the Alfred high school, was graduated from the Nichols Latin school of Lewiston, Maine, in 1886, and from Bowdoin College in 1890. He then engaged

in teaching for some years, at the same time taking up the study of law. Under the preceptorship of Samuel M. Crane, of Alfred, he made rapid progress, and was admitted to the bar of York county in May, 1893. He immediately engaged in the active practice of his profession and has been devoted to it since that time. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he has served it in various offices. He was superintendent of schools in 1897; elected representative to the legislature in 1900 and 1903; chairman of the judiciary committee in 1903-05; elected state senator 1905-07; president of the senate in 1907. He attends the Congregational church. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Alfred; White Rose Royal Arch Chapter, of Sanford; St. Amord Commandery, of Kennebunk; and Kora Temple, of Lewiston. He married, June 8, 1892, Ida S., daughter of Alonzo Leavitt, of Sanford, and they have children: Frederick A., born July 9, 1897; Lawrence C., August 5, 1899.

The name "Bunker" came
BUNKER from Bon Coeur, a good heart.

They were originally Huguenots, and as such bore that name. They came over with William the Conqueror into England from Normandy. It is glory enough for one family to bear the name of the once owner of Bunker Hill.

(I) George, of Ipswich and Topsfield, was the son of William Bunker, of England, and settled first in Ipswich, and subsequently in Topsfield, Massachusetts. He married Jane Godfrey. He was drowned May 26, 1658. His wife died in 1662. They had Elizabeth, William, Mary, Ann and Martha.

(II) William, eldest son and second child of George and Jane (Godfrey) Bunker, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, 1648, removed to Nantucket, Massachusetts, with his mother in 1712. He married, April 11, 1669, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hopcot) Macy. He was one of the first settlers on the island. Children: Daniel, George, John, Jonathan, Peleg, Jabez, Thomas, Benjamin, Ann, Abigail, Mary Ann and Jane.

(III) Jabez, sixth child and son of William and Mary (Macy) Bunker, was born November 7, 1678. He married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Coffin) Gardner. Children: Naomi, Samuel, Paul, Silas, Lydia, Abner, Benjamin, Hannah, Peter and Peleg. He died in 1712.

(V) Peter, son of one of the above sons of Jabez and Hannah (Gardner) Bunker, served

in the revolutionary war; was taken prisoner by the British and confined in English prisons. After his release he returned to his native state, and later removed to South West Harbor, Hancock county, Maine. He married and had a son, Dudley Peter.

(VI) Dudley Peter, son of Peter Bunker, was born in South West Harbor, Maine. He married Arabella Grow, and moved to West Trenton, Maine, where his son John E. was born.

(VII) John Edward, son of Dudley Peter and Arabella (Grow) Bunker, was born in 1820 in West Trenton, Maine. That burgh he called home all his life. He married Mary Ann Alley, of West Trenton. Children: David W., Arabella G., Margery H., Hannah Alice, Georgia A., Angie, John E. Jr. and Luther Grow. He was a farmer and lumberman. The old homestead farm is still owned by the Bunker family. He was a Democrat, and that party elected him to the office of selectman and road commissioner for several years. He followed the tenets of Hosea Ballo, the apostle of Universalism. He died in West Trenton, Maine, April, 1906, Mrs. Bunker having died in 1883.

(VIII) The Hon. Luther Grow, youngest child and son of John Edward and Mary A. (Alley) Bunker, was born March 19, 1868, in West Trenton, Maine. He attended Blue Hill Academy, and graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Bowdoin Medical School in 1892. Dr. Bunker immediately took up the practice of his profession at Sanford, Maine, thence at North Berwick, Maine, moving to Waterville in 1895. He was city physician of Waterville from 1898 to 1901, and was secretary of the board of health from 1896 to 1902, and chairman of the Republican city committee of Waterville, 1906-07-08. Dr. Bunker is a member of Maine Medical Society, American Medical Society, York County Medical Society, Kennebec County Medical Society, which he has served as president, Waterville Clinical Society, which he has also served as president. He was elected mayor of his adopted city in March, 1907 and 1908, as a Republican. Mayor Bunker is a member of Waterville Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Teconnet Chapter, No. 50, Knights of Pythias, holding therein the office of surgeon of Third Regiment of the uniformed rank; of Modern Woodmen, and a charter member of Waterville Lodge, No. 905, B. P. O. E., and is an Odd Fellow. Mayor Bunker married Emily R., daughter of Aaron and Emily (Heath) Plaisted.

HALFORD The Halfords developed in the English midlands, Worcestershire. It is a county noted for its salt works, its needle manufactories, its carpet industries, and glass making. It is not known to which trade the Halfords belonged only that they were artisans.

(I) John Halford lived and died in Worcestershire.

(II) John (2) Halford married and was the father of a son John.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) Halford, was born in the parish of Lynton Ross, Worcestershire, in 1819, and died October 6, 1899. He was educated in the common schools, and enlisted in the English army August 24, 1837, serving eighteen years and forty-one days. He was through the whole of the Skye war in India, was in four general actions, and was wounded twice. He was promoted to sergeant of his company, and won three good conduct badges for meritorious service. He was discharged on account of disability, and was eligible to the Chelsea Pensions, a special home for soldiers. After the war he opened a training school for young ladies, where physical training and military drills were taught. He spent his later years in retirement. In politics he was a Liberal, and was a member of the Episcopal church. He married Harriet Mitchell, of Oxford, England, born 1820, and died in Yorkshire in 1875. Their children were: Robert, Jane H. (deceased), and John, who is a foreman for an excavating contractor in Scotland.

(IV) Robert, son of John (3) and Harriet (Mitchell) Halford, was born in the parish of Chances Pitch, Hereford Beacon, Herefordshire, England, October 21, 1862. He was educated in the schools in the village of Shelf, Yorkshire, England. When eight years of age he was employed in a worsted factory, going to school half of each day. In 1879 he came to America and went into the Providence Worsted Mills, Rhode Island, as a journeyman. He also worked in the coal fields of Kansas for a time, and then returned to England, to a suburb of Bradford, and was employed in the worsted mills there for four years. Returning to Providence, Rhode Island, he was there employed in the Providence worsted mills, went to Oswego Falls, New York, worsted mills, as overseer, coming to Providence again for a short stay. We next find him in Lowell, Massachusetts, working for the United States Bunting Company, as overseer of spinning and twisting. He came to San-

ford, Maine, from Lowell, and was the first person employed by the Goodall Worsted Company, remaining with them for seventeen years in the charge of the yarn finishing department. In 1905 he moved to Limerick, Maine, as agent and superintendent in the Limerick mills, and is financially interested in the corporation. A Republican in politics, he takes a deep interest in political affairs. He is affiliated with Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 67, of Springvale, Sagamore Tribe of Red Men of Sanford, Thomas Goodall Lodge, No. 51, A. O. U. W., of Sanford, Freedom Lodge, F. A. and A. M. of Limerick. He was an active member of the Congregational church when in Sanford. He was married, in 1881, to Sarah, daughter of Moses and Mary Hillowill, of Buttershaw, Yorkshire, England. Their children are: 1. John H., born in Great Horton, a suburb of Bradford, England, September 25, 1885, attended Hebron Academy and Bowdoin College. He is now assistant superintendent under his father in Limerick mills. He is a member of the Zeta Psi, a college fraternity; of Limerick Grange; of Highland Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 48, of Limerick; of Fairview Rebekah Lodge, of Limerick; of Freedom Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Limerick; of Aurora R. A. C., of Cornish; of Maine Council, Saco; of Portland Commandery; of Kora Temple, Lewiston; of the Sokokis Chapter, Eastern Star; of Sokokis Lodge, K. of P., of Limerick. 2. Minnie M., born July 22, 1887, in Great Horton, a suburb of Bradford, England, married, July 3, 1907, Professor Burton W. Sander-son, of Waterford, Maine, now of Mendon, Massachusetts, where he is principal of the high school.

The narrative here written OVEREND relates to a Maine family whose part in the history of this state is to be included among the events of the last score and a half years, yet is entitled to a place in these annals by reason of the thrift, progressive spirit and known integrity of its members. The family name Overend has been known in various parts of England for many years and for several generations previous to the immigration of its first representative in New England it had produced men skillful in trades and mechanical arts, many of them having qualified themselves for higher positions in the guild schools of the mother country.

(I) Jonas Overend was a native of Bradford, England, a city famous for its manu-

factures and the quality of the workmen employed in its diversified mill products. He married his wife in the equally noted industrial city of Leeds, and they had children.

(II) Benjamin, son of Jonas Overend, was born in Bradford in 1845, was educated there, served out his apprenticeship at his trade, and came over to this country in 1871 to take the responsible position of overseer or superintendent in a woolen mill in Mystic, Connecticut. At the end of one year he came to this state and was appointed to a position as clerk in the office of his father-in-law, William Taylor, who was proprietor of the mills at Harrison. Not long afterward the mills were destroyed by fire, and Mr. Overend then went to Bridgton and had charge of the dressing department of a mill there for the next four years. At the end of that time he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and became overseer of dressing in the Merrimac woolen mills in that city, remained there about four years and afterward did similar work in the Maynard mills in Maynard, Massachusetts, returning thence to Lowell and worked two years more in that city. In 1880 Mr. Overend returned to this state and lived about nine years in Bridgton, then removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and was dresser tender in the Washington mills until his retirement from active pursuits. His life has been one of constant and useful employment, not perhaps without its vicissitudes and embarrassments, but taken as a whole it has been one of gratifying success. While living in Connecticut he became a member of the Masonic lodge in Broadbrook, and so far as he has taken an interest in political affairs his preference has been for the Republican party. His wife, Sarah (Taylor) Overend, was born in England in 1855, a daughter of William Taylor, who was his employer when he first came to Maine. Six children were born of this marriage: George William, Lizzie, Annie, Martha, Josephine, James, who died in infancy.

(III) George William, eldest child of Benjamin and Sarah (Taylor) Overend, was born in Mystic, Connecticut, February 23, 1872, and was educated in public schools in Lowell and Maynard in Massachusetts, and Bridgton, Maine. After leaving school he began work in the mills where his father was employed, starting when he was only fifteen years old, and in the course of a few years became himself a practical workman, capable of doing any kind of work in his special line and competent to take charge and direct the work of other men. His first responsible position was that

of assistant superintendent and designer in a mill at Goffs Falls, New Hampshire, and from there he went to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was designer in a mill in that city. In 1897 he went to Vassalborough, Maine, to take charge of the Vassalborough mills, worked there about three years and then became equal partner with Thomas Sampson, an Englishman by birth and a skillful woolen worker by trade, in starting a worsted goods mill in Waterville, Maine. This was in 1900, and he engaged in business in that city until 1904, then removed to Bridgton to take the superintendency of the Pondcherry and Forest mills, which position he still retains. In every capacity in which he has been employed Mr. Overend has proved himself a thoroughly competent workman and efficient superintendent, and as such he is well known among woolen mill proprietors in this state. He is well known, too, in social and fraternal circles, being a member of Waterville Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., Taconic Chapter, R. A. M., St. Omar Commandery, K. T., Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Lewiston, Maine, and of Waterville Lodge, No. 915, B. P. O. E. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Overend married, March 14, 1894, Emma C., daughter of Theophilus Coupe, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, by whom he has two children: 1. Bernice, born February 29, 1896. 2. Doris, October 18, 1901.

The ancient Anglo-Saxon name TODD Todd denotes fox; and may have been put upon some Briton in the early times of name taking on account of his sly and shrewd ways or he may have used the emblem of the fox as a sign over his place of business and been known as "of the Todd," that is, the man who does business under the sign of the Todd, and finally have taken Todd for his surname.

Percy R. Todd was born in Toronto, Ontario, December 4, 1859, and received his education in the Collegiate Institute at Ottawa, Ontario. In 1872 he entered the railway service as a clerk and telegraph operator in the general office of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway, now a part of the Canadian Pacific railway, at Ottawa, and held those positions until 1875. Subsequently he was Canadian agent of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain road to 1882; from that date to 1885 general traveling agent of the National Despatch line at Chicago, Illinois; July to December, 1885, commercial agent of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo railroad, at Albany; Decem-

ber, 1885, to October, 1886, chief clerk of the general freight department of that road at New York City; October, 1886, to December, 1889, general freight and passenger agent of the Canada Atlantic road at Ottawa, Ontario; December, 1889, to December, 1892, general freight agent of the West Shore road; December, 1892, to February 1, 1901, traffic manager of the same road; February 1, 1901, to November 1, 1903, second vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; November 1, 1903, to January 1, 1907, first vice-president of the same road. About the latter date he was offered and accepted the office of vice-president of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, which he accepted and has since filled. Mr. Todd is a genial gentleman of unimpeachable character as a citizen, and an energetic and successful railroad man and officer. He is a member of the Union League and the Transportation clubs of New York, and of the Tarratine and Golf clubs of Bangor.

He married (first) Estelle Du Charme, who died in 1886. One child, Erminie, born in 1886. He married (second) in December, 1897, Frances, daughter of D. M. and Susan Fackler, of New York. One child, Stella, born in 1899.

In the north of Ireland this ancient cognomen is one of the best known, and many of this prolific family of Byrnes are men of substance and excellent business ability.

(I) Roger Byrnes was born in Western Kerry, Ireland. He was a farmer, and lived to the advanced age of eighty years.

(II) Joseph R., son of Roger Byrnes, was born in Ireland, in 1834, and died there in January, 1898. He carried on contracting on an extensive scale, and built hundreds of houses for the non-resident landlords who borrowed money from the crown to erect dwellings for their tenantry on their estates. He married Ann O'Shea; children: 1. Daniel, who cultivates the Irish homestead. 2. John, shoe merchant of Lewiston, Maine. 3. Patrick J., see forward. 4. Joseph, engaged on the police force in Somerville, Massachusetts. 5. Michael, member of Royal Irish constabulary stationed at Cork, Ireland. 6. Timothy, member of Royal Irish constabulary stationed at Dublin, Ireland. 7. Mary (Mrs. O'Connor), lives in Ireland. 8. Bridget, lives in Lewiston, Maine. 9. Ellen (Mrs. Harkins), lives in Lewiston, Maine. 10. Abigail, lives in

Boston, Massachusetts. 11. Ann (Mrs. O'Sullivan), lives in Ireland.

(III) Patrick Joseph, son of Joseph R. Byrnes, was born in Ireland, June 18, 1870. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Monks' school, at the head of which was General Griffin. When about to come of age, in 1890, he came to the United States, first locating in Boston, Massachusetts. He subsequently went to Lewiston, Maine, and worked in the cotton mills for a time, afterward taking up the insurance business in that city. In 1896 he settled in Bangor, Maine, where he has since resided. He conducts an extensive and prosperous general insurance business, representing various companies, besides acting in the capacity of manager for the New England Real Estate Company, a corporation which transacts a large business, having all New England for its field. He takes an active interest in community affairs, and takes a real enjoyment in an exciting political campaign. He is of affable and companionable disposition, and has drawn to himself many friends, who thoroughly appreciate his admirable qualities of head and heart. He is an active member of the Knights of Columbus, of which body he is financial secretary. Mr. Byrnes married, in 1905, Julia, daughter of Robert and Julia Hickson; children: Anna Beatrice and Eleanor.

Sweet is descriptive of the disposition of a person. There were a good many Sweets came over in the infancy of the old Bay Colony, and John Sweet was in Boston in 1645. In the Book of Possessions his name appears as an owner of land, and in 1648 he owned a wharf at which Governor Bellingham had the privilege of mooring. His wife's name was Temperance, and she joined the church in 1648. John Sweet, son of the above, was born in 1647, and had for wife Susannah. He left no male issue, but the original John undoubtedly had other sons, and from some of them our Sweet has come down.

(I) Charles Sweet was born in Boston about 1800. He was a jeweler and optician in Bangor, Maine, coming there in 1852, and married Mary Ann Whitten, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. They had four children, of whom Charles F. is the only survivor.

(II) Charles F., son of Charles and Mary Ann (Whitten) Sweet, was born in Bangor, January 30, 1855, and educated in the Bangor public schools. During early life he worked

with his father as a jeweler, and also in Boston, in the same occupation. In 1874 he was employed in the office of the clerk of court of Penobscot county, and on the first of September, 1882, was elected to that office, which he now holds. He is an Ancient Free and Accepted Mason of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, Mount Moriah Royal Arch Chapter, No. 6, Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters, St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Bangor, thirty-second degree, and the Mystic Shrine of Lewiston. In Odd Fellowship he is identified with Penobscot Lodge, No. 7, as trustee for twenty years, is also a member of Bangor Lodge, No. 244, B. P. O. E. He is a Republican. Mr. Sweet is very popular among the members of the bar, and those who have to do with the courts. He is courteous, accommodating, and perfectly familiar with the details of his office. He married Flora E. Haynes, January 1, 1879.

CATELL Paul Catell, a member of a respected family of Italy, who was born at Lucca, that country, in 1820, and died in 1893, was a brick and stone mason by occupation. He married Teresa Satolli; four children, of whom two are now living, Francois in Italy, and Charles R.

Charles R., son of Paul and Teresa (Satolli) Catell, was born in Lucca, Italy, October 14, 1852, and came to America in 1872. His opportunities for obtaining a good education were limited, and for two years he worked as a laborer on the Boston & Albany railroad. He saw there was very little prospect of advancement in this direction, and accordingly decided to adopt some other line of business in which he could be independent and advance more rapidly. He went to New Hampshire, there purchased a horse and wagon and engaged in the peddling of fruit in Rochester, Manchester and other places for about eighteen months; he then went to Maine, where he carried on the same business, and in 1879, in Bangor, opened a store where he sold fruits and nuts. His industry and good management were not without results, as his business increased rapidly and he now employs five clerks. He has also taken an interest in real estate matters, having built seventeen houses, owning eight at the present time, in addition to a large tenement flat, the first to be built in Bangor, and other real property. Mr.

Catell is a fine example of a self-made man, in the true sense of the word, coming to this country without means, and owing everything to his individual efforts. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and connected with the following organizations: Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Moriah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 3, Scottish Rite bodies; Perfection Lodge, Eastern Star; Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Bangor Chapter, Rose Croix; Maine Consistory of Portland; Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Lewiston; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, in 1882, Carrie, daughter of Holt Davis, of Bangor; children: 1. Robert Charles, who was educated in the local schools of Bangor, and then took a course of several years in a Boston conservatory of music. Later he expressed a desire to study dentistry, and became a student at the University of Pennsylvania; after the completion of his studies at this institution he returned to his home, and died there shortly after, October 3, 1905, at the age of twenty-four years. 2. Alfred A., having passed through the common and high schools of Bangor, is now preparing for Harvard College at Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts. 3. Sadie, married H. Kenniston, of Portland. 4. Charles. 5. Doris. 6. Arthur.

This family is variously **SPELLMAN** called O'Spealin, Spellan, Splaine, Spollen, Spellman and Spillman, and is descended from Mahon, son of Kennedy, the brother of Brian Boromhe, who is No. 105 on the "O'Brien Kings of Thomas" Stem. The O'Hanrahan family is also descended from this Mahon or Mahoun. The tribe-name of the O'Spellan Sept was Hy-Leughaidh, a name subsequently given to the lands of which they were possessed in the barony of Eliogarty, county of Tipperary; and a name derived from Leughaidh, a remote ancestor of the family. O'Heerin says: "The chief of Hy-Leughaidh of swords, is O'Spellan of the bright spurs; Majestic is the march of the Warrior." A branch of the house of Hy-Leughaidh in early times settled in the barony of Galmoy in the county of Kilkenny, and gave name to "Bally-spellane," celebrated for its mineral waters. Another branch settled in the barony of Bar-

rymore, county of Cork, and gave name to "Ballyspillane," a parish in that barony.

(I) Daniel Spellman, a native of Cork, Ireland, born in 1822, came to America and located in Bangor about 1848, and died in that city in 1888. He learned blacksmithing in Ireland and always afterward followed that occupation. In religious faith he was a consistent Roman Catholic. He married (first) ——— Buckley, six children. He married (second), in Bangor, Bridget Kelley, born in 1835, who is still living at the age of seventy-two years. Children: 1. Daniel J., who lives in Providence, Rhode Island. 2. James F., next mentioned. 3. Fannie J., of Bangor.

(II) James Francis, second son of Daniel and Bridget (Kelley) Spellman, was born in Bangor, November 12, 1862. He received his education in the parochial and public schools of Bangor, and then started in life driving logs on the Penobscot river. In 1880 he entered the employ of Matthew Savage, contractor, whose specialty was wharf building. In 1890 Mr. Spellman started in business for himself as a contractor, constructing houses, docks, and so forth; and has done work in all parts of the state. One of his largest contracts was the construction of the docks at Stockton, Waldo county, near the mouth of the Penobscot river, which is the coast terminus of the Great Northern and Seaport railroad. There he completed in 1907 for the railroad company the largest docks mentioned.

There are four of them having the following dimensions: One forty feet by twenty-one hundred feet; one two hundred by one thousand feet; one one hundred and fifty by eight hundred feet; and one eighty by six hundred feet. He also erected various buildings for the company and has charge of the stevedore work at Stockton. Mr. Spellman also does for the Eastern Steamship Company all their dock construction, etc., at their eastern Maine ports. Since January 1, 1907, his two sons have been his partners and the firm name is James F. Spellman & Sons. Mr. Spellman is a genial, whole-souled man who has risen from the ranks to a leading place in his line of business by reason of his energy, fidelity, industry and pleasing personality. He is a member of Bangor Lodge, No. 244, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Anchor Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of Roman

Catholic church, and acts independently in politics.

James F. Spellman and Mary Kavanaugh were married in Bangor, October 23, 1882, by Rev. Edward McSweeney. She was born January 12, 1861, daughter of Michael and Mary Kavanaugh, natives of Ireland. Children: 1. Child, died young. 2. James Frank, born May 11, 1884. 3. Michael James, born June 11, 1886.

HOWARD One of the noblest and most ancient families in England is that of the Howards, many of

whose members are titled persons and have filled various exalted offices. The various lines of Howard in America have produced numerous prominent citizens.

(I) Jeremiah Howard was born in Dover, New Hampshire, 1801, died in Bangor, Maine, 1867. He left Dover when a youth and went to Exeter, Maine, where he later carried on a farm for several years. In 1859 he removed to Bangor and engaged in the business of trucking which he carried on till a short time before his death. He married Sarah Brown, born in Dover, New Hampshire, July 25, 1798, died April 25, 1898, in her one hundredth year. Children: Adeline, David, Joseph, Alvis Jane, Maria, Edwin and Emma, twins, Sophronia, Sarah and Charles H.

(II) Charles Henry, youngest son and tenth child of Jeremiah and Sarah (Brown) Howard, was born in Bangor, March 6, 1842, and educated in the public schools of Bangor. At twelve years of age he began work with his father and assisted him in the business of trucking. He continued in that employment until 1868, when he became foreman of the switchyard of the European and North American railroad. In 1883 he left that occupation to become night watchman for the nine banks of Bangor and followed that business until 1903, a period of twenty years, and then retired from the employ of others to attend to his own affairs. Mr. Howard inherited some property and by careful management of that and prudently saving from his earnings and properly investing he has acquired a competency. He is an attendant of the Freewill Baptist church, and has always been a supporter of the Republican party. He married, in Bangor, October 1, 1886, Ella, daughter of James and Barbara Smith, of Brewer. She was born in 1854, died March 5, 1905. No children.



